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Oct. 7, 9:30 a. m.

ESDAY, Oct. 8. 30 PROMPT,

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Miss', and Ch. Cf. Pol., every f. F. Prouty Boot Co.'s Chicago Grain Boots hat have no superior in the merket. Keith's Celebrated Buff. Shoes.

routy's Sucker Boot in Men's, hs' Kip and Yeal Calf rice are unequaled; sizes are given ad every pair warranted. And at thall sell ted Goods of all Grades and

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# The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

CENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

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113 & 115 State-st.,

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recent importations of English silk and French Fancy Linen Hokfs. Also their Irish L. C. Hdkfs. at \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.50, and \$4.00 perdoz., PURE LINEN and hemmed ready for nse. Their stock of Seasonable Neckwear is unequaled in quantity, variety, and selectness, embracing the latest English embracing the latest English and New York styles. Their stock of Suspenders is large and well assorted, and includes all of the best makes. Their French "hand-made" Suspender has no equal for wear. French "patent clasp" Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Rings and Pins in great variety; English Silk Umbrellas, English Dresing Robes and Jackets. Latest Novelties in French Walking ovelties in French Walking icks. Their stock of Merino. re, Cotton, and Silk 1-2 Hose has never been so varied as this season. Full stock of Dent's Kids, Walking and Driving Gloves, Regnier Dog-skin Gloves, plain and embroidred backs, French Castors. pecial attention called to a ine of CAMEL'S Hair Gloves,

Sole agents for "Preville" Town-Made" Paris Kids. HEKTOGRAPH.

hing entirely new in this

, and very desirable.

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The Hektograph Company own the right to a patent for this process is America, and those who are manu-facturing initiations will soon be forced to stop. Call at 155 Monroe-st., General Headquarters of the Com-pany, and see its work.



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NEW YORK DEPOT, 286 GREENWICH-ST.

PLIES.

BRADGEARTERS DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, POPTION GRIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBBISTENCE, PORT LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 2, 1879.

BRADGEART COMMISSARY OF SUBBISTENCE, PORT LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 2, 1879.

BRADGEART OF SUBBISTENCE, STORY OF SUBBISTENCE, PORT LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 2, 1879.

BRADGEART OF SUBBISTENCE, 1879.

BRADGEART WILL BE OBJECT OF SUBBISTENCE, PORT OF SUBBISTENCE, PORT OF SUBBISTENCE, PORT OF SUBBISTENCE, AND SUBB

PAPER. Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co., PAPER WRITING, AN

8 amples, and Prices sent on app 180 and 152 CLARK-ST.. OHICAGO.

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THE FAIR,

THURSDAY AND FRIDA'

Oct. 9 and 10. The greatest attraction of Novelties ever seen and offered in any store in this city, at prices that will even astonish close and judicious buyers.

Come and see the new addition of 10 New Departments

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Wholesale Department now open at 203 & 205 Wabash-av.

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the Manufacturers; use only the best muslins; employ none but department, and produce goods not equaled in workmanship, fit, and price. Your orders are solicited.

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BANK STATEMENT. REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank.

OF CHICAGO. At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1879.

RESOURCES. RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts. \$4,863.268.64
Overdrates. \$1,853.92
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation. \$1,000.00.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation. \$1,74.800.00
City of Chicago, Cook Connty, Lincoln Park, and South Park Bonds, and Chicago City Serip. \$232,408.84
Other Bonds. \$232,408.84
TZ,000.00
Due from Redeceming and Reserve Agents. \$14,791.63
Due from other
National Banks. \$14,791.63
Due from State
banks and bankers \$430.334.82
2,018,282.86

Real estate, including bank building and safe deposit vauits... 

548,709.99 Five per cent fund..... .... \$10,812.351.84 Total .....

LIABILITIES.

Dividends uppaid.
Individual deposits \$4,162,540.71
Demand certificates of deposit.
Time certificates of deposit.
Certified checks.
Cashier's checks
outstandins 31,681.02 Or deployment of the control of the

Correct-Attest;

H. R. SYMONDS, Notary Public RAM'L M. NICKERSON, E. P. LAWRENCE, T. D. GRAX'.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Ay, Oct. 8, 1879, at 2 o'clock p. m. GEO. T. WILLIAMS, Sec'y and Treas. SPECTACLES.



TUESDAY OCTOBER 7. 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

PAYNES POSITION.

Fears that This Callant Officer Is in Great Danger,

As Nothing Has Yet Been Heard from His Command.

The Arrival of a Courier Still Anxiously Awaited at Rawlins.

Troops Arriving at Cheyenne and Moving to the Field.

His Theory of Thornburgh's Failure. He Should Have Had Indian

Commissioner Hayt Gives

Auxiliaries, as Does Miles.

A Detailed Account of Thornburgh's Engagement with the Utes.

What a Colorado Authority Says of Former Depredations There.

Official Orders and Telegrams from Gen. Sheridan's Headquarters.

Responsibility for the NOTHING FROM PAYNE. NO COURIER AT MIDNIGHT. CHEYENNE, Wy. T., Oct. 6.—No courier from

The Origin of the Campaign and the

NO NEWS YET.

RAWLINS, Wyo. Ter., Oct. 6-10: 45 p. m.-No courier yet. Gen. Crook arrived here this morning, and returned to Fort Steele this evening at 10:30.

This morning two companies of the Third.

Cavalry, under Capt. Henry, and six companies of the Seventh Infantry, under Col. Gilberts, left here for the Ute country.

Three companies of the Fifth Cavalry, three companies of the Third Cavairy, and two companies of the Fourth Infantry will arrive from Fort McKinney to-night or to-morrow.

BRACKETT TO THE FRONT. CHEYENNE, Wyo. Ter., Oct. 6.—Col. Brackett, Third Cavalry, leaves Fort Laramie to-morrow to take command of his regiment in the field. He will be joined here by Maja. Evans and Carlton, and proceed to the front.

INDIAN AUXILIARIES.

THEIR IMPORTANCE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—Mr. Hayt, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, stated to-day that, in his judgment, one reason why Thornburgh's command was unsuccessful was because it had no Indian auxiliaries. The great success of Gen. Miles as an Iudian fighter is attributed y the Department, to the fact that he always mploys some friendly Indians as allies, who, ambined with the white soldiers, are invariably victorious. So much is this the fact that the hostile Indians never fight Miles' command whenever they can escape. Mr. Hayt, in his forthcoming report, will insist upon the impor-tance of the use of Indian auxiliaries.

TYNER IN CHICAGO. THE GENERAL'S TRIP IN UTE LAND. Gen. J. M. Tyner, the First-Assistant-Postnaster-General, who has just returned from the master-General, who has just returned from the immediate vicinity of the engagement between the Utes and Maj. Thornburgh, arrived in the city last evening and is stooping at the Palmer House, where a reporter called upon him last evening. The hunting party with which he set out from Laramie was composed of Gov. Hoyt, Col. J. O. P. Burnside, of Washington; Paul Vanderwort, of Omaha; and Dr. J. H. Heafford, the editor of the Laramie Sentinel. They had an escort of six soldiers from Fort Sanders, with the usual complement of servants. The General says that the party had

NO INTIMATION OF DANGER
until the courier who had been sent out to warn
them rode into camp and broke up their housekeeping. At that time they were between the
Little Platte and Laramie Rivers, about twentyfive miles northeast of the North Park. Sun-day of last week they were only about fifteen miles northeast of Milk River, and the following day they left for the Little Platte, fully fifty miles from the scene of Thornburgh's engagement. At that time they had no knowledge of their danger, although there were stories among the settlers in the North Park to the effect that settlers in the North Park to the effect that straggling bands of Utes had been met with going south. The party had intended, Gen. Tyner says, to stay several days longer, but, owing to the excitement and anxiety of their families, decided it best to return, although they did not consider themselves in any personal danger. Mrs. Tyner joined the party at Cheyenne, and left for the East last night. The General leaves this evening.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS. THE ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY.

As there has been some dispute as to the origin and conduct of the Ute campaign, and the responsibility for the massacre of the troops, Gen. Sheridan has permitted the use of the following official papers, which give a clear and comprehensive idea of the whole affair:

hensive idea of the whole affair:

WILLIAMS TO SHREIDAM.

PORT OMAHA. Neb., Sept. 14, 1879.—Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, commanding: Maj. Thornburgh telegraphs: James France, of Rawlins, sent the following telegram yest-srday: "Agent Meeker writes me he expects trouble from Utes, and sends a dispatch to the Department that employes have been shot at, and he thinks his life would not have been safe had it not been for assistance of employes."

H. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

R. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.
A copy of this was also sent to Brig.-Gen.
George Crook, then at Oakland, Md.
PITKIS TO POPE.

STATE OF COLORADO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, DENVER, Sept. 16.—Maj.-Gen. John Pope,
Port Lessensorth, Kenses—Daar Sir: I have
the honor to inclose herewith a communication
from W. C. Meeker, Indian Agent at the White

River Agency, in which he details the feelings of the Uies at that point, and desires me to confer with you for the purpose of securing at least 100 troops for the protection of the Agency. I also inclose herewith a copy of a letter just received by Maj. James B. Thompson, Special Agent for the General Land-Office, in charge of the Government timber of the State, from J. D. Donaldson, Superintendent of the International Mining Company, at Haw's Peak, m Ronalt County, detailing what he knows in relation to the forest fires burning in that locality. I received yesterday your dispatch advising me that a company of cavairy had been ordered to proceed at once to the Waite River Agency. Your letter concerning the disposition of the Utes I presume will reach me to day. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ent servant,
FREDERICK W. PITKIN, GOVERNOR.
REOM AGENT MEEKER. The official letter of Agent Mecker, detailing the circumstances of the trouble, which is in-closed, is as follows:

the circumstances of the trouble, which is inclosed, is as follows:

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, WHITE RIVER AGENCY, Col., Sept. 10.—Gov. Pitten, Denver, Col.—Sin: We have plowed eighty acres, and the Indians object to any more being done, and to any more fercing. We shall stop plowing. One of the plowmen was shot at last week. On Monday I was assaulted in my own house, while my wife was present, by a leading Chief named Johnson, and forced out of doors and considerably injured, as I was in a crippled condition, having previously met with an accident, a wagon falling over me. The employes came to my rescue. I had built this Johnson a house, given him a wagon and harous, and fed him at my table many, many times. The trouble is that he has 150 horses, and wants the land for pasturage, although the Agency was moved that this same land might be used, and the Agency buildings are on it. I have had two days' council with the Chiefs and herdsmen of the tribe, who concluded, after a sort of way, that I might plow, but they will do nothing to permit me to, and they laugh at my being forced out of my house. I have no confidence in any of them, and I feel that none of the white people are safe. I know they are not if we go on with the work directed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Here are my wife and daughters in this condition. Confer with tien. Pope, the Commissioner, and Senator Teller. A least 10 soldiers ought to come hither to protect us, and to keep the Utes on their reservation there should be more. Don't let this application get in the capers, for I know the Indians will hear of it in a few days. Of course, what the Indians have done is a matter of news. Truly, W. C. MERKER, Indian Agent.

FROM SUPT. DONALDSON. The following, which is referred to in Gov. Pitkin's letter, is also inclused:

INTERNATIONAL CAMP, Heus' Peak, Col., Sept. 10.—James B. Thompson, Special Agent G. L. O.—Dark Sir: Your favor of Sept. 6 is received. The forest fire that began near Sand Mountain early in May last has been burning ever since, and has finally culminated, after sweeping all over that section of country, in a general stack on our minimy property on Score. ever since, and has finally culminated, after sweeping all over that section of country, in a general attack on our mining property on Stony Ridge, sweeping all before it and causing us very severe excense to keep it out of this camp. Besades it is now sweeping everything before it along the line of our seventeen-mile ditch, on which we have several miles of fluming. The fire is so hot and the smoke so dense that we cannot reach many of our flumes to know at present how many are destroyed. If any are left 'it will be nothing short of a miracle. Thousands of acres have been burnt over, and who can say where it will ston? Our saw-intil and timber, I think, may go, unless we get rain or snow within the next three days. We keep men night and day battling it where we can, but man is almost powerless against such a destructive element when once set in motion. Frank Henman asked the Utes when he was on Snake Creek why they set the timber on fire in our section, and they replied: "In order that their ponies could travel. New too much timber." Jim Baker, the scont who lives on Snake River, was out with a surveying party, and says the Utes started the fire is the timber in two different places not far from their camp. I am not acquainted with any of the Utes, and; ac course, they will not converse with a stranger; but I do know they were in our wightly, where these fires were started in the spring, and there had been no hunters around or we should have known it, because the mining camps are their market for meat. About the quantity of timber land burnt over, I cannot give it in acres, but it is innexes. It can only be measured by

but it is immense. It can only be measured by miles, and at this date is growing more fierce every day. Nothing can now stop it but a storm of rain or snow. Very respectfully yours,

J. B. Donaldson, Superintendent. INDORSEMENT ON FOREGOING.
FORT OMARA, Neb., Oct. 4, 1879.—Respectfully forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant General, U.S. A., Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri.

fully lorwarded to the Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A., Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri.

In view of hostile criticism in the public press regarding Maj. Thornburgh's expedition to the White River Agency, the accompanying copies of correspondence on the subject are respectfully submitted to the Lieutenant-General commanding. These copies contain everything which passed between Maj. Thornburgh and this office relative to the matter.

The attention of the Lieutenant-General is invited to the fact that Maj. Thornburgh, who commanded the nearest military post in this Department to the White River Agency, was selected to command the expedition in accordance with the orders of the General of the Army contained in the dispatch from Division Headquarters communicating these orders.

In addition to this, Maj. Thornburgh knew, perhaps, more of the Utes, and of the country south of Rawlins in the direction of their Agency, than any other officer in this Department.

Attention is also invited to the number of men specified by Agent Meeker and the Governor of Colorado (100) in their letters (copies herewith) as necessary to afford proper protection and to enforce the orders of the Agent.

Attention is also invited to the telegraphic correspondence with Maj. Thornburgh as to the number of men he required to enforce the orders of the General-in-Chief. It will be seen that he considered three companies of cavalry sufficient, and that he left Rawlins with three companies of cavalry and one of infantry (about 200 men).

Attention is also specially invited to the telegram from these beadquarters to Maj. Thornburgh's two dispatches in reply to this telegram will be found herewith, and will explain themselves. R. WILLIAMS, A. A. G. FROM MAJ. THORNBURG.

The first intimation the military officials had of the impquing outbreak was conveyed in the

The first intimation the military officials had of the imparing outbreak was conveyed in the following telegram from Maj. Thoraburgh, who sent the information as unofficial, the news not coming from the Indian Agent.

FORT STEELE, Wy. T., Sept. 14, 1879.—Gen. Williams, Omaha Barracks, Neb.: James France, of Rawlins, sent the following telegram yesterday: "Agent Meeker writes me he expects serious trouble from the Utes, and sends a dispatch to the Department that employes have been shot at, and thinks his own life would not have been spared had it not been for assistance of employes." Thornwell, commanding.

Copies of this telegram were dispatched to Gen. Sheridan in this city, and to Brig.-Gen. Gen. Sheridan in this city, and to Brig.-Gen. Crook, then at Oakland, Md.

CITIZEN STEELE TO SHERIDAN. railroad station to the scenario outbreak:
Rawlins, Wy. T., Sept. 15, 1879.—Gen. P. H.
Sheridan, Uhicago, Ill.: Am just from White River Agency. Indian outbreak imminent. Agent has been seriously assaulted and his men fired on by Utes. Think immediate protection needed. Telegraph at request of citizens.

J. W. STRELE.

Neded. Telegraph at request of citizens.

J. W. STHELE.

WHIPPLE TO WILLIAMS.

As the Agent had not requested that troops be sent, but contented himself with telegraphing to the Interior Department, Gen. Whipple, the Assistant Adjutant-General in this city, telegraphed as follows:

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Gen. Robert Williams. Port Omada. Neb.: Yours of yesterday, with one to-day to same purport, direct from Mr. Steele at Rawlins, have been received. Agent Meeker, having telegraphed his Department as to state of affairs at White River Agency, authorities in Washington must be in possession of same information that we have, and orders for the relief can properly emanate from Headquarters of the army. William D. Whipple, A. A. G. WHIPPLE TO ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A. CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.: Reports from James France and J. W. Steele, both of Rawlins, are to the effect that Agent Macker, White River Agency, expects trouble from the Utes. Sends a dispatch to the Dapartment of the interior that employes have been shot, and the Agent's life would not

have been safe but for assistance of employes. As no request for assistance came from Agent, so action has been taken here.

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G. CROOK TO WILLIAMS.

Gen. Crook took the same view as Gen. Whipple, and replied as follows:

Oakland, Md., Sept. 15.—Ges. R. Williams, Fort Omaha, Neb.: Your dispatch received. Should the Interior Department make the proper application, order the troops to give them the necessary protection. Send no more mail here.

GEORGE CROOK, Brigadier-General.

By this time the Interior Department had esponded to Agent Meeker's request, and made responded to Agent Meeker's request, and made the necessary requisition for troops, without which the General of the Army cannot direct the use of troops against Agency Indians. CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Commanding General, De-partment of Platte, Fort Omaha: The following telegram is, by direction of Division Command-er, sent for your action.

WILLIAM D. WRIPPLE, A. A. G.

THORNBURGH ORDERED.

The orders to Maj. Thornburgh are embodied in the telegram given below:

FORT OMARA, Nob., Sept. 16, 1879.—Commanding Officer Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming: Under orders from the General of the Army, you will at once move with sufficient number of troops to arrest such Indian Chiefs belonging to White River Agency as are insubordinate, and you will enforce obedience to the requirements of Agent Meeker. You will afford him such protection as the exigency of the case requires, and hold the ringlesders as prisoners until an investigation can be had. You are authorized to suspend orders for movement of "E" Company. Third Cavalry, and to use this company if necessary. Report receipt of this by telegraph and if you require additional troops.

By command of Gen. Crook.

R. WILLIAMS, A. A. G. PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN. The following relate to the details of

FORT STRELE, Wy., Sept. 16, 1879.—Adjutant-General, Department of the Platte, Omaha Barracks: Your telegram received. I will make my arrangements to move as soon as possible. I don't believe it safe or prudent to go to the White River Agency with the troops at my disposal. I could not take more than eighty men, and it is evident the Utes mean mischief. I want fifteen wagons now at Rock Creek.

THORNBURGH, commanding.

FORT STERLE, Wy., Sept. 16, 1879.—Adjutant-General, Department of the Platte, Omaha: With cavalry I can march to White River Agency in seven or eight days, and with three companies I believe there will be but little risk. There are twenty-five wagons at Rock Creek, and I should nave them for forage and rations in case I take all cavalry, or for my infantry to ride; distance to White River Agency, 200 miles. I have sufficient supplies at the post.

THORNBURGH, commanding.

FORT OMARA, Neb., Sept. 17, 1879.—Com-manding Officer Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming: Your telegrams of vesterday received. Com-manding officer Fort Russell ordered to send you two companies Fifth Cavalry from his com-mand. Train from Rock Creek has also been ordered to report to you. You will please or-ganize your command as soon as possible, and proceed to carry out instructions contained in telegram of resterdar.

FORT OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 19, 1879.—Commanding Officer Fort Fred Steels, Wyoming: Please telegraph me such further news as you may have received from White River Agency also probable time you may be able to start ex By command of Gen. Crook.

R. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

FORT STEELE, Wyoming, Sept. 19, 1872.—
Adju'ant-General, Department of Piatta, Omaha
Barracks, Omaha: Have no further reliable
information; rumors of Agency buildings
burned, and that Utes will certainly fight; also
that Unitahs are crossing to Utes. Wagons expected to-morrow night, when I will proceed to
load, and expect to camp at Rawlins on 21st.
Command will consist of three companies of
cavairy and one of infantry.

THORNBURGH, commanding.

FORT STEELE, Wy. T., Sept. 20, 1879.—4d-milant-General, Department of the Platte, Omaha Barracks: Companies of Fifth Cavalry arrived. No medical officer has reported for the expedition.

FORT OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 20.—Commanding Officer Fort Fred Steet, Wy. T.: Dr. Grimes, of Fort Laramie, has been ordered to report to you for duty with the expedition.

By command of Gen. Crook.

R. WILLIAMS A. A. G.

FORT STRELE, Wy. T., Sept. 21, 1879.—Adjutant cienera', Department of Platte, Omaha Baracks: My command will camp at Rawlins tonight. No news. THORNBURGH, Fourth Infantry. CHICAGO, Sept. 19, 1879.—Gen. Robert Williams, Fort Omaha, Neb.: By special order, issued to-day, Capt. Volkmer is detailed as Recorder of the Chickamauga Board, which meets here Oct. 1. Please countermand any Department order in his case which conflicts with this order.

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G.

FORT OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 21.—Maj. Thorn-burgh, Fourth Infantry, care Commanding Officer Fort Fred Steels, Wy. T., who will at once transmit, if Maj. Thornburgh has left: Did you receive telegram requiring that Capt. Volk-mar return to Fort Russell? If it has not been done, order him to return to Russell and await orders. Acknowledge receipt and report com-pliance.

By command of Gen. Crook.
R. WILLIAMS, A. A. G. FORT STEELE, Wy. T., Sept. 21.—Adjutant-General, Department of Flatte, Omaha Barracke: Telegram received, and Capt. Volkmar returns to Russell to-morrow.

THORNBERGH.
Fourth Infantry.

The order for the return of Capt. Volkmar was a lucky one for him in all probability, for Lieut. Paddock, who took command of his company, was among those seriously wounded.

RAWLINS, Wy., Sept. 31.—Adjutant General, Department of Platte, Omaha Barracks: Command leaves here to-morrow with thirty days' rations and fifteen days' forage; will send teams back from Snake River, and it will save two days if forage and rations are shipped from Steele to Ship supplies to Rawlins.

THORNBURGH, FOURTH Infantry.

THORNBURGH ADVISED TO BE PRUDENT. VOLKMAR'S RETURN.

THORNBURGH ADVISED TO BE PRUDENT. Further orders were sent as follows, warning Maj. Thornburgh of the danger and advising extreme prudence. It will be seen, therefore, that he had full knowledge of the dangers of

that he had full knowledge of the dangers of the expedition. As some people have been inclined to believe that the unfortunate officer was sent on an expedition with insufficient forces by his superior officers, and was killed owing to obedience to discipline, it may be well to note from the following that the number of troops was put at his discretion:

FORT OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 23.—Maj. Thornburgh, Fourth Infaniry, care Commanding Officer Fort Fred Steek, Wy. T. (who will cause this to be delivered to Maj. Thornburgh, and who will seknoweledge receipt]: In advancing to White River Agency proceed with the utmost prudence, and, if you have cause to believe you have not sufficient force, communicate at once by telegraph, stating number which you require. They will at once be sent you. In absence of reliable information here as to the affairs, Department Commander leaves matter entirely to your discretion and good judgment. Acknowledge respect.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

the expedition previous to the engagement and the death of Maj. Thornburgh. The meeting with the Ute Chiefs and their protestations of friend-ship probably threw the commanding officer off his guard and led him to believe that the Indians

CAMPON BEAR RIVER, Col., Sept. 26, via STEELE, Sept. 29.—Adjutant General, Department of the Platte, Omaha Barracks: Have met some of the Chiefs here; they seem friendly, and promise to go with me to Agency. Say Utes don't understand why we come here. Have tried to explain satisfactorily. Do not now anticipate trouble.

THOENBURGH, commanding. The next word from the expedition was by courier from Cant. Payme announcing the decourier from Capt. Payne announcing the de-feat of the detatchment and the death of Maj.

The following dispatch from Gen. Crook, which was received at military headquarters yesterday, has already been given in substance in the specials to TRE TREUNE:

In the specials to THE TRIBUNE:

LawLins, Wy. T., Oct. 6.—Lieut.-Gen. P. H.
Sheridan: Nothing yet heard from Cot. Merrit's command. I am expecting a courier any
moment. We have information from citizens,
through a source which seems practically reliable, that Price's command was seen three
days since. Up to that date he had seen no
Indians; also that Capt. Dodge's wagon trains,
escorted by a small detachment of colored
soldiers, had reached Price's command, but the
citizen did not learn where Dodge's company
was. GEORGE CROOK, Brigadier-General.

MAJ. THORNBURGH.

Dispatch to Dever Tribuns.

Rawlins, Wyo., Oct. 1.— . . . Nothing was seen or heard from the Indians until Bear River, which runs north of the reservation and almos parallel with the northern line, was received. At the crossing of this stream, about sixty-five miles from White River Agency, ten Indians whites, and would betray none of the secrets of their tribe. They declared that they were merely out on a hunt, and repeated that they were friends of the white man and of the Great Father's Government, and especially of the

Indians, though a close watch by keen-eyed scouts was kept up for them, until-Williams' Fork, a small tributary of Bear River, was reached, when the same ten Indians again quite suddenly and very mysteriously reappeared. They again renewed their protestations of friendship, while they carefully eyed the proportions of the command. They made a proposition to the commander that he take an escort of five soldiers and accompany them to the Agency. A halt was called and Mai. Thornburgh summoned his staff to a con-

I the Indians.

But he was never allowed to carry out his de-THE ATTACK.

THE ATTACK.

The command had reached the point where the road crosses Mik Creek, ano her tributary of the Bear, inside the reservation and in the limits of Summit County, Colorado, about twenty-five miles north of the Agency, when they were attacked by the hostiles numbering, it is believed, between 250 and 300 warriors, who had been lying in ambush.

But the command, under the guidance of Scout Rankin, left the road just above where the Indians were in ambush, and thus avoided another event which would have been in all respects equal to the Custer massacre.

The command took a trail after leaving the road, and mexpectedly

May The Poe.

May Thornburgh at once threw his command loto position, and the Indians came up in line of battle to within about 300 yards and halted, putting a bold face on the matter, and ahowing a decided determination to fight.

a decided determination to fight.

THORNBUROR'S ORDERS.

Maj. Thornburch's orders were, not to make the first fire on the Indians, but to await an attack from them. After the two lines had thus faced each other for about ten minutes, Mr. Rankin, the scout, who is an old Indian fighter, seeing the danger in which the command was placed, hurried direct to Maj. Thornburgh's side, and requested him to open fire on the enemy, saving at the same time that that was their only hope.

TRUE TO ORDERS.

Mai. Thornburch replied:

Maj. Thornburgh replied:

"My God! I dare not; my orders are positive, and, if I violate them and survive, a courtmartial and ignominious dismissal may follow."

I feel as though myself and men were to be murdered."

By this time

THE INDIANS HAD FLANKED THE SOLDIERS, and, giving the war-wboop, opened fire.

The wagon-train was corraled about threefourths of a mile in the rear of the command,
and the Indians got between the wagon-train
and the command.

The cavalry was dismounted and fighting on
foot, and slowly retreating.

Maj. Thornburgh, seeing the danger which threatened his command from the position of the Indians, at once mounted about twenty men, and at the head of them he dashed forward wind a valor unsurpassed by Napoleon at the Bridge of Lodi, and made a charge on the savages between the command and the train.

Maj. Thornburgh and thirteen men were killed. The balance of the command, then in retreat, succeeded in reaching the corraled train, which was by this time surrounded by Indians. The command then with much baste made breastworks of wagons, and held their position until 8:30 Monday night, when the Indians withdrew.

8:30 Monday night, when the Indians withdrew.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

In the engagement there were fourteen killed and thirty-four wounded. Every officer in the command was shot with the exception of Lieut. Cherry, of the Fifth Cavalry; and he is in command of the beleaguered troops.

The Indians killed from 150 to 200 head of mnles belonging to the Government.

TAKING CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

The troops then intrenched themselves and dug a pit in which to place their wounded.

Surgeon Grimes was wounded, but is able for duty. The troops have about six days' supplies.

COLORADO COMMENT.

COLORADO COMMENT.

BITTER TALK OF AN EXCITED DERVER PAPER

—A SAVAGE ASSAULT UPON THE GOVERNMENT'S INDIAN POLICY—NOT-HEADED THREAT
THAT THE STATE WILL TAKE THE MATTER INTO ITS OWN HANDS AND EILL OFF ALL THE
WHITS-RIVER UTES.

Denor (Ool.) Tribusa, Oct. 2.

The Government's Indian policy is a piteous
failure. It is a policy of criminal sentimentalism. A policy which temporizes with murderers and snubs the murdered. A policy which
has taken the appeals of men in danger of their
lives, tied them neative in red-tape, thrust them
aside for future reference, and them quietly
awaited the massacres which were certain to
come. It has been a policy of tweddle, coddle,
and ignorance, and is entirely responsible for
the murders which have taken place.

Five weeks ago Fatner Meaker telegraphed

and feeds the criminals in consideration promise not to murder during to months when they cannot go on the late time that this matter should lood at Washington. It is time for imistration to take at least one-half terest in preserving the state of the

into a vigilance committee, and kill the men who kill. They have chosen to open the first chapter with blood, and, to preserve the harmony, the tale must end with blood. A patched tup perce will not do. There has always been too more of sham compromise in frontier history, and it is time for a change. The single and effective way to settle the indian question is to turn it over to the jurisdiction of, a Winchester rife. We can at least avenge the lives that the Generument refused to save.

"MOLLYCODDLEURAL"

Desire (Oct.) Trabune, Oct. 3.

There is a dispatch in our columns this morning which is a liftle the most brazen example of mollycoddielsm which has been published for some time. It professes to give the sentiment at Washington on the Ute uprising, and, if the profession is currect, the sentiment there is vicious, ignorant, and eriminal. The dipatch is an attempt to excuse the Indians, and was written at a time when the fats of the Agency people was darkly hinted at, when Thornburgh and thirteen soldiers were lying dead outside of the hastily-formed entreachment, when Col. Dodge's company was believed to be cut to pieces at Middle Park, and when settlers were flying in all directions for their lives.

The causes which have "aggravated" the Indian entrins with labely the addition of the Aggravated to the Indian entrins with labely the anglesses.

Greeley Sus.

Mr. Meeker was six feet in hight, with bine syes and a white, clean-cut face. He had keen business talent, and was full of enterprise and nervous energy. With him at the Agency were his wife and vonncest daughter Josephine. Two

is wife and youngest daughter Josephine. Two ther daughters remained in Greeley. Agent Meeker's plan was to have the Indians oftivate their lands and support themselves, ther the civilized fashion.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 13 at

2.30 vesterday afternoon was caused by some

one setting fire to a bale of hay in a shed in the

rear of No. 666 West Madison street, owned by J. H. Brainard. The fire was extinguished with

a few pails of water, the hay only being dam

completed, came very near deing destroyed by

quantity of kindling wood,—the accumulations of the carpenters, lathers, and other mechanics employed in the building. Tinners were at work on the skylight, or roof, and it was

work on the skylight, or roof, and it was conjectured by some persons about the premises that a live coal dropped out of one of the small heaters, and, falling among the combustiole pile in the elevator-way, set fire to it. A large volume of smoke shot up from the top of the building, and for a tew moments it looked as if the fire would soon envelop the whole interior of the edifice, but a timely alarm was turned in from Box 25, and the firemen were soon on the spot and quenched the fire with a couple of streams of water. The damage was not serious—probably not over \$200. The newly

The alarm from Box 66 at 6:25 last evening was caused by a fire in a summer-kitchen in the rear of No. 420 Wabash avenue, occupied by Mrs. Heimstreet as a classical institute. One

Mrs. Heimstreet as a classical institute. One of the inmates, while lighting an oil-stove, acci-

The alarm from Box 373 at 12:15 yesterds

afternoon was caused by a defective chimney at No. 72 Henry street, owned by Charles Carroll. Damage, trifling.

AT PAXTON, ILL.

Baccial Dispaich to The Tribuna Paxron, Ill., Oct. 6.—Yesterday afterno

bout 4:30 the elegant residence of Mr. Joseph

nckley, was entirely destroyed by fire. The

building destroyed was a two-story, eight-

construction some few years since. The house was entirely consumed by the fismes. The most valuable part of the furniture, being in the parlors and dining-rooms down-stairs, was rescued. The building was insured for \$3,600.

CANADA.

Mysterious Shooting Affair in Montreal-

MONTREAL, Oct. &-A strange shoot

Revival of Business-The Tes Trade-The

is reported this morning. It appears that a student of the McGill College, Ed A. Phill-

resented a revolver and fired. The bullet

assed through one of Phillmore's hands, he

aving instinctively held them in front of him.

The affair is wrapped in mystery. Some think that Phillmore was mistaken for one of the

Professors, against whom some one had a spite, as the wounded man has only been here four

Not since the year 1865 has there been experi-

enced such a state of excitement in the tea-

rade of Montreal as has taken place during the

past few days, in which time it is estimated that

fully 10,000 packages have changed nands. On

pound, which is considered an extraordinary ad-

SOLDIERS' REUNIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 6.—Gov. Cullom will

attend the soldiers' reunion at Abingdon

Wednesday, and Secretary Harlow will be there

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

which is to be held here on the 8th, 9th, and 10th inst. will be the grandest celebration ever held

in Central Illinois. Some thirty of the most prominent speakers of the late War will be present; also 4,000 soldiers. A sham battle will take place during its progress. The city is beautifully decorated, and every arrangement is made to make the affair enjoyable.

SPRINGFIELD NOTES. Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 6.—License to or-

ganize a horse-railroad company has been issued to the Town of Lake. The capital is \$300,000, and the corporators are Granville 8. Thomas, Joseph Oswald, and John K. Hanns.

The Governor has pardoned Charles E. Green

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 6.-Arrived, Sarmatian

from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Arrived, steamships
Queen and Gallia, from Liverpool; Anchoria,
from Glasgow.

SECRETARY M'CRARY.
LWAVENWODTH, Kas., Oct. 6.—Gen. George
M. McCrary, Secretary of War, arrived in the
city this evening, via the Chicago, Rock Island
& Pacific, and was met at the Union Depot by
Gen. Pope, who took him to Fort Leavenworth
in an ambulance. He will be a guest at Gen.
Pope's residence.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Steamships Celtic indoo, from New York, have arrived out.

CLINTON, Ill., Ocl. 6.—The soldiers' reun

house, which cost about \$7,500 at its

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

ress refused to ratify, and it declined further to make the necessary appropriation for the purchase of the land. Hence the dissatisfaction in the South, and the detaction of the Uncompanity. If the \$10,000 hid been appropriated, there would have been ne-grounds for complaint at the Southern Agency, and Ouray could have prevented the 100 warriors from leaving. If there had been an army large enough, the border would have been protected, and the Utes would not have risen. Colorado may charge a large portion of the present trouble to the ex-Rebels and their Northern allies.

#### MRS. SWISSHELM. OME FURTHER REMARKS ON THE INDIANS AND

THE CHURCHES.

To the Editor of The Pribuna.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—No doubt I shall incur the harge of being an evil-disposed person who is wont to bring railing accusations against the saints; yet, nevertheless. I beg leave to repeat, reliterate, and intensify my statement that it is the American churches which are butchering our soldiers and citizens on our Western Plains; and, in saying this, I but say that which I do know, and testify to that which I have seen. For seventeen years I have been bearing witness. venteen years I have been bearing witne of the savages who oppose it at every step. Up in St. Cloud, Minn., in the spring of 1862, there was a community of white folks, building churches, establishing schools, papers, and libraries,—working to these ends as Eastern people

of which they have no conception, when the news of the Sioux massacre reached us,—a mas-

nily living but twenty miles distant. the community had gone to fight the Rebels, or was under arms, enlisted, and ready to start. Two days after they marched to Fort Snelling, leaving their families to the protection of their own stout hearts and the few men and boys to remained. These organized that day and ent out to the rescue of isolated settlers, and, he night after they started, a runner came from Hole-in-the-Day to inform us that his young braves proposed to follow the example of the Bioux, and make St. Cloud their point of attack; but he would keep them quiet for ten days, or until Commissioner Role should come up, and somply with the terms they had to propose, the Commissioner being then in St. Paul; while other and authentic information let us into the ct in concert, and were waiting for arms and unmunition, when two Sioux, being drunk,

ammunition, when two Sioux, being drunk, were mable to restrain their ardor, and precipitated the attack by butchering a family who were at the time entertaining them as friends.

Being thus notified, we understood the ten days of grace, and a watch was set on the east side of the Mississippi, where two wagon-loads of arms and ammunition were captured. A large part of our people fied to the East; but their places were more than supplied by those from the outlying settlements, many of whom escaped from the massacre in which their friends had fallen. Some came in small parties, and reached us by fighting their way,—the women throwing up earthworks with milk-pans, while the men loaded and fired. I had forty-two women and children in my house; and for sex weeks we knew that some of our citizens were surrounded in Fort Abercrombie, and that it was a cluster of detached wooden buildings, stout as easy to defend as any village. We knew that all over the prairies lying west of us, and up almost to our doors, women and infant girls had been most brutally outraged, in the presence of those who loved them best; that the hands and feet of small boys had been skillfully unjointed, cut off, and carried away as trophles by these wretches; that some builds had been baked alive in the overn of cookstoves, while others had been tied, two and two, by the wrists, and hung across a fence to die, while still others had been locked up to starve; we knew that 1,000 people had been buthered, and that they had been as orderly, industrious, and peaceable as those of any community in this hand, and did not dream but that the sympathy of the civilized world was with them.

The men of himnesots, with the sid of some from sofjoining states, chased the murderers and captured them, instead of killing them as they ought to have done; but, by their State Constitution, they had entranchised Indians, and the first State Governor had been elected by Indian votes. So, treating them as citizens, they organized a Court, tried them, and found 300 guity of active participation in the butchery. These were condemned to die on the gallows, all the same as if they had been white most and the State never seemed to question its right to hang them.

True, we had been authentically informed that, while planning the massacre, some in the Blutux council objected for fear of vengeance, and Little-Crow, the leader of the murder party, had assared them there was no danger, because "White man's heart soft! Catch Indian, feed him,—rive him blankets!"

The result proved that he understood his game. The Indian Bureau could make money by feeding those 500, cauding them, giving them hisnices, and a steamboat excursion of 1,000 miles around to a point 100 miles from the seme of their depths, the chorts, the victiona

eir crimes were rewarded through the influof our churches, and they were turned
to repeat them, with full assurance of imliv in the future. Therefore I say it is our
ches that are butchering our soldiers and
cos on our Western Plains.
for Hole-in-the-Day, he went in triumphal
assion to Washington, where our Christian
unthropy furnished him with traveling exco, \$30,000 in cash, and a seventh wire,—all
eing a good Indian.

Janz Grey Swisshoum.

## THE UTE RECORD. VIOUS ATROCTIES OF THESE SAVAGES. Denne (Col.) Tribine, Ga. 3. onld, of equese, be impossible to furni

so freely as they have done this year. They began to make demonstrations early in the spring, and have since that time been growing worse and worse until they assaulted Agent Meeker, and then reached the climax last Sun-day in the attack upon Col. Thornburg and his command, As has become generally known, they killed two men from Ten Mile. belonging to Maj. Thompson, who had been their general agent for years and their real friend, and committed various other depredations and crimes, which have been chronicled as they have taken place as far as information could be obtained. They have devoted themselves assiduously to burning the timber, and running out and killing the game. The finest pine forests on the Continent have been utterly destroyed by the ruthless torch of the redskins, and the best game-fields in the world, with much of their game, utterly wiped out of extended. When remonstrated with, they have replied that they did not expect to remain where they are, and that as they were not to get the benefit of the many advantages they did not intend that others should. For three weeks here it was almost impossible to see the mountains from Denver, and the sky was overcast, feaving the sun to present a dead and melancholy appearance.

cast. leaving the sun to present a dead and melancholy appearance.

In the early days of Colorado's history the
Utes were not particularly troublesome. It is
related that a small force of United States
soldiers, under command of Maj. Ormsby, once
had an engagement, previous to 1800, with a
band of Utes near Pike's Peak, and that the
soldiers were victorious. Fort Garland, in
Costilla County, was built for the purpose of
protecting the country against any outbresk of protecting the country against any outbreak of the Utes. Quite a number of them went to war early in the sixties, but old Kit Carson being in command there succeeded in pacifying them without bloodshed. Since then the Utes war early in the sixties, but old Kit Carson being in command there succeeded in pacifying them without bloodshed. Since then the Utes have been moderately peaceable as a whole, though they have always been more or less troublesome, especially in small bands and as individuals. In fact, there acarcely has been a time since the first settlement of Colorado when they have not been an annoyance. The greater share of trouble has, however, been due to the southern bands of the tribe, while the White River Utes have been upon the whole peaceably inclined. Colorow and Piah and their bands have proven exceptions, but they did not for years cause serious trouble until in 1878.

The Utes cannot make complaint against the whites with the force usually brought to bear on the subject by the aborigines. They have not been persecuted by settlers. In fact, the white settlers have been an actual protection to the Utes. When the white people came into

couple of streams of water. The damage was not serious—probably not over \$200. The newly plastered walls above the entrance on the State street side were slightly damaged by water.

The alarm from Box 56 at 9:27 last evening was caused by a fire in the three-story and basement brick building, No. 300 State street, owned by O. Mattocks, and occupied on the second floor, where the fire originated, by C. E. Viesensky as a private residence. The fire originated from some unknown cause in a bedroom. Damage to the building, trifling; to the furniture, \$90.

white settlers have been an actual protection to the Utes. When the white people came into this country the Utes and the plains Indians, the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes, were deadly enemies, and the plains Indians were generally considered the superiors of the Utes as Indian-fighters. The whites were compelled for their own protection to rid the country of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and in doing so They also relieved the Utes. Hence, the latter tribe owe the whites a real debt of gratitude.

The Utes have never made any attack upon large parties of whites, except once. It was in 1872 that a party of ten white men, under the leadership of John Le Fevre, ventured into North Park prospecting. One day a majority of the party went out to kill game enough to est, and while out very unexpectedly ran upon a band of fifty Utes, under the leadership of the infamous old renegade, Colerow. The party were met face to face by the Indians, who seemed to have planned the meeting.

"Here'ld dam! you shoot my antelona."

were met face to face by the Indians, who seemed to have planned the meeting.

"Here! dam! you shoot my antelope."

"Oh, no! Only one to eat."

"Yes, you do; you bean dam lie."

The whites insisted that they were not unnecessarily butchering the antelope. But Colorow said that if the whites were not out of the Park the hext day he would scalp all of them. There was one sick man with them. Colorow said be could have twenty alcens, and then he must go was one sick man with them. Colorow said be could have twenty sleeps, and then he must go. Le Fewere and one man took the hint and left. None of the others were seen again. But seven skeletons were found in the locality in which they had been left, a few years afterwards; and some time after this discovery another pile of bones accounted for the eighth. A note pinned on the door of the cabin in which the sick man had been coulded completed the story. He stated that Ouray had been about a great deal; that he had threatened to kill all hands, and that he, the writer, never expected to see the land of the white man. There is no doubtin the minds of any of the old inhabitants of North or Middle Park but what Colorow killed the eight men who were following the legitimate pursuit of prespecting in a country pear the Ute country, but to which they had no earthly claims. Many other small parties have been threatened just as this was, and doubtless would have met with

left at his command. There is no use in disgusing the fact, the Indians are a brawback to the State, and people who venture out upon our frontier, whether they cross the line or not, are in danger. It has been but a little over two years since, in La Plata County, the southern half of the tribe were making demonstrations, which, if the culprits had been white men, would have entitled them to a term in the penitentiary or to have their bodies swingting in the air. It was nothing for a lone white man to be stopped and threatened. In 1875 a man was killed in cold blood in South Park.

There are few Colorado people that do not remember the fate of poor Joe McLane, of Chicago. Joe was decoyed off and murdered by a band of Utes near Chejenne Wells, over 100 miles east of Denver, and 300 or 400 miles from the Ute reservation, showing that people are not safe in any part of the State when those indians are about. This same band, under the leadership of Shevenau, Washington, Plah, and Colorow, fied to Middle Park, where they continued their devilish work by robbing and threatening, which was only cut short when one of the Indians had a builet put through his body. In their flight they deliberately stopped on the road and shot an inoffensive, quiet old man named Elliott, who had for years lived a next door neighbor to them and who had never done a single act to provoke them. The whole State was alarmed and the military was called out. The result was great fear among the frontier settlera, a fortnight's eampaign in the mountains and heavy expenses. This occurred in August, 1878,—one sear ago.

#### INDIAN-AGENT MEEKER.

At latest accounts it seems probable that N. C. Meeker, Indian-Agent at White River, Col., was among the persons killed in the attack.
Mr. Meeker, or "Father" Meeker, as he was
generally called, was well known in this city. a little paper in littois. From there he cam to New York to take the place of Solon Robin son as agricultural editor of Mr. Greeley's Tribune. He took an interest in social co. operative movements, and founded the Town of Roselle, in New Jersey, on the line of the Central Railroad. In the fall of 1869 be was sent by Horace Greeley to Utah to write letters for the Tribune con-cerning that Territory, and he returned to the East determined to go back and settle in Colorado, about which he had grown enthusiastic. He wished to get twenty or thirty persons to go out with him, for, by combina-tion, he thought the land might be got cheaper. Horace Greeley heard of his scheme, and invited Mesker to dinner, when it was decided that the latter should go shead and write an article on the subject for the Tribune, which the other would back up in an editorial. Mesker

article on the subject for the Tribuns, which the other would back up in an editorial. Meeker wrote his article. His program proposed a colony of temperance people. The colony was to constitute a village, all the lots of which were to be sold, in order to obtain funds for making improvements for the common good, such as a church, a schoolhouse, a library, etc., and the outlying tracts about the village were to be apportioned. It was especially stipulated of the proposed colony that there were to be "no fences and no rum" in it.

A great deal of enthusiasm was provoked by the Tribune articles. A meeting of the proposed colonists was held in a room of the Cooper Union toward the close of the year, at which liso persons were present. Mr. Greeley presided. Fifty-ning members were enrolled, and pledged themselves in \$150 each. In February, 1870, Mr. Meeker and two others, as a committee, set out to select the locality. By this time over 600 families had joined the colony. The committee selected the site of the present Town of Greeley, and bought 9,324 acres of land from the Denver Pacific Railroad or \$31,058 cash, and took up 60,000 acres of Government land, paying the preliminary fees. The town was located on the 5th of April. Raiph Meeker, a son of the colonist, continued the work of writing glowing descriptions of the land on which the colony was to be planted, and in two weeks more than 200 settlers had arrived. Many of them had no tents or biankets, and were terrified at finding themselves dumped upon a desert without shelter. Only one building was as yet in the place, and only one well.

#### FOREIGN

ver the plains in distressing fashion. Meeker ad returned to New York to settle up his busiess; or it is probable that he would have been pobbed. Many intending settlers simply looked the place, and left without getting out of he cars. Fifty coloniats left in a single day. England Alarmed at the Magnitude of the Antied and knew what was wanted. Sun-dried brick were made, and houses were constructed. The town was laid out a mile square, with streets a hundred feet square; trees were planted everywhere, ditches were dug, and two artificial lakes were made. In three years Greeley was a town of gardens and rich pastures and farm lands. It was overhung with shade trees, contained 2,000 people, and was the prettiest little place in Colorado. Rent Troubles.

These and the Afghan Situation Formally Considered in Cabinet Council.

Colorado.

The town prospered, but its founder did not. He was said to have lost a good deal of money in carrying out his enterorise. In the Greeley Tribuse, the heading of which was a fac simile of Horace Greeley's handwriting, he supported his patron for President, when the people, liking Graat better, deserted him and took the Greeley Sus. It Is Decided to Temporarily Occupy the Ameer's Territory.

The Duke of Beaufort Gives Sensible Advice to the British Farmers.

Cannot Compete with American Grain-Growers, and Should Raise Cattle.

The Russian Press Assuming a More Bitter Tone Against England and Germany.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

COOPER, THE FORGER.

By Cuble to New York Herald.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—William Ringgold Cooper, he American charged with forgery by Messre Glynn, Mills & Co., the bankers, was arraigne again before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansie louse Police-Court. Among the spectator quietly dressed and deeply veiled, who passed in London as Cooper's wife. Mr. Day, a sident of Wemel, Hempstead, a friend of prisoner, during his residence in Hartford shire, testified to Cooper's handwriting During the cross-examination the witness wept He stated that a more highly educated and re fined and honorable man than the prisoner h him two years, and the prisoner had completely won the affections of himself, his family, and his neighbors. He could hardly believe the truth of the charges made. At this point the witness looked toward the prisoner appeal ngly, as if he would have him deny the charges Cooper could not however, meet the gaze of his deceived friend, his eyes sunk, and he seemed visibly affected. The prisoner appeared at one time to have a chance of ultimately e caping punishment, on the plea of mistaker identity, in consequence of the use of the fals teard, but the evidence of the last witness, air-dresser, who made the beard, caused him

ANTI-RENT MEETINGS. The mass meetings which yesterday assemb all over Ireland to discuss the land question, form to-day a theme of lively debate. Accord ing to this morning's papers, they show that two currents are at more moderate men advocate as practical step the concentration of all of the existing system of Irish land-tenure and in making the farmers either owners of the soil or joint owners with the landlords. This scheme would involve little dislocation of exsting arrangements for the distribution of land. It could be accomplished by developing the principles of Mr. Gladstone's Land act. The majority of experienced Parliamentary men support this view. Mr. Parnell and others of the more extreme section say that it is an ex-

DOES NOT MEET THE URGENCY of the impending crisis. The tenants refuse to pay rents which have been always oppressive, or which are made so by the pressure of hard times If they were to stand together in every part of land. There was no need of force. Passive resistance would secure the victory. Mr. William Shaw, M. P., were not so bad as in the past two years. people of Ireland need not be alarmed. crisis is exaggerated by selfish for their own private purposes. prove that, as a class, they are frightened There is no doubt that they will resist, and that they will strive to obtain from the Governme such measures as may fortify their resistance

THE CESAREWITCH STAKES The race for the great autumn handicap, th Desarewitch Stakes, to be run to-morrow at Newmarket, is exciting considerable interest. Parole, with the impost of 118 pounds, has 10 to 1 against him in the betting. Mr. Craw Saturday the market was very excited, and prices bounded up three to five cents per ford's 3-year-old bay colt Bay Archer, 100 pounds; Mr. Perkins' 3-year-old chestnut filly Dresden China, 99 pounds, and Lord Hastings' 3-year-old bay filly Breadfinder, 98 lbs., are each held at vance for one day. Green teas, under 30 cents per pound, have all been picked up, and teas which three weeks ago cost 25 to 28 cents per pound are now selling at 34 and 35% cents.

Special Dispatch 10 and Tibluna.

OTTAWA, Oct. 6.—It is the intention of the Government to change the Dominion Lands act, but nothing will be done until the return of the Hon. Mr. Bowen and Senator Alkens, who are new on a visit to Manitoba. It is probable that alternate blocks of twenty miles each within the railway belt will be thrown open for settlement. The other blocks are being held for sale under similar regulations to those now in vogue. Squatters will not be interfered with at present. An extra of the Canada Gasette issued to-day, contains an order in Council further problibting the importation of cattle from the States into the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, etc., owing to the prevalence of the cattle disease on the other side.

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—Much excitement was created in Hull in consequence of the announcement of 200 cases of small-pox in that city. The schools are closed. vance for one day. Green teas, under 30 cents the same price as Parole. J. B. Cookson's 5-year old brown gelding Adamite, 89 pounds, is the favorite, with 2 to 1 against him, while F. Gretton's 3-year-old bay colt Westbourne, 9 Spounds, is the second choice at 6 to 1 against him, and the bookmakers freely offer 25 to 1 against F. Gretton's 4-year-old ba colt Isonomy, who will earry 136 pounds, the

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A Cabinet Council has been summoned for to-day. The Daily News thinks it is hardly likely that this is done merely to ecide upon the term of the further formal prorogation of Parliament. It is more likely that the Cabinet will to-day decide whether it is desirable to call Parliament together before

The Duke of Beautort, proprietor of large estates in England and Ireland, says it is impos sible to compete with American prod He advises that British farmers should devot their attention to raising cattle.

THE CABINET COUNCIL. LONDON, Oct. 7-5 a. m.-The Press Association reports that the question of summoning Parliament was discussed at the Cabinet council stonday, but was ultimately left open. There will be snother Cabinet council this month. It istan was decided on. It was not anticipated that events would be ripe for obtaining the opinion of Parliament on the ultimate policy of the Government before the ordinary time of

#### Fifty thousand pounds' worth of gold was pur chased in open market yesterday for the United

A MORE HOPEPUL FEELING. The Times says a more hopeful feeling is re ported among the Lancashire cotton manu-

The Governor has pardoned Charles E. Green-wood, convicted of burgiary a year ago by the Sangamon Circuit Court, and sent to the County Jail for eighteen months. The pardon was asked by numerous citizens of this county, and recommended by Judge Welch, who sentenced Greenwood. facturers.

BOYD, THE OARSMAN.

The Sportsman announces that Boyd, the oarsman, on Friday expressed his intention to cross the Atlantic and attempt to win the champion-PIRB.

No. 49 Holywell street, Strand, burned to-day. The adjacent bouses were damaged by est and water. THE CLEARWELL STAKES.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The race for the Clearwell Stakes at Newmarket was won by Camorra, Lorillard's Geraldine second, McGeorga third. Geraldine led the race to the Cords, where he was joined by Camorra and McGeorge, and the three made a splendid race home, Camorra winning by a neck. There was a head between second and third.

EULLION FOR NEW YORK.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Sirty-four thousend pounds of bullion were withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to New York.

NEW MARINE SIGNAL CODE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The following Governments have signified their acquiescence in the new international code of ocean and river signals: LONDON, Oct. 6.-The race for the Clearwell

France, Germany, Russis, United States, Italy, Sna'n, Portugal, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Netherlands, Austria, Hungary, Greece, and Chili. The new rules and signals come into use

everywhere on the 1st of September, 1880 POLAR EXPLORATIONS. A NEW MODE OF OPERATIONS. By Cable to New York Heraid.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Copenhagen corre-

ondent of the Pail Mail Gazette says that the presence of Sir Allen Young, the well-known Arctic explorer, at the Danish Capital is connected with an idea proposed by a scientific committee of the International Meteorological Congress, which met at Hamburg a tew days ago for the purpose of promoting expeditions to the Arctic Seas. It was then suggested that an attempt be made to approach the North Pole gradually, by means of a series of stations, which should narrow the circle round the much coveted spot. Greenland belongs to Denmark, and it is known that the Government intends to ask a considerable vote toward defraying the expenses of a Danish Arctic expedition so as not to be left too far behind by the Swedes. Ru that Sir Allen Young will be consulted with respect to the proposed expedition, which, if equipped at all, will start from some point in

#### RUSSIA.

HOSTILITY.
LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Russian press make fresh outburst of hostility against England and Germany. The St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya says: "Sooner or later a war of life and death with England is inevitable. The only question now to be considered is, Which is the most available route to Hindostan?"

SEDITIOUS PRINTING-OFFICE. ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 6.-The police have discovered a secret printing-office and workmen printing an interdicted pamphlet.

TO BE PROVIDED POR. LONDON, Oct. 6 .- A dispatch to the Time from Paris says: "It is rumored that A. Von Hamburger, of the Russian Foreign Office, will e appointed Minister of Russia at Berne. The on the point of retiring, wishes to provide for one of his most faithful satellites."

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A correspondent hears from a good source that Gortschakoff will retire from ffice within a month wood helisted

#### Chw in FRANCE, 2'dated

PARIS, Oct. 6.—A large meeting was held yeserday in the Circus of the Champs Elysees, in favor of the Franco-American treaty of commerce. A resolution was adopted inviting ers to study the situation, and to report to the proper Ministers; and, if necessary, to co-operate with any commissioners who may be not insted by the United States. TONQUIN.

Hong Kong, Oct. 6.-It is expected that French protectorate will be established over Tonguin.

PARIS, Oct. 6.-Leon Say, Minister of Pfoance has requested his colleagues in the Cabinet to asten their estimates for the budget of 1881. He intends to continue reducing taxation, and consequently asks his colleagues not to propoany fresh expenditure, except for objects of urgent necessity. CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

Paris, Oct. 6.—Ten thousand house carpen-ters in this city have resolved to strke.

#### MEXICO. IMPRACHMENT.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 80.-Articles of in peachment have been formally presented to Congress against Gov. Foran, of Vera Cruz, for he part he took in the summary execution NATIONAL JEALOUST

Congress is discussing a bill to place the dis-puted territory, which includes the Mojada dines, under the sole jurisdiction of the Federa Government until the question of State bou aries is settled. Some newspapers fear the rush to Mojada may produce a spirit of territorial d'Union is actively engaged in exciting the jesiousy of Mexicans against the aggressive inentions of Americans. When United States Minister Foster recently went on a tour of inused him of going to explore the Mojada Mines.

#### GERMANY.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Berliner Montage Blatt publishes a telegram announcing that the Crown Prince of Germany will shortly visit King Humbert of Italy on an important mission relative to Austro-German political affairs. ULTRAMONTANE SUCCESSES-JEWISH RELIEF. RISMARCE'S DEPRNSIVE SCHEME.

London, Oct. 6.—A Vienna correspondent has trustworthy information that Bismarck, while at Vienna, concluded a convention for uniting the Austrian and German armies for defensive purposes.

#### BELGIUM.

THE OBSTRUCTIVE BISHOPS—BRET HARTS.

By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 4.—The Belgian Bishops are persistent in their violent opposition to the re-cently enacted State School laws, and are creating considerable feeling against them among Bret Harte, American Consul at Crefeid,

Prussia, is slightly ill, and will shortly return

#### BURMAH.

THE HEATHEN RULER'S CLAIMS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The King of Burmah has not withdrawn his claim to Eastern Karrenne. The country being now impassable in consequence of rains, it is impossible to ascertain whether he has taken any steps to enforce his claim. If he has occupied the territory, force will doubtless be sent in the cold season to exmeasures will be taken against him until he gives fresh provocation.

#### CASHMERE. THE PAMINE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Revolting details of the sufferings of the famine-stricken people still come from Cashmere. There is reason to hope that the worst is over, but undoubtedly the re-lief measures have been miserably mismanaged by the Maharajah and his advisers, and the loss of life has been terrible.

#### AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A dispatch from Simia announces that Gen. Roberts on Sunday reached Charasiams, seven miles from Cabul, having left his tents and baggage at Zahidabad. He was expected to be before Cabul early Monday morning.

#### STATE OF SIRGE THREATENED.

Madrido, Oct. 6.—It is reported among the Deputies that the Government will proclaim a state of siege in Catalonia in the event of the Republicans or Carlists attempting to fement

### SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Sept. 27.—Communistic riots in Bucara Manga, S. A., resulted in the killing of a number of foreign merchants with servants. One native merchant was killed.

OBITUARY. Special Disputed to The Tribune. an old resident and highly respected physician of this city, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Dudley, aged 79 years. Dr. Morse was born in Rhode Island, coming to Wisconsin in 1859. Dr. Morse leaves a very aged wife and hosts of friends to mourn his damies. MANY MISHAPS.

The Adrian Accident Being Fully Investigated by the Coroner.

Ignorance of the Builder of the Stand of All Architectural Principles.

No Wonder that the Structure Gave Way under Its Load.

The Latest Death that of the Chinese Washer-Man, Lum Lay.

#### Accidents of Various Kinds in All Parts of the Country.

THE ADRIAN ACCIDENT.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 6.—There is a per ble relaxation in the tension of public feeling which has existed since the accident of Thurs-day last, and the cheering intelligence that the ondition of nearly all the desperately-wounded seems to be improving has had a tendency to convince the public that the worst is known. tour taken to-day among the most dangerously wounded and consultation with numerous attending physicians make, it probable that no more of those who are still here will die, aithough the condition of McWilliams, one of the injured being cared for at the Opera-House, is still very critical. Lum Lay, the Chinaman, died this evening. He objected to an amputation of his leg, there seeming to be the Chinese superstition in favo of being buried entire and without dismember ment. An eminent Chinese practitioner from Chicago, name unknown, was here Saturday and, besides proffering to his injured country man a monstrous pill of supposed great potency

WEIRD AND PANTASTIC INCANTATION ceremony over the wounded man. The Doctor, during the performance of these ceremonies, was attired in a gorgeous silken robe, and parti-col-ored lights were burned at the head and feet of the wounded man, while the air was filled wit strong incense. The Chinaman became greatly attached to his volunteer attendant, Mr. W. C. Hulett, who was with him from the first. Yesterday afternoon while that gentleman was temporarily absent, Lum Lay became very nuch excited, and, in a fit of frenzy, tore the bandages and ligatures from his crushed limb. Although he refused to tak the monster pill spoken off, at Mr. Hullett's remonstrance, he nevertheless seems to pin great faith in the curative abilities of his native practitioner, who returned to Chicago on Saturday night, but who was again summoned analysis, Mr. Hullett retaining it despite the objections of the Chicago Celestial, who parted in great indignation.

Miss May Varney, a young lady student at was thought to be doubtful, is doing weil. Mrs. Jennie and Miss Nettle Stow, of Wheat land, Ill., have recovered sufficiently to return to Jackson, Mich., where they have been visit

have been thoroughly scrutinized and all aban doned articles of apparel and personal property placed in the drug-store of ex-Upfted State Marshal Bennett. They form a motley catalog and, as shown on a large rack constructed for their keeping, elicit a peculiar interest. Parasoli their keeping, elicit a peculiar interest. Parasols are most numerous, counting up to about a hundred in various stages of dilapidation. Next comes hats and caps, those of children predominating. Shawls and ladies' light wrappings are well represented. Fans, small articles of jewelry, and walking canes complete the list. Significant blood stains on some of these things into at the terrible ordeal through which their possessors paised. They will be carefully taken possessors passed. They care of until reclaimed.

It will be remembered that the officers of the Society decided to continue the fair Friday and devote the proceeds to the relief of the wounded. bursing it. This sum will probably be mor than doubled by donations by premium-holder of the amount of their premiums.

than doubled by donations by premium-hoiders of the amount of their premiums.

THE INQUEST

is still progressing. E. R. Armstrong, the builder, testifies that about 480 persons could be seated on the points of pressure. He regarded the mortised joints the strongest. Did not make the joints mortised, because the specifications did not call for them, except in the sills. The sills were all spliced, but there were some cases where the splice was not on the pier. Did not calculate the possibility of the building giving away. His business is carpenter and painter; learned the trade of building in the car-shops; never served say apprenticeship; what he knew about building in the car-shops; never served say apprenticeship; what he knew about building he had learned by observation; did not consider himself competent to build a building after the plans of an architect. He asked Mr. Sizer for an explanation of his plan, and the examination continued: "I couldn't find in his bill any cross-sills for the building. Sizer said it might be possible he had omitted them. He had omitted all the cross-sills and seven of the posts. Mr. Sizer did not find any fault on Monday last, when he was at the grand stand, as to how his plans had been executed."

Henry Armstrong was next called, and said: "I was associated with my son, the last witness, in the contract for building the grand-stand. In the backposts I always had my doubts about their being strong enough. They were the lightest pieces in the whole building.

doubts about their being strong enough. They were the lightest pieces in the whole building. Have heard the workmen say, when they were working at it, that the building was a little shaky, but not after the seats were in. The seat-carriages beloed to strengthen the building." Charles F. Sizer called and sworn: "Reside

seat-carriages helped to strengthen the building."

Charles F. Sizer called and sworn: "Reside in the city; am a carpenter, joiner, and builder; have been engaged in trade since I was a small boy; have seen the grandstand on the fair-ground; prepared the plans and specifications for it at Mr. Lawrence's request, and was paid for the same; did not examine the building on Monday before the fair. Was there, I think, the Friday previous to the fair putting in gates to the grounds; went into the grand stand and examined one point only, at Mr. Lawrence's request. He said he thought the front had started out some of the short posts some. I sighted through on the front part to see whether they had sprung out; they were very straight. Mr. Lawrence employed me to go to Tolede and copy the grand stand there as near as I could. Was not employed to get up an original plan. I went down at my own expense, and did the whole work for \$5. I did the work at cheap because I expected to do the building."

This morning Ephraim R. Armstrong was recalled for cross-examination. He said: "Have not given mechanics any study, except what practice I have had in repairing homes and tinkering here and there. Never considered from study where pressure would rest in a building. My principal business has been painting. When I made my estimates I figured on seventy-five days' work to build the building. There were 180 days' work to build the building. There were 180 days' work to build the building. There were 180 days' work to build the building. I consider that I am fully paid up for the job. I lost on it the time I pat in. If had to pay for all the days' work to build the lowest \$1.25 a day, and the nighest \$1.50. My own time and my father's amounted to forty-two days. Neither of us got a cent. It would have taken six more days to have seated the building up, and completed th. Did the work list as well when I found it was a losing job as though I had made \$10,000 out of it. Sizer was at the grand stand about 4 o'clock Monday atternoon. Sizer

CENTRALIA, Ill., Oct. 6.—On Saturday evening Mr. Harris and wife, of Anna, Iil., visiting
the family of George H. Page, passenger conductor of the Illinois Central Reliroad in Centralia, while shopping, bought some caramels at
the store of Mr. Gregory, and when at home
they sie of the candy. After Mr. Page had
gone to the depot to take his train, a messenger gone to the depot to take his train, a messenger strived at the depot just in time to detain him with the news that his wife was taken suddenly

fil, and by the time he reached home Mr. and Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Page's sister were all yomiting and suffering with cramping, etc. A physician was summoned and remedies applied and the parties are all now out of danger, but still weak from the effects of poison. Some of the caramels will be sent to Chicago to be analyzed. Mr. Page did not eat of the candy, and is all right.

THE LOST BALLOONISTS.

Executed Disputed to The Tribune.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6.—The party which, under direction of John Wise, Jr., went a few days ago to explore the vast bottom lands of Macoupin County, Illinois, on the theory that the lost balloon was wrecked therein, returned to day, after a very wearisome work. They only succeeded in proving beyond all question that all theories about the balloon landing this side of Springfield, Ill., are fallacious. The circular were dropped from an almost straight line northeast, through three counties, and the last of them were found north of the forest region of Macoupin County. The open and settled state of the county north of Springfield makes it quite certain that the balloon could not land in that region without being seen, and forces the conclusion that the telegraph operator on the shore of Late Michigan, who thought he saw a balloon passing out over the lane at 11 o'clock Sunday night, was correct. The Junior Wise refuses to believe that his grandfather has been killed, and holds to the theory that the balloon landed in Canadian woods, remote from a telegraph station. The interested parties here are receiving scores of telegrams and letters from all parts of the country, telling of balloons that have been seen, but cach report thus far has borne in uself the proof that the Pathfinder was not the object seen. region of Macoupin County.

#### INJURED BY HORSES.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 6.—John Hopking, Sr., an old farmer living ten miles south of this city, was dragged about his field to-day by team of frightened horses, while plowing. His arm was torn from its socket, and other injuries inflicted that will prove fatal. He was a prominent man in his community, and an old

BOILER EXPLOSION. GALVESTON, Oct. 6 .- A News special from Willis, Tex., says the boilers of Spiller's sawmills, near there, exploded this morning, isstantly killing James Henry, mortally wounding Nep Poweil (colored) and John Clove, of Daville, and seriously wounding or scalding five

AN ADRIAN VICTIM An Addition of The Tribuna.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Admian, Mich., Oct. 6.—The operation of amputating Lav Lump's left leg was finis

9:20 this evening. The limb was severed just below the thigh. Drs. Kimball, Morden, Jewett, Stephenson, Hall, and Halsey were present. The patient is very low. PRAIRIE FIRES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WINONA, Minn., Oct. 6.—A dispatch just received here from Lake Benton, Minn., says prairie fires in that section yesterday destroyed \$8,000 worth of grain and hay. Several barns and other buildings were burned.

WRECKED. New York, Oct. 6.—In a "norther," lasting six days, off the coast of Tobasco, Mexico, twelve vessels were wrecked and two seamen were drowned.

LABOR TROUBLES.

LOUISVILLE. Aprelal Disperson to The Tribuna.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 6.—An alaring amount discontent is showing itself among all classes of laborers. The victory of the cabinet-makers night nearly every class of labor held separate councils to consult. One thousand store moiders resolved to strike at once, it is per cent additional is not given them. Similar action was taken in New Albany, opposite here, it indiana. This afternoon the nands in the Louisville Chain Works struck, being refused a per cent raise. The employes of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad waited on President Standiford to-day and asked for an equalination of salaries, which was promised. A meeting of the head men of all the laboring classes took place to-night, but its result could not be had.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 6.—A meeting of the while Railroad was held Saturday evening, at which a committee was appointed to wait upon President Standiford and ask an equalization of wages. This morning at 11 o'clock a committee of five called upon Dr. Standiford, and, darof five called upon Dr. Standiford, and, dering the conference, an agreement was arrived at entirely satisfactory to the employes. There have been no threats of a strike in the shop, nor is such a movement contemplated. The understanding between the management and employes seems perfect, and every difference can be readily arranged.

All of the hollow-ware moulders in the city went on a strike to-night. They number over 1,000, and demand 15 per cent advance.

PITTSBURG. Special Dissaich to The Tribuna.
Prittsburg, Pa., Oct. 6.—Committees of coal Privibure, Pa., Oct. 6.—Committees of coal operators and miners, at a meeting to-day, which was largely attended, agreed upon a series of rules whereby all future disputes between the two interests shall be settled by arbitration. This action, it is hoped and believed, will put an end to the long-existing trouble in this important industry, and render strikes unnecessary. Efforts are making to reach a similar conclusion in regard to several other industries, with a good prospect of success.

The cabinetmakers and tanners are still out. With these two exceptions everything in the way of business is moving along quite smoothly.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7-1. a. m.-Indica-tions: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cloud?

or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rais in Tennessee, easterly winds becoming variable, stationary or lower temperature and barons-For the Lower Lake region, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, easterly winds, stationary or higher temperature, lower barometer. For the Upper Lake region, clear weather,

followed by increasing cloudiness and occasional rain, warm southerly winds, stationary of lower barometer, followed in the Northwesportions by colder winds and rising barometer. For the Upper Mississippt and Lower Missouri Valleys, increasing cloudiness with occasional rain, southerly winds, stationary temperature and barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Oct.

being asked to tell whe said that he had found livered at the buildin him: "I am giving to given us. I would that if I could, but a quarry it is becomin wards Mr. Hinsdale 1 Valler that he was I biue stone,—that the

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Probability th

The Committee Re

Mr. Kirkland presum why the Mayor and C him to go down to to to to to to state what he he hed seen large ready quarried, and couldn't understand "played out." He is got better as they brown patches in molished the quarry polished the quarry were brown stains in thirty feet, but these was taken out. He umns) and tilaster East.

said they were quarr Vanderbiit house in that there was an ab two Chicagos. The both taken out, and the mill. As to the role around Bedford in so far they had to didn't know how it was the farther they so appeared. There now as at first. It the same sized at centrances could be of required for the co Not a quarry outside produce them in pedidn't care whether not. If the Commit he would do it if he State of Indiana to go Supt. Kirkland fe son and the Superin him that the deeper the rock seemed to Mr. Hinsdale rettake. Superintendent Ki

would not injure the pliasters with them is stone was as good as Aid. Phelps inquired: erintendent Ki Superintendent Air the streaks."

"Without the blot "Yes," answered cept columns with granit."

Mr. Hinsdale sta caused by betroleur rough,—only when u imperiections in a notabing.

THE QU

be had for the eccolor he wanted.

Aid. Phelps designates at reaks could be see "You can see the atchave the streaks in to "Well, gentleme marked the Chairma "I AM IN

"I AM IN P
said McCaffrey.
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alike as possible. I council ought to alike as possible. T columns for the there would be no for in Europe. Blue the polish, while gradid. Throop sake of economy to have of blue stons.

of blue stone.

Aid. McCaffey sai in that, because the covered up by the construction of the stone of the sto

Bedford?

Will Be of the Blue

Limestone.

Building.

played out. He learned, on inquiry, that it got better as they went deeper. He saw no brown patches in the rock, but when it was polished the quarry streaks appeared. There were brown stains in the stone every twenty or

thirty feet, but these were cut off after the rock was taken out. He saw blocks marked C (col-nms) and vilasters which were to be shipped

intendent Kirkland remarked that

erintendent Kirkland replied, "Yes, with

THE QUARRY STREAKS

"Without the blotches?" asked Phelos.
"Yes," answered Kirkland. "I would accept columns with streaks, but would prefer gisht."

Mr. Hinsdale stated that the streaks were caused by betroleum. They didn't show in the rough,—only when the stone was polished. All impriections in a stone were brought out by possibile.

"You can see the atone in the entrances. They have the streaks in them."
"Well, gestlemen, what do you say," remarked the Chairman.

THE PILASTERS
of bine stone.
Aid. McCaffey said there might be something a that, because the pilasters would be nearly covered up by the columns.
Superintendent Kirkland remarked that the

MR. HINSDALE

Oct. 6.—The party which, un-ohn Wise, Jr., went a few days he vast bottom lands of Ma-linois, on the theory that the wrecked therein, returned towearisome work. They only ing beyond all question that the balloon landing this side , are fallacious. The circulars om an almost straight line gh three counties, and the found north of the forest e found north of the forest coupin County. The open state of the country eld makes it quite certain that not land in that region with nd forces the conclusion that cerator on the shore of Lake cought he saw a balloon passing at 11 o'clock Sunday night, a Junior Wise refuses to be unfather has been killed, and indiater has been killed, and in the half on landed in rounter from a telegraph stated parties here are receiving me and letters from all parts telling of balloons that have the report thus far has borne in that the Pathfinder was not the

Ind., Oct. 6.-John Hopkins

r living ten miles south of this d about his field to-day by ned horses, while plowing. His from its socket, and other in-nat will prove fatal. He was a

R EXPLOSION. the boilers of Spiller's sawames Henry, mortally wound-(colored) and John Clové, of ously wounding or scalding five

Oct. 6.-The operation Lump's left leg was finished at The limb was severed just

AIRIE FIRES. Lake Benton, Minn., says hat section yesterday destroyed grain and hay. Several barns ags were burned.

WRECKED. t. 6 .- In a "norther," lasting he coast of lobasco, ere wrecked and two seame coast of Tobasco, Mexico,

R TROUBLES.

Ky., Oct. 6.—An alaring amount victory of the cabinet-makers ilt. One thousand stove

Western Associated Press Kv., Oct. 6.—A meeting of the was beld Saturds evening, at tree was appointed to wait upon adford and ask an equalization of norning at 11 o'clock a committee upon Dr. Standtford, and, duranon Dr. Standiford, and, durinence, an agreement was arrived slactory to the employes. There threats of a strike in the shops, movement contemplated. The between the management and as perfect, and every difference arranged.

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THE WEATHER. THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, D. C., Oct. 7-1. a. m. -Indicanessee and the Ohio Valley, cloudy by waather, with occasional rain asterly winds becoming variable. easterly winds becoming variable, lower temperature and barome-

wer Lake region, clear weather, increasing cloudiness, easterly are or higher temperature, lower

creasing cloudiness and occasional southerly winds, stationary or er, followed in the Northwes lider winds and rising harometer. er Mississippi and Lower Missouritaing cloudiness with occasional winds, stationary temperature

CHICABO, Oct. 6.

5 70 75 S.W. 2 Clear 4 76 60 S.E. 6 Pair. 7 82 S. 6 Pair. 7 83 50 S. 6 Pair. 8 76 S. 8 Clear 10 76 60 S. 6 Clear Thr. | Wind. | Rain. | Westher

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poetially recommend that the matter be deferred for further consideration.

To Committee desire further to suggest in this cancellon that it must be apparent to the Council that the proper construction of the City-Hall building necessitates the services of a skilled and an architect of good executive ability, who had a schitect of good executive ability, who had a seed that the proper and the same appetition, and details of the structure, and be able to advise impartially, fairly, and inchigently the city authorities on all questions parameter to it. And, having carefully considered the matter, we doem it essential, for the proper and business-like prosecution of the work, that immediate measures be taken towards placing a competent and experienced architect in control of the Gity-Hall building, and that the City Architect is invested with full power and held to corresponding responsibilities, believing that the absonated has been the cause of most of the difficulties and delays heretofore, and must inevitably loss as the work progresses and becomes more critical in regard to the various operations residence in the same of the corresponding to the various operations residence in regard to the various operations residence. "That is all right," said Phelps.

Ald. McCaffrey thought it would put the matrix in good shape and be the means of putting methody or the ground who understood the matrix. With a proper person in charge, he and the contractors and authorities could make the many changes. If they decided to put him fielded pilasters, let them do so Mr. Himsdale said the next sirty days would termine whether blue pilasters could be put work in the

quarry, and he would have some of the stone brought here to be looked at.

All the Committee liked the report, and after signing it they adjourned.

The report given above came up in the Council in the evening as a special order.

GRANIT PILASTERS.

The following was also read by the Clerk: Meeting of the Council Building Committee---Granit or

cil in the evening as a special order.

GRANIT PILASTERS.

The following was also read by the Clerk:

To the Honorable City Council: We would respectfully represent that within a few days the work on the new City-Hall will be ready for the pilasters. If it is determined to substitute granit pilasters as well as columns, the work will be delayed some sixty days before granit pilasters can be obtained, while pilasters of the blue Bedford stone, as called for by the existing contract, can be speedily furnished and put up. We believe that these will look well, be every way as durable, furnish a desirable and agreeable contrast with columns of lighter shade in front of them, and will cost only about half the money. In view of these facts we recommend an adherence to the existing contract so far as the pilasters are concerned. This being done, there is ample time to procure granit columns, if desired, by advertisement, contract, etc., provided a fair arrangement can be made with Reed & Thomilinson agreeing to the substitution.

Charless & Waller.

Commissioner Public Works.

Ald. Smyth thought the only way to do was to create the office of Architect, and state in the ordinance that he be paid from funds appropriated for the construction of the City-Hall.

Ald. McCaffrey said there was a lack of a proper head, and if there was one all difficulty would be obviated. The architect, with the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works and the contractors, could decide whether granit columns and pilasters should be used, or only granit columns, and the architect. He was opposed to it. They should create the office, and let the Mayor appointing an architect. He was opposed to it. They should create the office, and let the original plans and ignore granit entirely.

Ald. Phelps' idea was to go right ahead under the original plans and ignore granit entirely.

The report was then concurred in, Thompson alone voting no.

Ald. Throop moved that the Mayor and Commissioner be authorized to use blue Bedford for Probability that the Pilasters The Committee Recommend the Election of an Architect for the The Council Building Committee met in the Costroller's office yesterday atternoon, and took up Ald. Cullerton's resolution in reference to Thominson & Reed's \$21,000 reduction, and the advertisement for bids for granit pilasters and columns for the City-Hall. There were

the advertisement for bids for granit pilasters and columns for the City-Hall. There were present Ald. Phelps, who presided, McCaffrey, Riordan, Throop, and Grannis, Snpt. Kirkland, and Mr. Hinsdale.

SUPT. KIRKLAND,
being asked to tell what he had seen at Bedford, said that he had found fault with the stone delivered at the building, and Hinsdale said to him: "I am giving you what God Almighty has given us. I would give you better stone than that if I could, but as we are getting into the country it is becoming worse." Shortly afterwards Mr. Hinsdale intimated to Commissioner Waller that he was prepared to go on with the bits stone,—that there was an abundance of it. Mr. Kirkland presumed that that was the reason why the Mayor and Commissioner Waller asked him to go down to the quarry. He then went no to state what he had embodied in his report. He had seen large blocks of the blue stone already quarried, and so much of it that he couldn't understand why it was said it was "played out." He learned, on inquiry, that it pot better as they went deeper. He saw no got the but there is the total to the rock, but when it was

alone voting no.

Ald. Throop moved that the Mayor and Commissioner be authorized to use blue Bedford for the plasters, in their discretion.

Ald. Pnelps said they couldn't use any other

under the contract.

The motion was ruled out of order.

This ended the matter, the Council taking up

Commissioner Wailer yesterday made some loquiry as to the character of the brick-work being put into the new City-Hall. The testimony ne got was that "merchantable brick" was being used, whereas the contract provides that "The entire work must be done with the best quality of sewer brick." Notwithstanding, the contractor is not using "sewer brick." The Superintendent in charge of the work has never been heard to complete. Mr. Waller says, however, that he will see that the brick-contractors are not paid for sewer-brick, or for brick they do not supply, and the city is fortunate in having him to fall back on. He has no war to make on the contractors, but he proposes they shall be treated alike, and that the brick-contractor shall sign an agreement to reduce a certain percentage from his contract, or furnish the brick called for. AFTER THE BRICE-MAN.

RELIGIOUS.

said they were quarrying the blue stone for the Vanderbilt house in New York. He admitted that there was an abundance,—enough to build two Chicagos. The plinaters could be quarried, but with trouble. All the first seection had been taken out, and the stones were ready for the mill. As to the stones were ready for the mill. As to the stone getting better, the rule around Bedford was that after they went in so far they had to abandon the quarry. He distributed how how it would be with their quarry. The further they got in the more buff streaks appeared. There were three times as many own as if first. It was questionable whether the same sized stones as were put in the entrances could be obtained to-day. The stones required for the columns were extraordinary. Not a quarry outside of a grant quarry could produce them in perfect condition. He really distributed them in perfect condition. He really distributed the would do it if he had to quarry the whole State of Indiana to get the rock.

Supt. Eirkland remarked that Mr. Thomlineon and the Supernatendent of the quarry told him that the deeper they went down the better the rock seemed to get.

If. Hinsdale retorted that that was a mistake. FREE METHODISTS. The Free Methodist Conference met yester day in the Berean Church, for the last day's session, at a quarter of 9, Superintendent Roberts presiding. The opening devotions were led by the Rev. D. P. Baker.

A report by the Committee on Memoirs was

read and adopted. It made appropriate obitu-ary notice of the Rev. Charles A. Brant, who died in Oregon the early part of this year "in

great peace." A report on secret societies, approving the ides of the founders of the Church in discoun-tenancing them, expressing satisfaction at the unanimity in the Church against them, and avowing willingness to assist in all honorable

would not injure the stone. He would accept clissters with them in, and also columns, if the stone was as good as that first delivered. Aid. Phelps inquired if the columns could be set. movements to suppress them, was read and adopted.

The Committee on Sabbath-Schools reported it as their belief that Sunday-school work is becoming more important and has been improv-ing in the Church; they recommended that only converted teachers be employed, that Sundaybe required to commit Scripture to memory, that all take part in the work, and that the regu-

Ald. Phelps desired to know if the quarry streaks could be seen from the street.

"I don't think they could," replied Kirkland.

"I don't think they could," replied Kirkland.

tude at the growing spirit against alcohol; that one very encouraging feature in the work is the increasing recognition of the inefficiency of former methods of anti-rum work and the acknowledgment of Christ as the most potent salvatory influence; also, that the Committee is highly pleased at the noble aggressive spirit of the women of Illinois as exhibited in the Springfield Legislature in the presentation of the petition for women's suffrage in temperance matters. This report was also adopted.

The Committee on Publications submitted a report, which was likewise adopted. It set forth the power of the press for good or evil, and deplored the prevalence of permicious literature; also indorsed the Free Methodisi—recommending care as to the nature of its advertisements—and the Earnest Christian, and called attention to the Rev. B. T. Roberts' "Why Another Sect" as ably disproving certain statements in Bishop Simpson's "Encyclopedia of Methodism" regarding the origin of Free Methodism.

A letter was read and approved as the proper thing to send to Father Joseph Catterline, a veteran of 91 years, who had sent a gift of \$50 to the Committee on Education reported. well, gestlemen, what do you say," remarked the Chairman.

"I am in FAVOR OF GRANIT,"
said McCaffrey.

"So am !," said Thorp.

"And !," echoed Riordan.

"I am in favor of blue stone," said Grannis.

"If we can get it so perfect that the Superintendent will accept it."

Supt. Kirkland said the stone in the gray query was the finest he had ever seen, and the blue was the most beautiful. There was a wall of the latter 100 feet high without a flaw. So her as Bedford stone was concerned, he was in favor of it. No fluer stone could be got.

Ald. McCaffrey said it was as good building-stone as there was in the country, but it was unfortunate that the two buildings were constructed of different material. He thought the Council ought to make them look as nearly slike as possible. Therefore, he favored granit columns for the City-Hall. When finished there would be no finer building in the country or in Europe. Blue Bedford would not retain the poilsh, while granit would for years.

Ald. Throop asked if it wouldn't be a matter of economy to have

to the Conference.

The Committee on Education reported, recommending that

WHEREAS, The needs of the Northwest demand WHEREAS, The needs of the Northwest demand it; and, WHEREAS, The Conference is not in sympathy with the worldly spirit pervading the religious schools of the land; therefore, be it Hesoived, That measures be inaugurated to establish a Free Methodist School, with Supt. Roberts in general charge of the enterprise, and that a committee be appointed to raise money for the enterprise, procure a site accessible to all the Conferences, invite "the pilgrims" in the several other Western Conferences to unite in the movement, and proceed to the erection of buildings, provided that no debt be made in excess of reliable subscriptions.

The report was adopted, and the following committee was appointed: D. P. Baker, J. G. Terrill, W. F. Manley, G. W. Dike, and E. A. Kimball. covered up by the columns.

Superintendent Kirkland remarked that the layor had suggested that, and he had relievated it. The pilasters were all that was required now to enable the contractors to go on with the construction. The column matter could be put off guill next year. If blue stone plasters and grant columns were used, one passing on the street could not notice the difference. This would allow the work to go on without interruption. The pilasters were at the quarry, cut, and it wouldn't take much time to put them in place.

Mr. Hinsdale said the pilasters were quarried, not cut, but they could be cut and delivered as soon as wanted. There were only forty-two paces in the first section.

Ald McCaffrey wished to know if the use of blue-stone pilasters would cut any figure in the proposition of the proposition of the matter for the time being.

Ald McCaffrey and Throop expressed themselves as in favor of the suggestion of The Thibuth regarding the

APPOLITIENT OF AN ARCHITECE, the former saying he was in favor of creating the annext and electing some one, since money would be saved by so doing. He had had present the following report, which he submitted for confideration:

The Committee on Buildings, to whom was released the resolution accepting the proposition of facilities of the city for cut-stone work on the confideration is the city for cut-stone work on the confideration is resolution accepting the proposition of facilities and the city for cut-stone work on the confideration is the city for cut-stone work on the confideration is the city for cut-stone work on the confideration is continued to the city for cut-stone work on the confideration is continued to the city for cut-stone work on the confideration is continued to the cut of cut and continued to the cut of cut and cut of the cut of cut and cut of the cut of cut and cut of the cut of cu

committee was appointed: D. P. Baker, J. G. Terrill, W. F. Manley, G. W. Dike, and E. A. Kimball.

The following Committee of Examination in the Preachers' Course of Study was appointed for next year: Preliminary course—J. Rass and T. B. Arnold; first year's course—J. R. Grerill and C. S. Spalding; second year's course—A. H. Green, A. F. Ferris, and E. C. Best; third year's course—C. W. Frank, J. Thaxter, and D. P. Baker; fourth year's course—W. F. Manley and M. V. Clute.

A certificate was given to the Rev. James Suggs (colored), indorsing him as a collector of money and ciothes for the refugees of the Southern exodus.

Thanks were tendered to Pastor Ebey for entersaining the Conference; to Mr. Shirah, for the use of the church.

The appointments of preachers for the ensuing year were announced as follows:
Chicago, M. V. Clute; J. A. Milray, supply; Maywood and Prospect Park, J. D. Marsh.

Fox River District—M. F. Manley, Chairman; St. Charles, James Thaxter; Fielding Circuit—F. W. Kent, Lodi; Syracuse and Burlington, F. A. Miller; Rochelle and Malta, D. P. Baker; Eigin, J. J. Haviland; South Elgin, C. W. Frink; Crystal Lake, C. B. Ebey; Cary, Algonquin, and Barrington, F. H. Haley and William Ferris; Marenyo and Union, C. S. Spalding; Belvidere and Bonns, Thomas Westendale.

Rock River District—J. G. Terrill, Chairman; Winnebago and Pecatonics, E. A. Kimball; Freeport, A. F. Ferris; Ridott and Lena, Ovville Frink; Grand Detour, Julius Russ; Mount Morris, P. C. Burhaus; Mount Carroli and Savanna; R. H. Clark, supply.

Galva District—J. G. Terrill, Chairman; Atkinson and Shedield, J. W. Carter; Galva und Kewanee, James Sprague; New Bedford, J. J. Hales; Reynolda, M. H. Mediavron; Swede Mission, John Wilson.

Superannusted—W. E. Coquillette, Juda Mead, and T. B. Arnold; and without work, C. P. Mill, all mambars of the Fox River District; amperan-

Wilson.
Superannusted—W. E. Coquillette, Juda Mead, and T. B. Arnold; and without work, C. P. Mill, all members of the Fox River District; superannusted, A. H. Green, member of Geneva District. Missionary to Washington Territory—D. P. Ward, member of the Rock River District.

The Conference adjourned to meet next October at Freeport, Ill.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION. EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

The fourth day's session of the General Conference of the Evangelical Association of North America began yesterday morning at the church corner of Nobie and Huron streets, Bishop Bowman presiding. The Conference was opened by the Presiding Bishop reading the fourth chapter of Ephesians, singing, and prayer by the Revs. C. S. Haman and W. Whittington.

The Committee on Revision reported in substance as follows:

In regard to the solicitation of the Napier-ville District, Illinois Conference, that the Discipline be amended in regard to the manner of

procedure in holding church trials, it was re-solved that the solicitation was too indefinit for the Committee to take action on the same, not having the explicit form of a recommendation.

the Committee to take action on the same, not having the explicit form of a recommendation. It was adopted.

A solicitation from the German Conference, to the effect that the existing laws governing theological schools be so amended that persons not ministers of this Church be employed as teachers in non-theological branches, was duly considered, and the Committee recommended that the first answer to the third question of Sec. 8, on pags 39 of the Church Discipline, be changed so as to read: "As soon as practicable after the session of the Annual Conference they shall meet and inquire of their preachers what their disciplinary claims are for the current year, and report at first Quarterly Conference." This was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on the Book Establishment reported as follows:

The book and publishing houses are found in a prosperous condition, having enjoyed God's blessing, and the Committee believes that God will yet do greater things for the same. As the last General Conference resolved that the charges for forwarding books, to the amount of \$25 and over, be paid by the Agent of the Publishing House, and as the Board of Publication, in 1876, restricted the payment of the express charges to the profits of the establishment, it was resolved that the proceeding was in conflict with the proceeding sof the General Conference. This item was referred back to, the Committee.

with the proceedings of the General Conference.
This item was referred back to, the Committee.
The following item in the report of the Revision Committee provoked a lengthy discussion:
Inssmuch as the branch Publishing House in Stuttgart, Germany, greatly needed aid for the necessary prosecution of its business, and as the brethren intrusted with its oversight addressed the Board of Publication for aid, which Board gave the Publishing House \$10,000 as a loan, on condition that the sum be refunded in specified installments, it was resolved that the Committee regard the transaction, so far as it met this emergency, as contributing to the prosperity of the Association.

Several members spoke on this part of the Committee's report, and no vote was taken when the hour for adjournment at noon arrived. The afternoon session was opened with reading from the Scriptures by Bishop Bowman, singing of the hymn, "Come, thou fount of every blessing," and prayer.

Discussion was then resumed on the loan made to the Stuttgart Publishing House, and remarks were made by nearly every member of the Conference. After two hours and a half of speeches, the report of the Committee was adopted, with some few changes. It was decided to call the amount given to the Stuttgart house an advance instead of a loan. It was also resolved that the Publishing Houses be instructed to take no profit from each other.

A letter from Switzerland was read by the Rev. H. Guellich with reference to the establishment of an orphan asylum in that country. A committee of three, consisting of the Revs. Guelich, Horn, and Kuriz, was appointed to reply to the Swits letter. Committee meetings were announced for the evening, and at 5 o'clock the Conference adjourned.

The regular weekly Methodist preachers' meeting was held yesterday morning at No. 57 Washington street, Dr. Willing presiding. Devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Boring, and the minutes of the preceding

meeting were read and approved.

Dr. John Williamson read a paper entitled
"The Strength and Weakness of the Three Years' Pastoral Limitation in the Methodist Church." He first referred to the advantages of the plan, holding that it was often the misof the plan, holding that it was often the misfortune of the church to be handicapped by ministers who were bigoted, incompetent, and, worst of all, advanced in years, and the three years' rule enables a congregation to rid themselves of a minister that is incompetent. The variety of changes which resulted from the rule would assist a preacher wonderfully, in that it would make for him a large and influential acquaintance, afford him larger educational facilities, and would enable ministers to make changes without disbonoring themselves. The second division of the paper referred to the disadvantages of the plan. It was not business-like, because it often broke off a satisfactory partnership between minister and congregation. The speaker was in favor of restricting the time to four years, and that a reelection should not be allowed unless another term was served elsewhere. The great trouble with the three-years' rule is that it does not give a minister time to prepare his work, and a desire for pulpit novelty and sensationalism is fostered in the congregation. Clerical idleness is also encouraged, and a minister is often induced to prepare his sermons before the beginning of his pastorate, and to do but little work afterward. The Bishops should be allowed to re-elect pastors as often as it was in keeping with their godly judgment.

Discussion on this subject, pro and con, was indulged in by those present.

On motion, the order of the day was set aside, and Bishop Haven, of Georgia, was called upon for a few remarks. He spoke of his travels in foreign countries, and of the growth he had observed in the Methodist Church in the Far West.

Remarks were made by Dr. Fowier, Dr. W. W. Clark, of New York, and others, and an adjournment for two weeks was taken.

The preliminary services of the meeting of the Rock River Conference, which convenes in this city to-morrow morning, will be held this evening at Grace Methodist Church, corner of North LaSalle and White streets. fortune of the church to be handicapped by min-

BAPTISTS.

The Baptist ministers held their regular weekly meeting yesterday morning at the usual time and place. The Rev. C. Perren presided, and the Rev. Dr. Waterman offered prayer. The regular monthly report of the churches showed sixty-four accessions to the membership, of which twenty-five were received by baptism, thirty-four by letters, and five by experi-

The Rev. Messrs. Huntry and Whitelaw were The Rev. Messrs. Huntiy and Whitelaw were invited to sit as corresponding members.

Dr. Lorimer announced that it would be impossible for the Rev. James A Spurgeon to visit Chicago as had been expected, as he had been called back suddenly after reaching Detroit.

The Rev. J. M. Goodspeed reported in behalf of the Educational Society that the prospects were brighter than ever before, and that several of the churches were unusually successful in collections for this cause.

The Rev. R. P. Allison announced that the North Star Church, with which be had been connected, had accepted his resignation, to take effect immediately, and further that the church was in a fair way to be supplied with a new pastor.

The Rev. Messrs. Allison, Taylor, and Baker, who were appointed to act as a Committee on Nominations, reported as follows: President, Dr. John Peddie; Secretary, the Rev. C. B. Roberts; Program Committee, the Rev. Messrs. James Paterson, H. B. Waterman, and W. H. Parker. Parker.
The Program Committee announced that the Rev. H. L. Morehouse, Corresponding Secretary of the Home Mission Society, would next week be on hand and present that cause to the meet-

The Rev. R. P. Allison was appointed to read a paper the following week, after which the meeting adjourned with prayer by the Rev. George Pierce.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Chicago Presbytery held a meeting in the basement of the Eighth Presbyterian Church at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Judge Will-isms presiding in the absence of the President, who was reported dangeronsly ill. Mrs. W. B.

After a season of devotional exercises a large number of reports were read, the most of them of interest only to the Society, but all expressing encouragement.

Besides the reports of the Corresponding Secretary and the various committees, the Treasurer's report showed that the collections for the past year had amounted to \$6,000, which was \$2,000 more than those of the preceding year. It was announced that there were thirty-two societies represented in this body.

The annual election of officers took place, and resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Gen. Forsythe; Vice-Presidenta, Mrs. Judge Williams, Mrs. William L. Moss, Mrs. S. R. Bungham, and Mrs. Glena Wood; Treasurer, Mrs. C. B. Nelson; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Kinnan; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. B. Jacoba.

Mrs. A. H. Hogg delivered an address upon the work of the Society.

The report of the year's work was sent to the Presbytery, which was in convention upstairs. In due time the report was returned by a Committee, consisting of the Rev. Drs. Noyes and Worrall, who stated that the asme had been read to the Presbytery, and that the members of the latter sont their encouragement to the ladies in their good work.

On motion, it was agreed that the Society should meet on the second Friday of each month, at 10 o'clock, at Room 48 McCormick Block.

A benediction was pronounced by the Rev.

PRESBYTERIANS.

Mission to decide whether the services in the Holland Church should be conducted in English

order of the Presbytery.

The Presbytery took a recess at 1 o'clock to 2:30 p. m.

In the afternoon the Secretary read several letters of recommendation, dismissals, and calls of pastors, which were acted upon and approved. The Rev. Mr. Brown, Chairman of the Committee on Education, reported the names of several young men for whom it was desired to procure aid, in the opinion of the Committee, as follows; H. H. Morgan, Knox Coflege; J. W. Chapman, Lake Forest University; F. L. Forbes and William O. Forbes, Lake Forest University; H. S. Fallenweider, D. W. Fans, Northwestern Seminary; A. J. Kerr and W. T. Elsing, Princeton College; W. R. Scott, Chicago Union Seminary; Frank Barrett, Union Theological Seminary; William F. Ringland, Edward St. Pierre, J. N. Mills, and James A. Lewis.

There was considerable discussion as 50 whether a student who supplied pulouts occasionally, receiving therefor a small compensation, should be cut off from support by the Presbytery, the issue being brought up by the mention of Mr. Fahs. Finally this young man's name was temporarily withdrawn.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, the Stated Clerk, read a call from the Fallerton-Avenue Church to the Rev. H. M. Collisson, with an offer of \$1,800 per annum.

Ou motion it was agreed to permit Mr. Collis-

Elder George Raliton, Chairman of the Committee on Installation of the Rev. M. Collisson, reported that the time for solding the installation had been fixed by the Committee for Nov. tion had been fixed by the Committee for N dv. 16 at 7:30 o'clock; the program was to be as follows: The Rev. Mr. French was to address the people, Prof. Patton to deliver the sermon, and the Rev. D. Charles Bilbott to address the pastor,—the moderator, the Rev. Mr. Brown, to preside.

The Rev. Glen Wood, Financial Agent for the Lake Forest University, requested permission to address the Assembly upon the subject of the University and the necessity of adding it.

In connection with this subject. Dr. J. Monro Gioson officred the following resolution:

\*Resolved.\* That pastors and stated supplies be

the Church to endow and sustain a first-class college in the Northwest.

The resolution was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Johnsen moved that when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to one week from yesterday, in McCormick Hall.

This called for a discussion and finally an amendment, which adjourned the meeting antil this morning at 10 o'clock, in the church.

On motion, the resolution which temporarily withdrew the name of Mr. Fahs from the list of young students desiring aid was reconsidered, and all the names above mentioned were allowed aid from the Presbytery.

It was announced that the installation of the Rev. E. A. Elfeid as pastor of the First German Church would take place on the third Sabbath in October at half past 7 o'clock p. m., the Moderator to preside, the Rev. Dr. Elliott to address the people, the Rev. Mr. Mundhenke to preach the sermon, and the Rev. Mr. Davis to charge the minister.

The installation of the Rev. Mr. Leod in the Braidwood church was announced to take place on the first Friday in November, at 7:30 p. m., the Moderator to preside, Dr. Patton to deliver the sermon, and the Rev. Mr. Dean to charge the pastor.

The Rev. D. S. Johnson, Treasurer, read his

the sermon, and the Rev. Mr. Dean to charge the pastor.

The Rev. D. S. Johnson, Treasurer, read his annual report, which announced that the assessments from thirty-seven churches during the year had been \$798.85; the expenses, paid and unpaid, had been \$818.99; leaving a deficit of \$15.14. The report was accepted.

The Presbytery adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when it is anxiously hoped every minister and member of the Presbytery will be in attendance.

MINNESOTA METHODISTS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., Oct. 6.—The Minnesota Methodist Episcopal Conference closed a six-days' session here to-night. Some 200 delegates have been in attendance, among them Bishop Feck, Dr. Brush of Texas, Dr. Dashiel of New York, Dr. Kynett of Philadelpona, Chaplain McCabe of Ohio, Chaplain Jackson of Dakota, and other prominent men in the Church. It has been a highly successful and interesting session.

She Started a Bank.

A Nevada girl is bound to get on in the world. A Gold Hill lass married a man who had worked steadily at his trade for ten years, and yet had nothing to show for his labor, for at the end of every month he would invariably lose at the gaming-table all that he had earned. Knowing her busbahd's weakness, she determined to turn it to good account for the advantage of the family. Her plan was to start a faro-bank. Accordingly, she procured a lay-out, box, case-keeper and the necessary checks. At this point her greatest difficulty was encountered. She had no capital. Going to an experienced gambler and stating the case to him, she was able to borrow \$200. The preliminaries being arranged, the hasband readily agreed to play against his wife's bank, provided she would agree to "ring the bell" for the drinks once in a while. The fair dealer acquiesced, and the game began. At the end of an hour and a half she had posession of the mouths' wages. The next month the same experience was repeated In a short time the \$200 had been repaid the gampler, and a fine embroidered lay-out was made by the thrifty wife. Soon after she began to buy diamonds and to invest in stocks. The next stroke was to buy an elegant mansion; then she kept her own carriage, and finally made a tour of the world, accompanied by her husband and three children. She Started a Bank.

PERSONAL, PERSONAL—A TOUNG GERMAN WIDOW LADY
in reduced circumstances wishes to form the acquaintance of a geetleman of means to assist her.
Address M 88, Tribune office.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND
any merchandise; sife and clean; rates low; advances made. J. W. STOREY & CO., 277 East Madinou-st.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFIC IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as the below, where advertisements will be taken for the rame price as charged at the Main Office, and will be racked until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m.

or Saturdays:
J. & R. SIMMS, Booknellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1008
West Madison-st., near Western-ay.
JOHN P. LEK'S Drug Store, corner Halsted and
Harrison. Hairtion.

TH. SONMICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Bine Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. H. NEESE, Frinting and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., Deliveon Labalic and Wells.

CITY BEAL ESTATE. FOR SALK-WEST MADISON-ST. PROPERTY—40 feet, with two buildings; 30 feet, very choice, with buildings; 45x12x, elegant corner, rented to pay over 10 per cent: 35 feet, with stores well-rented, cheap; 2 other pieces, the best on the street. Haisted-st.—50 feet, vacant, fine piece, and cheap; 55 feet, with 2 stores, cheap. Orden-sv.—A grand good corner, 57 feet. Remember you buy 10 to 25 per cent cheaper now than in spring. H. A. OBBOHN, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

than in spring. H. A. OBBORN, 128 LaSalle-S., Room 1.

FOR SALE—CHOICK AND CHEAP—MONROE-ST. L. - Fine corner, 46 feet; 221125, bargain; SSRISS, me from the first house, bargain; SSRISS, me frame house, and lot Sori 40, bargain; slarge fine frame house, and lot Sori 40, bargain; slarge fine frame house, and lot Sori 40, bargain; slarge fine frame for the first house bargain; slarge fine frame fines for the first slarge fines, price fines, 2200; Hoyne-st. Room 1.

FOR SALE—DON'T FORGET THE GREAT AUCtion sale at the Transit House, Union Stock Yards, Sturday, Oct. 25, 15 m., 125 house lots and 15 acres. CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, 72 Dearborn, FOR SALE—BY PETERSON & BAY, 164 RAN-Indiphent; 58,500—3-story and basement marble-front, West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE CORNER THIRTY thirds. and Forest-av.; 24x16254 feet on Michigan-av., near Washington-st.

TOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUT A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange. 7 miles from hicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly: cheapest property a market, and shown free: abstract free; rairoad fare, 0 centa. It & BRUWN, 142 Lasalie-et. Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—3,000 ACRES WESTERN Virginia mineral lands. Address, for one week. W. Room 4, No. 153 Mource-st.

FOR SALE—90,000 ACRES KENTUCKY COAL AND mineral lands, or would trade; will sell cheap for cash. Address W, Room 4, city, for one week. MEAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-REAL ESTATE-WE HAVE PARTIES wishing to buy for cash improved and unimproved business property, also improved and unimproved residence property; also good located lots and acre property. Owners wishing to sell at fair prices can no ready customers in our office. JACOB WEIL & CO., 67 Dearborn-st., near Washington. WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON MADion, Haisted, Blue Island, and Ogden-av., or in
good locations on South Side, improved or vacant: will
pay cash. H. A. OSBORN, 128 LaSalle-st. Room 1.

WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE INVESTMENT,
acre traces, the most desirable ones ranging from
2, 5, 10, 20, to more acres, to be had for cash. H. A.
OSBORN, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 1. WANTED-50 FERT FRONTING SOUTH PARK or Drexal-boulevard, for cash. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.
WANTED-I HAVE CASH FOR IMMEDIATE INvestment in choice residence property, vacant; also want some good houses. H. A. USBORN, 128 La Salle-st., Room I.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE BETWEEN EIGHTeenth and Thirtieth-sts... \$10,000 to \$12,000, for
customer who will pay all cash. HENRY WALLEH,
JR., of Dearborn-st. JR., 97 Dearborn-St.

WANTED-VACANT RESIDENCE CORNER,
about 50 feet front, West Side, worth 890 to \$140,
for cash customer. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-St.

TO RENT-ROUSES.

TO RENT-HOUSED.

TO RENT-ASHLAND-AV., CORNER WASHINGton-st., thoroughly fitted with all modera conveniences, gas-fixtures, range, burgiar-alarm, etc., aiso
good brick bara, to private family. Apply on the
premises.

TO RENT-GOT ADAMS-ST., NEW BRICK BOUSE,
two stories and cellar, hot and cold water, bath,
and furnace. inquire of J. A. KING, oil Lage-st.

TO RENT-9258 MONIOG-ST., CORNER OAKLEY,
stoneswell-front, kitchen and dining-room on parlor door, furnace, gas-fixtures, laundry, two waterclosets, four marrile washistands, bath,
etc. H. FOTWIN, 128 Washington-st., koom 44.

TO RENT-NO. 101 ASHLAND-AV., GOOD RESIetc. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Koom 4.

TO RENT-NO. 101 ASHLAND-AV., GOOD RESIdence near Madison-st. cars. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7 Union Building.

TO RENT-BY TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHINGnear Robey; S18 each.

TO RENT-FRAME HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, ALL DY
good order, water, gas, etc. 422 West Jacksop St.

SOMED SEED.

TO RENT-FURNISHED, ON MICHGAN-AV.,
1007th of Harrison-st., a completely similated, firstclass nouse; modern construction, perfect ventilation
and pluming, stessin heat; to a small private family
only. Address X 98, Tribuse office.

TO RENT-CY TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHING ton-st.—Aules 10-room cottage, 383 Vernon-av. \$28. Also those legant houses corner of Thirty-fifth st. and South Parks., fronting the Grand Boulevard.

Sorth Side. TO RENT-NORTH SIDE, BEAUTIFUL LOCATION

-Handsome furnished nouse, near St. James'
Church, very convenient. Leo, Tribune office.

TO RENT-71 NORTH SHELDON-ST., 3-STORY and basement marole-front; all improvements; \$4.5. Furnished house on Michigas-av., near Twenty fourth-st; \$60. Equire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 Leasile-st, bashlest, bas TO RENT-AT WINNETKA-HOUSE AND BARN; ponitry house, five acres, garden, etc.; beautiful location. Call 118 Randolph-st., Room 17.

TO RENT\_ROOMS. To RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, NEW AND ton second flor: not and cold water and bathroom; parlors or in suites.

TORENT-STORE AND BASEMENT (ASPHALTED)
I Lombard Building, on Third-av. and Dearborn-at...
available for power, and suitable for manufacturing
purposes. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7 Union Building. Riscellant-2415.

TO RENT-BASEMENT AND UPPER BOOMS IN desirable location in thriving country tows, suitable for boarding and restaurant purposes, to a responsible party. Inquire at once at 109 Wabash-av., up stairs. BOARDING AND LODGING. West Side.

West Side.

SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board.

WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—GOOD BOARD, Williarge, pleasant, well-furnished rooms.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge—Front rooms, with board, \$3.50 to \$5 per week, \$1 to \$1.50 per day.

South Side. L AKE PARK-AV., NEAR SIST-ST. STATION—A front room in private family; terms for two young men, Sid; goutieman and wife, Sis per week. Ad-gress M SO, Tribune office.

CLARENCE HOUSE. CURNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., 4 blocks south of Palmer House-Board
and room per day. 51.50 to \$2.00; per week, from \$6 to
\$10; also, furnished rooms rented without sourd.

L'NGLISH HOUSE. 31 EAST WASHINGTON-5T.—
Single rooms and board, \$4.00 to \$6 per week.
Transleats, \$1 day. Restaurant tlocks, 21 meals. \$3.50.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—WE HAVE TWO ELEGANT
south-froat rooms for goat and wife; also, a few
mingle rooms. Now is the time to locate for the winter.
Walbah-av., corner of Congress-st.

Windson HOUSE. 178 STATE-ST. RIGHT OPper week; translent. \$1.50 per day.

BOARD—FOR THE WINTER. ROOM SOUTH OR BOARD—AND ROOM ON NORTH SIDE BY MAN and wife. Will pay fair price. No objections to two or three other boarders, but locarding-house keepers need us answer. M 85, Tribune office. BOARD—AND BOOM IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY
B a young man, on Dearborn-sv., between Ontario
and Division-sis. Music essential. M 4s, Tribune. BOARD-AND FURNISHED ROOM BY A GEN-tieman. Address, stating terms, M S, Tribune.

L OST-ON CLARK-ST. OR ARCADE COURT, A pocketoook containing \$170. Liberal reward paid by leaving at Tribune office. by leaving at Tribune office.

LOST-OCT. 4. BETWEEN M'VICKER'S THEATRE and Wells-st. depot, a Russia leather pocketo-ok containing C. & N. W. K. H. McLet to Oak Park, marked J. C. Montgomery, Leave at Tribune office and receive reward.

LOST-OUMING FROM THE P. F. W. DEPOT TO Montroe and Clinton-sta., black sack trimmed with crape. hiselum to 524 West Twelfth-st. and receive reward.

LEFT-IN AN INDIANA-AV. CAR. LAST EVENINGER will receive \$5 by leaving the same at the office of Faimer House.

LOST-ON THIRTY-FIRST-ST., NEARTHE LAKE, a small Italian greyhound; \$5 reward will be paid on returning to 85 Madison-st., Tribune Building. on returning to as Madison-st., Tribune Building,

LOST-LADY'S GOLD BREASTPIN, CAMEO SETting, between Wicker Park and Catholic Church
near Rolling Mills, on Sunday. Finder will receive reward by leaving same with ex-ald. McGratab.

LOST-THE GENTLEMAN WHO GOT BAT
marked "VANCE. 8 Madison-st., Memphis,
renn," as Turner itall, Sunday afternoot, can get his
own by calling at Room II, 123 Lassalls-st.

CAST OFF CLOTHING. A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF mail promptly attended to.

A L CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE-men's cast-off clothing, carpets, and hedding. Call or address E. HEESCHEL, 546 State-8.

PATENTS.

Book keepers, Clerks, &c.
ANTED-A CLERK POSTED IN HARDWARE
and house furnishing goods. M 96, Tribune. WANTED - A BOOKKERPER OUT OF EMPLOY-ment to sell an entirely new article. Address M so, Tribune office. Give references. W ANTEG.—A YOUNG MAN WITH EXPERIENCE in falloy dry goods; one that can sell goods and not afraid to work. Call at its Twenty-second-st.
W ANTEG.—A FIRST-CLASS DRY-GOODS SALES man. HARRY HART & BRO., 195 South Clark

WANTED—AT THE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPI-tal at Mendota Wis., a first-class carpenter and joiner, who also has a practical knowledge of cabinet work and can take charge of woodworking machinery; permanent employment and a good house, and good wages, for a competent, temperate man. References required. Address D. F. BOUGHTON, Superintend-ont, Mendota. Wis. W ANTED-A BAKER FOR BREAD AND CARES; must be first-class. Address A 33, Tribune office. WANTED-A FEW GOOD BASTERS AND PRESS
ers on coats. CLEMENT & SAYER, 418 to 424

WANTED—BRONZE DIPPER WHO THOROUGH-by understands bronze work. PAYSON & CO., W in understands bronze work. PAISON & CO., 1319 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CARBIAGE BLACKSMITH
helper at 407 Fifth-av. WANTED—A BOY IN OFFICE OF MANUFACTuring company; one who resides with parents
and can come well recommended. Address in own
handwriting M 84, Tribuae office.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; ONE
with experience and good recommendations; saiary moderate. Address M 83, Tribuae office. WANTED-FOUR PAINTERS TO MORROW morning at 197 Thirty-first-st. No daubers need

wanted—A Thoroughly Competent attach-miller. Apply at Kings County Refinery, 47 Wabash-av.

Wanted—A BLACKSMITH'S HELPER. ONE who understands shoeing horses, Apply to E. A. SHEDD & CO., corner of Nineteenth and Grove. WANTED-A MECHANIC WELL ACQUAINTED, to sell several modern inventions. Address M St.

Vanted—To one soveral modern inventions. Address M 98, Tribune office.

Wanted—An Apprentice of About three years experience in the job-printing business. Address M 38, Tribune office.

Wanted—A Boy about 16 Tears old in A boos and shoe factory; good chance to learn the trade. Address M 38, Tribune office.

Wanted—To Come to work this Morning, one good presser on shop costs and one good baister; wages from \$10 to \$12 will be paid to good workers, 274 East Masison-st., third floor. WANTED - FIRST-CLASS FIREMAN-HORSE shoer; sober; none other need apply. 129 West Marble-place. W. C. WHITMORE. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS BREAD AND PIL baker; good wages; steady employment. 26 and 28 West Madison-st., Windsor Hotel.

Coach men. Teamsters, &c.

WANTED -A HOSTLER, MUST BE A GOOD

driver, well acquainted with the city, and have A

references. None other need apply to K. J. LEH
MANN, The Fair, corner State and Adams-sts. Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR CITY WORK;
wages, \$1.50 per day; also men for steady inside
work, such as saw-mills, rolling-mills, freight-houses,
lumber-yards, stone-quarries, and various other occupations all through the city. Those in need of work
apply to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st.

apply to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st.

WANTED—100 SCANDINAYIANS AND GERmans for the Chicago & Northwestera Railway,
a winter's work, free fare; 50 choppers at \$15 per
mouth and board, work for one year; 100 for sawmilis,
farms, mines, choppers, and other work. CHRISTIAN
& CO., 238 south Water-st.

WANTED—200 SCANDINAYIAN AND GERMAN
laborers for iron mines and railroad work; 25 for
quarry, 10 stonecutters, 50 sawmili men. Free fare,
J. ii. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st. W ANTED-50 BAILBOAD LABORERS AND 18 for sawmill; go to uight; free fare; 200 for farms rolling-mill, immbergard, and stone-quarries. AN GELL & CO., 10 South Canal-51.

GELL & CO., 10 SOUR CARRIST.

Miscelerancours.

WANTED—BY A NEW YORK HOUSE, 2 SALESmen, who must be first-class, practical men, with
a knowledge of steam conters and piping, to introduce
boiler feeders and specialities connected with macalinery; no one need apply unless they can fill the bill
and furnish unquestiousble references as to character,
honesty, and souriety; will be baid salary and expenses.
Apply in person or by letter, for one week, hours 10 to
12 or after 3 p. m. BENJAMIN F. KELLEY, at Hay
4 Prenticed, 37 South Canal-8.

WANTED—LABORERS AND TRACKLAYERS ON
Chicago & Western Indiana Hairoad. Apply on
work at Dolton or south Englewood.

WANTED—INFT? EXPERIENCED COALminers, Steady work all winter. Apply to MINES
T. AMES CO., 131 LaSalle-81.

WANTED—IOU RAILROAD LABORERS ON fillcance & Seraws Hailroad, at \$1.35 per day; leard,
\$3 and \$3.50; all dry work; long job. Apply or line,
midway setween Bits Island and Lemont.

WANTED—MEN WITH \$25 CAN CLEAR \$90 TO S3 and S3.5; all dry work; long job. Apply or line, midway cetween Blue Island and Lemont.

WANTED—MEN WITH \$25 CLAN CLEAR 50 TO \$75 per week with our goods. We have a scheme which will blease you. S1 samples sent to 20 cents, or papers for stamp. No boys. Merrill 14.2 Co., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CL-38 CANVASSERS for a mercantile agence. Address giving experience and references, M4. Tribane office.

WANTED—A SEMAINT. RELIABLE MAN TO learn our business and qualify for a responsible position; previous sewing-machine exorptence not essential, but good business qualifications indispensable. Address 9s., Tribane office.

WANTED—A SEMAINT. BELIABLE MAN TO Address 9s. Tribane office.

WANTED—BOOK AGENTS—COMPETION MEN and wangs. The J. B. Burr Publishing ch., 104 Clark-st., Chinago. W ANTED-AGENTS TO TRAVEL AND APPOINT agents, and to wholesale and retail the newest-and best selling article in the maken (a verranted): inducement very liberal; samples fissied on receipt of 25 cents. Call and investigate or surges, with stamp, C. L. YOUNG, 167 and the south Ulargest.

Wanted-A STEADY AND EXPERIENCED groom at CROSSMAN & CO. S Livery, 41 8 West klandolph-st. West Kandolph-et.

WANTED-TEN BOYS AT 65 NORTH DESpialnes-et, this morning.

WANTED-BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, SALESmen, mechanics, etc., to fill places in city and
country. Correspondence (stamp inclosed) solicited.
CHICAGO DIRECTORY, Room 34, 155 Washington-st. BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

POR SALE—\$14.000—THE FLOURING MILLS AT St. Joe, Mich. These mills are complete in every way, with all the latest improvements; they run day and night, and doing a business of over \$2.00,000 per year; make a specialty of U. S. premium XXXX hour; capacity, 160 barrels per day. If you are looking for a bargain in a good mill examine this. Address Measers. LEE & WELLS, St. Jee, Mich., or T. B. BO YD. Room?, 179 Madison-sa., Chicago.

POR SALE—MILLINERY-THE OLDEST. LABGEST, best, and most popular establishment in Peorla, ill. Now doing a good business. Stock worth \$2,500; rixtures worth \$1,000, and business, \$1,000. Frice, \$2,000; one-fearth cash and balance well secured. Address H. S. HILL, Peorla, ill.

POE SALE—A CORNER GNOCKRY, DOING GOOD cash flusiness, of 14 years' standing. Awal isducement will be given an industrious party who is able to hold the trade already made: reason for selling, ill-health of owner, of both property and store. For full particulary, sadress P. H. HEFFRON, US Randolph-st.

LOR SALE—OR WILL TAKE IN PARTNER TO particulars, address P. H. HKFRON, 48 Randolph-st.

POR SALE—OR WILL TAKE IN PARTNER TO manufacture a new and valuable, patent, allowed June 2, 1679. Capital is all that is wanted to make it a success. Inquire at 80 West Van Buren-st.

POR SALE—MACHINERY, FIXTURES, ETC., OF a large, old-established tinegar factory in Pilladelphia, Pa., doing good business; fine opportunity. Address A St., Trioune office.

POR SALE—GROCERY DOING GOOD BUSINESS; locality first-class; near meat-market. Address M97, Tribune office.

POR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD COOPER-SHOP:
Troom for 15 men. Call at 87 and 89 Newberry-av. Proom for 15 men. Call at 87 and as Newberry-av.

TOE SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE LEASE AND
good will of a first-class commission business on
South Water-st. A large list of consigners. Address
487, Tribune omee.

POR SALE—A JOB AND NEWS PRINTING-OFfice, fully equipped, established business: healthy,
thriving town South. Price low. lerms easy. A
great bargain. Address W. B. CLEVES, Atlanta, Ga.

AT THE PIANO AND ORGAN HOUSE

W. W. KIMBALL.

GORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS.,
Can be seen the finest stock of
PIANOS

Ever exhibited in this city.

Of the following well-known makers:
HALLET, DAVIS & CO...

W. W. KIMBALL.

EMERSUN PIANO COMPANY.

500 Organs in stock.

EMERSON Fland

Becond-hand firstruments taken in exchange.

A T THE FACTORY, FIRST-CLASS ORGANS AT A prices beyond competition. Wholesale and retail. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 63 East Indiana-st. Latablished 1871.

BARGAINSI PIANO BUYERS READ 9 FILES Notwithstanding the recent strikes at the factories in New York and elsewhere, and the consequent rise in prices, we shall containe to sell our large stock of pianos and organs at the former very low prices, and on the usnal easy terms, to close out our large stock of in preparation for the fall trade.

Our friends are advised on the fall trade, our friends are advised to advance still further within the next month or two. We keep only the first-class makes of pianos and organs, such as the celebrated DECKER BROS., the popular MATHUSHER, and the world-renowned ESTEY organs.

Call at once and be convinced that now is the time, and that the best place to buy a plano or an organ is and that the best place to buy a plano or an organ is at TOKY & CAMPS.

PARTNER WANTED-FOR A FIRST-CLASS hotel, now full and doing an excellent business, and is one of the flast summer resorts in the country; party must be soher and energetic. Box les, Winnercounce, Wis. PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$10,000 TO \$20,000 cash capital, an energetic man to manage a busi-TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED-SUIT OF CLOTBES, OVERCOAT, shirts, underwear, or boots and shoes in exchange for new sewing machine and furniture. Address M 49, iribune office. DENTS WANTED-T() SELL TEA. COFFEE, and baking powder to families; goods guaranteed; it free. PEUPLE'S TEA CO., Box Soul. St. Louis. HACHINEBY.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE.
Wanted—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO DO general housework; must be a good washer and ironer; German preferred. 249 South Park av. WANTED-AT SIS WEST WASHINGTON-ST. WANTED - A GOOD GIRL TO DO GEN housework; one that can wash and fron. 53 per week; a good home to the right on Madison. st., up-state. Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED - A. GOOD GIBL FOR GENERAL
WOUNDSWORK. No. 586 Calumet-av.
WANTED-GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR GENERAL
Stain housework private family. Good wages.
No. 566 East Chicago av.
WANTED-AN ENGLISH OR GERMAN GIRL
for general housework in a private family; must
understand plain cooking, washing, and ironing. None
other need apply. Call at 573 washash. av.
WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO COUK AND WASH!
Norwegian or German pricatered. 587 Indians. av.
WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL
boulswork, in a small family. Call at 559 Wabash av. WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE A FIRST-CLASS and take care of children. References required. 223 Ashiand-av. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE Dearborn-as good washer and troper. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK

WANTED-EIPERIERCED MACHINE OPERAfow good hand sewers. CLEMENT & SAYES, 416 to
424 Milwance-av.
117 A Prop. WANTED-THREE GOOD SEWING-GIRLS AT 905 WANTED - EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS
Call at 418 West Washington-st. Mrs. F. WANTED-A GOOD DRESSMAKER. GOOD wages paid. 307 state-st. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER TO GO to thriving country place; good trade established. Inquire at once at 100 Wabash-av., up stairs.

WANTED - TIDY DAY NURSE WITH REFER ence, at St. Caroline's Court Hotel, West Side. HousekeeperWANTED-GOUSEKEEPER-BY A RESPECTablewingle gent; must be neat and tidy and not
over 35 years. Address M 90, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers. Clerks, &c.,
DITUATION WANTED-OFFICE WORK OF ANY
Kind in wholesale house, store, fre-insurance, or
lewapaper office, or as collector, for experienced and
eliable man, well acquanted in the city, and can furnish & I references. Address C &c. Tribune ofcu. reliable man, well acquainted in the city, and an furbish at references. Address C5. Tribune of Sc.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A MAN WHO CAR
Sive No. 1 reference or bonds for a position of trust, or any position where he can make himself useful. Address M, care of Kellogy & Barrett, thicago.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A BOOKKERPER, Assistant, correspondent, or miseman in schelessic dry goods or grocery house, by a goutieman of experience. All references. Address M 47, Tribuse office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG MAN OF S years' experience in dry goods, groceries or fancy notions, or assistant bookkeeper. Best of city reference given. Address M 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG MAN WITH SURFACE of the properties of the second state of the second SITUATION WANTED-BY A BOOKKEPPER OF losg practical experience. Can furnish good city reference. M 18, Tripune office.

STUATION WANTED-BY A BOOT AND SHOP SITUATION WANTED—BY A PORK HOUSE PORE-man; experieuced, capable of taking sole charge. Address for particulars FUREMAN, 189 East Sixty-third-st., New York City. SITUATIONS WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN (mechanic) and wife, istely from England, the man to repair house property, the wife to do general housework; no objection to couptry. M 48. Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED - BY A GENTLEMAN (white) as steward or as head cook; 17 years' experience in hotels and ocean sucamers. Address PRANK WINTHRUP, 117 West Madison-st.

Conchinent, Teninsters, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A
young man, English; only those in want of a firstclass man need apoly. Address M 41, Tribane office.

Miscellandons.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 17 IN A Address F 47, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE. WANTED—BOOK AGENTS—COMPETEST MEN and wines. The J. B. Burr Publishing 1.104

Clark-B., Chibarco.

WANTED—A SALESMAN ON COMMISSION TO close out my mock. M 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY NO WORK IN FACTORY WHO resides with parents; wages \$3. M 43, Tribune.

WANTED—AT 413 WAST VAN BUREN-ST., A good hostler; reliable.

TOATION WANTED-BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL

10 by general bousework. 132 West Division and
STUAMONS WANTED-BY TWO COMPETENT
gives, Cast 459 South Westernay.

STILATION WANTED-FOR A GOOD, SMART
165 Twastiction and the do general housework.

SITUATION WANTED-BY TWO SWEDISH
work for a good man, and from two are willing to
basement.

SITUATION WANTED-BY TWO SWEDISH
work for a good man. Call at 758 Wadesh-av., in

SITUATION WANTED-BY TWO SWEDISH
work Apply and TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply and TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply and TO DO GENERAL HOUSESITUATION WANTED-BY A LANDRESS TO DO
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SOUTH FARK AV.

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Employment Agenesa
CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES I NEED OF
good Scandinavian or German femalasip can be
supplied at G. DÜSKE'S office, 195 Milwacaav. DEDBUGS AND CUCKROACHES EXTERNATED by contract (warranted). Exterminator rate. Callor address A. OAKLEY, 107 Clark-st., byn S. PLOUR EXPORT—AN OLD-ESTABLISED LIVerpool (Engiand) commission house in theorem, bonte go, shead mills. Address C. FROBST (Liverpool), General Post-Omce, New York. "To called fur."

pool), General Post-Omec, New York. To called for."

C. AS.—MONEY-YOU CAN SAVE 20 TO PRINT Cent of your gas bills by using the Column Gas Saver, warranted. Call or send for circular gree. N. BARNES, es & washington-st., Hoom i.

TOHN LEWIS, BOX 22, POST-OFFICE, CHICGO, J late Chicago Club, sitends private dinner page, etc., as water; orders taken for the wines and arise of C. Cavaros & Son, brands so well known. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-NOTICE hereoy given that any debts contracted by a Shoenberger will not be paid by Shoenberger Foundry, the partnership being this day dissolved the business will be conducted under the name shoenberger Iron Foundry, GEORGE K, Sife BERGER, Proprietor, Oct. 6, 1873. WANTED-A GOOD FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROV asfe, second-band, medium size. Address W. Tribune office.

WANTED-A CHEAP HOUSE OR COTTAGE, To be moved to the southeast part of the city. Address J. S. JOHNSTON, Room 21, 128 Labelle-St.

5.000 ARMY OVERCOATS FOR SALE CHEAT pants, hats, caps, and uniforms. Address FITSIN THOMAS, 45 Bouth Becond st., Philadelphia, Fa. PINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Actor, at one-ball drukers races. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randonger races. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randonger Researched 1854.

A NY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FURSING Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND BILVEST.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND BILVEST.

CMM PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND BILVEST.

L without Femoval, pisnos, warehouse receipts, and other securities. ISS Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 18.

MONEY TO LOAN UN REAL ESTATE IN CHICA.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO BUIT. ON IMproved city property, at lowest current races. S.

J. M. GAMBLE, Rooms 5 and 8.5. 4. 40 Dearborn-st.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

DURING THE EXPOSITION I WILL SELL THE pess leather top phaetons ever made for \$100. Come and see 30 different styles of carriages, including a different passant jump-seat buggies. No thong series, balerooms Ross. 531 and 235 Wabsel-av., corner of Jackbon-54. E. J. EDWARDS.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE KIGHTEEN MICE SORRES, instructed from lows, as good carriages and made horses as there are in the market; also one team of poole of ponies, good and gentle, for \$120. A good that fair trial given with each horses. WARD & DAVIS, Grand Crossing, ten miles from edty.

FOR SALE ONE 12-HORSE POWER UPRIGHT engine: one 15-horse power locomotive boiler; all in good order. TOREY & BOOTH, Enghanceth and

Dr. Noyes, after which the meeting adjourns In the evening a general missionary meeti was held, with addresses by several clergyin from out of town.

PRESBYTERIANS.

The Chicago Presbytery held its semi-annual meeting in the Eighth Presbyterian Church, corner of West Washington and Robey streets, yesterday, commencing at 10 a. m.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Lake Forest Church, was chosen as Moderator, the Rev. E. R. Davis acted in his position of Permanent Cierk, and the Rev. E. N. Barrett was chosen Temporary Clerk.

The following delegates responded to their names when the roll was called:

Ministers—The Revs. H. H. Kellogg, W. Brobson, R. W. Patterson, J. H. Trowbridge, E. C. Orgel, D. S. Johnson, David Clark, E. R. Davis, G. C. Noyes, E. N. Barrett, P. H. Saow, W. Forsyth, J. H. Walker, J. M. Worrall, W. R. Brown, A. E. Kittridge, H. M. Collisson, W. R. Dordon, R. K. Wharten, J. McHatton, H. C. Granger, A. Swazey, Glenn Wood, Thomas Wahlen, Charles Elliott, H. T. Miller, W. Bartholomew, J. McKee, J. Covert, H. L. Stanley, J. M. Gibson, A. Mitchell, W. McAttee J. M. Gunn. Elders—B. W. Raymond, Second Church, J. A. Creighton, Third Church, Thomas Hood, Eighth Church; Westminster Church, Thomas Hood, Eighth Church; Westminster Church, Thomas Hood, Eighth Church, Westminster Church, Thomas Hood, Eighth Church, George Charch, T. W. B. Murray; Forty-first Street Charch, G. A. Suringer; George Meisner, Holland Church, Pallerton Avenhe Church, George Raliton; Lake Forest Church, J. W. Beethe; Maywood Church, J. W. Seethe; Maywood Church, J. W. Beethe; Maywood Church, J. W. Seethe; Maywood Church, J. W. Beethe; Maywoo The following delegates responded to their

Holland Church should be conducted in English or German language.

The following clergymen were given letters to different bodies: W. G. Erdman, to the Presbytery of Buffalo, N. Y.; J. B. Currans, to Fort Dodge, Ia.; J. G. Gaston, to Waterloo, Ia.; J. Irwin, to Wisconsin River, Wis.; J. F. Berry, to Alton, Ill.; L. H. Stephenson, to Bloomington.

The Rev. Alexander Jackson was "received" from the Presbytery of North River, N. Y.

It was announced that the installations of the Rev. Dr. F. L. Patton, over the Jefferson Park Church, and the Rev. Thomas McAtee, over the Fifth Church, had taken place according to the order of the Presbytery.

The Presbytery took a recess at 1 o'clock to 2:30 p. m.

In the afternoon the Secretary read several

the Rev. H. M. Collisson, with an offer of \$1,800 per annum.
On motion it was agreed to permit Mr. Collisson to accept the call, and that elergyman and Elder George Ratiton were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the installation of the pastor.

A call was read by the Permanent Clerk, from the First Church at Braidwood, to the Rev. Asa Lord, with a saiary of \$700 a year and house rent free.

Resolved. That pastors and stated supplies be urged to bring the work of the University of Lake Forest before their people, with the view of adopting such measures as shall secure an opportunity to all to express their interest in the purpose of the Churen to endow and sustain a first-class college in the Northwest.

hitidren.

"Hair Revivom" restores gray hair to its orig-nal color for 50 cents.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDIS S buggies, etc. :cheapest and best in city; advances 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARISY, 160 W. Monr THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, SCS WEST Hadison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments. Low prices. Lasy terms

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POSTAGE.

Eight and Twelve Page Paper. TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established oranch office NEW YORK-Room 20 Tribune Building. F. T. Mc-PARIS, France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batell Rista, Agent. NN, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand F, Gillato, Agent. HINGTON, D. C.—1819 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.

Hooley's The

Olympic Theatre.

Bark steet, between Randolph and Lake. Valeriainment. "Dick Whittington and His Cat."

SOCIETY MEETINGS. LO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, K. T.—State

\* Tuesday evening, Oct. 7, 1879, at 8 o'clock
and members will please note the hour. The
of the Temple will be conferred. Visiting 8
of the Temple will be conferred. Visiting 18
of the Temple will be conferred.

H. S. TIFFANY, Recorder

ASHWAN, NO. 888, A. F. AND A. I immunication this Tuesday evening at tp, at their Hall, corner West Madison. Important work. It is dealred that ev present. Visiting brethren walcome.

BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 38. K. T.I Concisve Weinesday evening, Oct. 4, at 6:36
L. Work on the K. T. Order. Visiting Sir Knight
arteously invited. By order of the R. C.
J. O. DIOKERSON. Recorder.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1879.

MAP OF COLORADO. trome west. It thus includes in part the some in the recent Indian outbreak, all the Parks and Parest mimeral belt,—all those portions of the Sati which are at present attracting the garing laterest of the public. It will be a map of special value to the tourist,—giving mit does all who take any interest in this ability developing part of the West. In size, tracy, and completeness of topographical details it will far surpass anything that has ever by presented to newspaper readers. Persons which to obtain a map which they will find very all and instructive, or who are desirous of process copies to forward to others, should send to be original, from which this is taken, any which were a somewhat larger true, is present which is McKally in colors as paid in pasin which so delack.

Attention is called to the first paragr of our New Iexic letter, where a new plant, or ocreal, isdescribed, which, if all that is claimed to it a true, seems to solve the problem ato the value of the dry districts running orth and south for hundreds of miles easof the Rocky Mountains,

. In Corado to-day will be held an elec-tion for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court cthe State, and for District-Attorneys, c. For Supreme Judge the Republicans have nominated William E. Beck and p Democrats Gronge Q. Richmond. in reint years the people of Colorado have 

I another part of this issue will be found annieresting interview with Mr. BENJAMIN one for withdrawing from the Socialration in this city, in which he has ntil very recently been an active and con-picnous member. The reasons he gives for ting such a crowd reflect credit upon his cy and good sense, and the only nder is that a man of his intellig yed so long in the company of the aliens

Secretary SHERMAN, in a statement made to THE TRIBUKE'S Washington correspondent and contained in our dispatches forning, shifts from his own shoulders and morning, shifts from an own the re-tions of Treasurer Guaritan the re-sponsibility for the failure of the Chicago Sub-Treasury to pay all curchicago Sub-Treasury to pay all cur-zent Government obligations in gold. The Secretary locates the blame upon the local Sub-Treasurer, whose duty it was to have called upon the Treasury for a supply of gold sufficient to meet the requirements of the situation, but who, it is said, wholly failed to comprehend the needs of the great al centre wherein he holds the tant position of Sub-Treasurer.

Connecticut voted upon yesterday, when the annual town meetings were held, were two in number,—one making the tenure of office of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts during good behavior until the limit of 75 years is reached, and the other prog for biennial sessions of the Legisla-If this latter had carried, the present ture. If this latter had carried, the present in some way react upon the State at large. The Cook County members of the Board are entitled to the thanks of the community for the quiet, conciliatory spirit in which they have represented China and the new Legislature meet Jan. 7, 1830, the present one adjourning size

vas commended by a commission of re-entative men of both parties, on the gro hat it would save \$150,000 directly in legi that it would save \$150,000 directly in legis-lative expenses and \$100,000 in election ex-penses every odd year. This amendment has also signally failed. It was opposed in Hart-ford, where the people, naturally enough, did not wish to have one-half their gains from the legislative assion cut off. The town elections, so far as heard from, show very favorably for the Republicans.

The Common Council Building Comm having adopted the suggestions of THE TRIB-UNE so far as to agree unanimously upon r une so far as to agree unanimously upon a report recommending the employment of a skilled and competent architect of good executive ability to take charge of the construction of the City-Hall building, the proposition came before the Common Council last evening for its approval, and after a brief consideration the mendation of the Committee curred in. Now that the employment of in architect has been decided on, the Council will have no trouble in picking out the best man for the place,—the man who has ably, honestly, and successfully supervised the work on the Court-House, standing beween the County Treasury and the dishones esigns of contractors and official ringsters namely, Architect Egan.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania yesterday rendered a decision in the case involving the question of the liability of Allegheny County for the property destroyed during the railroad riots of July, 1877. The decision in effect places the responsibility and the consequences precisely where they of right belong,—upon the county, whose duty it was through its officers to have preserved the peace and protected from destruc tion the vast amount of property, amounting to about \$8,000,000, which was burne in the fires set by the incendiary mob which held absolute possession of Pittsburg for three days. A more abject and cowardly surrender to a mob has not been recorded in latter-day history than that by which the authorities of Allegheny County allowed the rioters to kill and plunder and burn at will, and for three days to hold the commerce of the country by the throat. By the decision of the Supreme Court, the county is made liable alike to resident property-owners and to persons in other cities and States who owned the freight destroyed while in transit.

The Mayor sent back to the Council last night the Washington street boulevard ordinance. He did not veto it, but he accompanied the ordinance with a message which he expressed his disbelief in legality, and recommended the adoption of further legislation to make it accomplish the bjects aimed at. His suggestion that the neil turn over to the Park Commission rs those portions of Ogden, Warren, and shland avenues which connect Washington reet east and west of the park, is one which may commend itself to the Council, which can possibly be raised against the rdinance in its present form. The course of the Mayor in not vetoing the measure is wise, and will commend itself to the great majority of the citizens of Chicago. It would have been foolish and evil policy in him to have defeated the provision for a grand driveway to Central Park, and have thus checked a valuable improvement and requence the bitter strife, which has for week consumed the time of the Council, hereard in, any newspaper. It will cover a territial area of 200 by 200 miles, embracing all of lorado, arrops a small strip on the north, the title range on the cast, and a section on the area of 200 by 200 miles, embracing all of lorado, arrops a small strip on the north. The completed, will be of enormous value to the brough which it passes, and of great use to esidents of other portions of the city, in-oluding both the North and South Divisions. The ordinance having now become a law, the Park Commissioners will doubtless at once proceed to take the preliminary steps for the improvement of the street.

The Council did an unwise thing last night by refusing to suspend the rules to allow the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division to report an ordinance providing for the removal of the tracks of the Michigan Southern from the centre of Clark street, b tween Thirteenth and Fifteenth, to the west side of Clark, and for the building of a substantial wall east of the tracks. It is surprising that the Aldermen from the South Division should not have made more energetic efforts to secure the introduction and the immediate passage of an ordinance accomplishing something so desirable for their onstituents. For years this conflict has een going on over these Clark street railroad tracks, and at last a compromise has been arrived at between the railroads and the citizens living along the street, which needs nothing but the consent of the Counci to make it final. It is the desire of the South Side Street Railway Company to extend its tracks down Clark street to Twenty-second in order that it may relieve the pressure upon its State and Wabash avenue lines, and also furnish increased facilities for travel to the great numbers of workingmen who live west of State street, who are now compelled to waste much time in going to and from the latter thoroughfare The Michigan Southern has no right to oc cupy the whole of a street as important as Clark has now become. As a matter of fact, it should use none of it, but be obliged t purchase a right of way through private property. This concession, however slight it is, which enables the street-railway company to furnish increased facilities to the laboring men of the South Division, should have been promptly taken advantage of by the members of the Council, and not have been exposed to the chances of delay and

possible defeat. The taxpayers of Chicago and Cook Cour ty have reason to congratulate themselves upon the fair treatment they have received this year at the hands of the State Board of ation. The Cook County assessm has been increased only 19 per cent, while it was the rule in former years to add anywhere from 50 to 90 per cent. This is a practical indication of a change in the rural timent of the State towards the metropo lis. There used to be seamingly a hostilit to Chicago interests, and a prevailing notion that this city should pay most of the State tax. The fact that the members of the State Board of Equalization from other counties have this year sought to levy no more than a fair proportion of tax upon Chicago reflects a decided change of sentiment in this re-spect. The interests of Chicago and of the State are identical, and no injury can be

tion of the general tax. The fair treatment which Cook County has received this year is especially important, because the city tax is based upon the State assessment and is now limited by law to 2 per cent of the val-uation. Had the State Board raised the Cook County assessment at the old rathers would have been comparatively little relief for the rest of the State, wi the increase would have enabled the City Government to impose a much heavier

A TIMELY BUSINESS WARNING. The following dispatch, recently transmitted from London by cable, though extravagant in tone, contains amongh of prob ability as based upon experience to arrespublic attention :

public attention:

1"LONDON, Oct. 4.—News of the alleged wonderful revival of business and the unusual ease of the money markets in the United States is discounted here to a considerable extent. While it is evident that there has recently been a lifting of the terrible pressure of hard times in America, the ablest financiers in London predict that the revival will be but temporary, and that the inevitable reaction will soon set in. They think, also, that the temporary ease in money will cause a recurrence of the reckless mania for stock speculations, and cause the formation of extensive grain rings. English capitalists are warned against 'trashy' American investments." The inference from this dispatch is, that it is generally believed in commercial and mon-

etary circles in England that the new era of prosperity and speculation in this country will be very quickly followed by another collapse similar to that of 1878 and another long period of depression. Taken literally, as meaning that it will only require boom " of a few months to bring ab other general panic in this country, this English comment upon American business is probably incorrect. The present conditions of the country are not so favorable to a general crash as they were six years ago. The currency rests upon a solid basis, and does not go up and down in sympathy with every popular rumor likely to affect generally local, Government credit is of a standing obligations have been reduced in amount and refunded into bonds bearing very low rate of interest. Private credi has been improved, because those who were hopelesly involved have gone through bankruptcy; mortgage debts have been largely paid off; men and women have accus themselves to more frugal habits of living and there is a more general caution about running into debt and excesses. There is a fecundity of resources in this country which is likely to be underestimated by English experience, and which justifies an expansion of enterprise that would lead to a collapmuch sooner in Great Britain. But it is an error, on the other hand, to assume tha panies are arbitrarily periodical in their nature. There is a general impression tha the period of twenty years is the span of expansion and collapse; the President, in one of his recent addresses, committed him-self to this notion. If that theory were correct, the panic of 1873 would have been Pestponed till 1877, just twenty years after the panie of 1857; but the false stimulant of war times and a watered currency secelerated the bursting of the inflated speculation. So, too, th more rapid the advance in prices, the more general the temptation to rup in debt, and the more that enterprise out ans the demands of the country, the sooner must the crash come, without reference to any previous interval of time. If the English are wrong in supposing that renewed activity in this ment, or is it to be an impromptu sale, duce a serious reaction in a very few months, so the Americans are usually wrong in supposing that the next panic must necessarily e deferred for a long number of years. The real danger in this country now comes

omotive which may be safely moved at twenty-five or thirty miles an hour will fly the rack at sixty or seventy miles an hour. The parallel applies to the advance of prices in pertain enterprises within the last few months. There has been a hop, a skip, and a jump, instead of a steady-going pace adapted to a long race. The advance in a pertain line of prices since last May ought to have been spread over two three years. This is especially true of building, iron and and ransportation rates. First came upward rush of prices in railroad stocks, which, of itself, almost necessitated a like advance in the earnings of railroads as a warant or excuse. The most apparent way for ncreasing the earnings was to increase the rates, and the charges for carrying the great staple exports of the country to the seaboard have been nearly doubled. The effect of this is to cripple the farmers. Notwithstanding the advance in the price at which they sell their produce in the great markets of the word, the railroads will have eaten up most of the profit and at the same time will have increased to the farmers the cost of the goods they must buy. This squeez ing of the agricultural class will soon react upon the cities. The country merchant who are now buying liberally upon the pros pect of a liberal consumption will discove that the farmers must still retrench or else again run in debt, and the city merchant vill then find their shelves loaded down with old stocks for which there is no market. If this condition shall come around it may be traced back in large part to the greed and extortion of the railway corporations, which are endeavoring to selze the bulk of the profit incident to the increased foreign denand for American breadstuffs and produce

from the greed of speculators. They are

rushing things onward at a breakneck rate.

The American manufacturers, as a rule, are making the same mistake as the Amer ican railroad managers. They are over reaching themselves. They are running up the prices of their goods at a rate which have already cut them off from the foreign markets which the reductions of the hard time opened up to them. The loss of a foreign market will be speedily followed by for competition in the home market, for present rate of advance will soon exceed the cost of foreign goods with the high duty and cost of transportation added. When the gates shall be once let down, the old stocks of European goods will flow into this country in despite of an enormous tariff, to an exten that will oripple the home manufac and then will come a howl for "1 protection." This demand will be sug-gested by the desire to extort still higher prices from the farmers. In the mean time the agricultural class will be squeezed on all sides. The manufacturers will run up the prices of the goods they make at least to the very point where foreign goods of the same kind can be sold in reach out for all the profit there is in the higher prices obtained for farm products.

This course will either necessitate continued retrenchment among the farmers, or encourage that class to run into debt again, mortgage their farma, and thus entail extravagance upon credit, which is sure to bring about disaster.

There is no doubt that the spirit of specu-

ion which is now to be found on all side has been too spontaneous. There should have been more gradual evolution in the advance of prices. The old ambition to get rich fast is infecting all classes, and people are about ready to borrow money to invest in the first thing that presents itself as a means to that end. This disposition to plunge headlong into debt naturally develops premature enterprise, and visionary schemes, and swindling devices, all of which contribute to tening the advent of the next panic Less greed and more prudence will assure a more enduring kind of prosperity than can be established by the methods of speculation which grew out of the War.

MENACE TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH. During the last week or two the Health Officers have been carrying on a vigorou crusade against diseased meat and its sell The custom had been for the Inspectors t visit the slaughter-houses in the southers part of the city and condemn it there. Ow ing to the number and extent of these estal hments, however, and the small force at the command of the Commissioner of Health, it has been found advisable to transfer the scene of inspection to the large wholesale meat markets on Jackson street, where nearly all the meat which is not sent out of the city finds its way. There one man can do what would require ten at the slaughter-houses. The butchers, how-ever, in whose stalls slunk calves, tainted hams, and hogs with the blue spots of cholers upon them have been found an confiscated, have been protesting bitterly against this action of the authorities, charg ng that it was done not for the protecti the public, but to further the interests of the Chicago Rendering Company. In order to carry out the wishes of the butchers, Ald MALLORY presented an order in the Councillast night; directing that, where diseased sour, and tainted meats are seized, they shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash, to be used for rendering purposes only, the money thus obtained to be turned over to the butcher in whose possession the stuff was found. Notwithstanding the protests of a few Aldermen that this meat, thus conlemned, might finally find its way into the ouses of the poor, the order was passed by

large vote. This is a new departure in the system of ondemning meats which are unfit for human se. Everywhere else a butcher in whos ossession spoiled meat is found is suppose o have known that it was spoiled. It is his business to know good meat from bad, and the forfeiture of the property is a penalty imposed upon him for his criminal negli gence, or for his attempted violation of the law. Where a butcher displays tainted meat in his stall, the presumption is that he would sell it to the retailer if it were not condemned. For such a man the law should

have no mercy.

The provision of the order that the mea sold shall be used only for rendering purposes is valueless, unless it is proposed that the Health-Officer shall accompany each piece of meat which is thus sold by him to the rendering tank. These seizures are made not merely on Jackson street, but on South Water. Is the Health Officer to make a sale at each place where he saizes a slunk calf or s sour bam, and if so, in what manner is he to make the sale? Is it to be by advertiseowner of the article condemned? And, after it has been sold, is the officer in each case to follow the purchaser, whether he be the late owner, his clerk, some outsider, to the rendering tank to see it deposited there? Is he to wait around the store or the butcher's stall until it suits the convenience of the commission man or the butcher to go the next hou

or the next day to the rendering place? The order, upon examination, will be found to be a direct blow at this particular branch of the sanitary service of the city. It will be found to be an invitation to butchers and slaughterers to work off upon the poor, who are the least able to protect themselves, all the diseased meat that comes into their hands. If there i anything that requires the strict super vision of the authorities, it is the inspect of food. If there is anything calculated to stop that inspection, it is the order which

the Council passed last night. THE INDIAN WAR. The news from Colorado is of a serior character. The outbreak of the Utes, which was originally confined to the White Rive Agency, and which threatened only Capt PATNE's command, has spread to the other Agencies in Colorado, and now threatens the lives and property of all the prospectors miners, ranchmen, and settlers in West ern Colorado. The Southern Indians have broken out also, and there are indications of rouble even as far north as Chevenne. OURAY, the most powerful of the Ute Chiefs, has notified the whites that he cannot hol his warriors, and that they must protect themselves as they best can. Runners and couriers, coming in hourly, announce fresh outrages, and fires have been started in all directions, which must inevitably destroy much valuable property. The Governor Colorado appears to be a man competent to grapple with this dan gerous, if not desperate, situation Without waiting for the necessarily slow ovements of the small bodies egular troops who have to travel long dismoes, he has called the militia to arms, col ected all the available rifles and ammunition and asked the General Government for more and is moving with commendable promp ness and energy to protect the lives and prop erty of the people of Colorado. Such is th on which the bad faith of the Governnent and its weak, temporizing policy have

ought about. Is it not time to abandon this policy? not the present complication the best warrant and opportunity the Government will have for so doing? How many more outrages, and murders, and expensive wars mus we have before the Government will see the fatal folly of treating roving tribes of savages as foreign Powers, with whom it to maintain treaty relations, especially when these treaties are deliberately violated by rescally Agents and contractors with perfeet impunity, and even the Government it-self finds it impossible or impracticable to carry out their provisions? How much longer will the Government expose the lives of peaceful settlers and miners to the fury of Indians who have been sobbed, cheated, and swindled, that a ring of accoundrals, who

rapidly as possible, disarm them and di mount them, and send them to the India Territory, where, as fast as is practile, they shall be compelled to tain themselves by farming and stock-raising. Once placed there, the Gov-ernment should prosecute with the utmost rigor any white man who interferes with them or encroaches upon their territory. This must of necessity be the outcome of the present war with the Utes. Their defeat will nevitably lead to their removal south, and to the opening up of Western Colorado—in which they roam over an area almost as large as Illinois—to settlement, and it should be the program to be adopted in the case of all the other tribes. The Utes are nearer to civilization than the other tribes, being only about 150 miles west of Denver, and right in the heart of the newly-discovered mining districts; but all the savages now prowling between the Canadian frontier and the Mexican border are in the way of emigration, and must get out of the way. It is foolish to sentimentalize any longer. The sooner it is done the less expensive it will be in life and money. There is a constant and yearly increasing wave of emigration sweeping across the great West from the more crowded East. The stock-raisers and ranch men are covering the vast plains stretching from Texas through New Mexico way up to Montana and Wyoming, with their wherever there are grass and water Ever the dry sterile tracts where nothing now grows will soon be devoted to the new grain being introduced by the Mennonites which grows and thrives even in the driest soils. Railroads are intersecting the country in all directions. Miners are following their line north, south, east, and west, and must of necessity collide with the Indians. Settlers are planting their farms wherever there is arable soil, timber, and water. The great flood of emigration has only begun, and yet it is even now spreading all over the Western Territories. It will rapidly grow year by year as the railroads penetrate and farther, and join the East and West in closer union. It is only temporizing, and, as TILDEN would say, "a futile dalliance with the problem; to move the Indians back from station to station. The tide overtakes them almost before they can be moved, and involves dangerous collision and needless ex-penditure. Unless the Government can check emigration it cannot observe its sham treaties, and the only way it can put the question at rest is to collect the savages just as fast as possible and get them out of way, and to make the future secure by first isarming and dismounting them and then civilizing them as fast as circumstances will allow. It is the only policy which will secure the emigrants and settlers from danger. It will be a tender mercy to the Indian, and relieve him from the depredations of the secundrels who are now fleecing him and goading him on to furious retaliation. It is the only policy that can open up the Great

THE COMING REVOLUTION IN BRITISH

West to settlement in a safe and expeditions

In the general disturbance which agitates the political situation in Europe, there is nothing which is more important than the revolution which threatens the system of land-tenure which exists in the British Islands. Never before has this question seriously threatened the peace of Great Britain. There have been great discontents heretofore in parts of Scotland and in Ireland, but the people generally of England have not only endured but have always championed the land-monoply interest transfers it and most minute inquiry, as to what would be the result to Canada of 200, 000, 000 of the acres of the United States. It says:

The needlesly-feared competition of the United States. It says:

The needlesly-feared competition of the United States having suffered effacement through the superior attractiveness of Canada as a field for farmers, it mish be thought by superficial reasoners that the danger would only be transferred. But no: "one who may probably be considered the highest living authority on such matters" has recently told Lord Braconspirity that he could be the result to Canada of 200, 000, 000 of the acres of the United States. It says:

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The times have changed. The pine poverty and the starving-out of the farming people in Ireland, upon which the English have heretofore looked with such indifference, has now fallen upon themselves. They know now practically what a rack rent is; they understand fully what summary eviction are; and though there have been as yet few forcible expulsions, no wholesale thrusting of families on the roadsides, and little confi cation of farmers' improvements, all this, so common in the experience over on the other side of the Irish Channel, is an experience which is yet to be felt in England, it is fore shadowed as an item in the coming revolu

Thirty years ago the landed profits of

England were threatened by the repeal of the Corn laws. Then proprietor, farmer, and laborer were alike interested in keeping for eign grain out of the Kingdom, in order that they might demand better prices; but ther were too many persons in England suffering for food which was beyond their means o purchase, so the laws imposing taxes on foreign wheat were repealed. The admiss foreign breadstuffs still left the English farmer a monopoly of cattle and sheep, and the increased beef, and mutton, and pork markets furnished ample remuneration for the small loss in the prices of wheat. In the progress of time, steam and improved shipbuilding shortened the days needed for crossing the ocean; steamships multiplied; and in that same interval railroads had been built across the prairies of the United States, until they had reached beyond the distant Missouri, had penetrated to the British line in Minnesota, and had even gone to the Southwest into the confines of New Mexico. Following these railways new States were opened and peopled and put into cultivation. The lakes and rivers and the 80,000 miles of railway are now insufficient to transport the food production of this region since the Corn laws were repealed. The cost of transporting wheat and beef from Chicago to London has been so diminished that at present these commodities can be delivered at a profit in England much below the cost of producing them in that country. Added to this direct discomfiture of the British agriculturist, there have been a succession of crops blighted by sunless summ and disastrous storms, Agriculture in England is now brought to that alternative that it must practically cease or the cost of production must be largely reduced. This cost of production is made up of rent and taxes. The rate of rent ranges from \$12 to \$30 per acre on farms which are divided be tween root and grain crops, hay, and pasture.

It is now cheaper for beef-raisers to import cattle food from the United States than to pay such rents for pasture-land. In short the farmers cannot pay the rents demanded even with the whole product of the farms. The demand for a reduction of rents is me generally by a peremptory refusal, which refusal is accompanied by an explanation of its impossibility. A land-owner who has inherited a hundred farms explains this estate comes to him ad with annuities to his mother, to cer-

Indian question is to corral the Indians as of these persons; that he cannot sell the land, it being entailed; that he has to pay these charges out of the rents of the estate, and that to do this and support and maintain himself and family in aristocratic extravagance requires every penny of the rent now received. To reduce the rent is, therefore, to reduce the owner to poverty, and render it impossible to pay the various charges upon the land. He therefore cannot reduce the rent. While this is not the fact generally, it is true in the cases of many landed estates. Thousands of persons who are not owners have, in the way of settlements of various kinds, a direct interest in maintaining high rents upon which they de-pend for their idle and luxurious living.

This condition of affairs produces an irre-pressible conflict. The tenants cannot pay

he exorbitant rent and live; the landl cannot reduce the rent and live in high style. The farmers have the sympathy of all Englishmen who are not interested in the landlords, and, for the first time, the tenants of England, Ireland, and Scotland have a common grievance, and must find a common

In the investigation of this question of the tenure by which land is held, it has been discovered by the people at large, that these so-called landlords have no other title to the land than its mere usufruct during possession : and that the absolute title to all the land in England and Ireland is vested in the Crown, which, represented by Parliament, has the power to regulate, prescribe, and con trol the terms and conditions upon which this right of possession can be held and enjoyed. In other words, that it is within the power of Parliament to sweep away the whole of the present monopoly and oppressive system of and-tenure and settlements, and to establish another which will permit the man who cultivates the soil to be the owner of the land. The agitation has now gone beyond the mere question of the reduction of rents We publish this morning a statement of the farmers' side of the question from the Lon-don Spectator. The case of Mr. Foxron and of his landlord describes the cases of fourfifths of the landlords and tenants in England. Discussion has already established that the farmers of England have, in addition to the high-rent extortion, no protection in their occupancy. They are mere tenants from year to year, at the will of the landlord. To this condition they will no longer submit. The refere must go beyond a reduction of rent. There must be free trade in land; and the power to establish this reform existing in Parliament, that power must be exercised. It is a revo-Irish are alike interested, one in which they have a common end to accomplish, and one to which their united energies will be directed until the present system of land-tenure in Great Britain and Ireland will be swep away, and with it the incidental abuses o primogeniture and complicated settle It may take some time to accomplish this and much hard talking, bitter struggles, and much disturbance of existing interests; but the revolution, the most important centuries in British history, is inevitable.

The London Mark Lane Express is not im pressed with Lord BEACONSFIELD's ebloviation about Canadian agricultural resources, and how hey were going to lay over those of the United

result to Canada of 200,000,000 of the acres of the wilderness being gradually brought into cultivation." For his part, "he would not be surprised. With the impulsive character of humanity in the United States, if that wilderness which now so alarms us is soon occupied by consuming millions." First, then, the market of the United States will be destroyed, and then, as the population of the States will have emotied fiself into Canada, the food produced in the latter country will of course be consumed in Canada by the teeming millions. In another item the same journal remarks:

In another item the same journal remarks:
Sir John A. Macdonald dot come to England for nothing. His conversation with our Premier has brought forth the most extravagan puff, which Canada has ever received. Let Canadians glorify him with their highest honors when they see how completely he has succeeded in bam boozing the great Earl of Braconspirith. Wha a wonderful command he must have over his coun tenance to be sole to express his perplexity as thanger of Manitoba literally waxing fat and kicking, through the abundance of its produce exciling its "consuming millions" to indulgence i "extravagant and extreme sustenance. "Canad has reason to be proud of her Premier, and might hopefally send him to encounter Bismarck after

To-day Colorado elects an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and some judicial official as District Attorneys. There are only two candi dates in the field since the withdrawal of TROM As M. Bowen, Independent, namely: WILLIAM E. BECK, Republican, and

GEORGE Q. RICHMOND, Democrat. The Republican platform pledges the vote of the State to Gen. Grant should be conclude to be a candidate for re-election, and demands a law providing for the unlimited coinage of the silver dollar on such terms as shall secure to the people the benefits of gold and silver as a circulating medium." The Democrats at their Con vention denounced President HAYES' vetoes, and condemned the purpose to renominate Gen. GRANT, favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver, demanded the extinction of the title of the Ute Indians, and denounced the alleged but unproven Electoral "frauds" of 1876. In 1876 the Republicans elected their Governor by a vote of 14,154 to 13,316; last year BRLFORG Congress had 14,294 to 12,003 for Patter-, Democrat, and 2,329 for CHILDS, Green back. There is no good reason for doubting the election of Judge BECK to-day by a fair majority, except in case of general Republican

Gen. AMASA COBB, who has just been renor inated for Associate Justice of the Supremi Court of Nebraska by the Republicans, wa formerly a resident of Wisconsin, and at one time quite prominent in the politics of the State. He represented the Third District in Congress for these longress for three terms, from 1862 to 1868 He had, previous to the breaking out of the Re bellion, been a member of both branches of the Wisconsin Legislature, and served one term as Speaker of the Assembly. He went to the front in 1861 as Colonel of the Fifth Wisconsin Regiment, and late as Colonel of the Forty-third. Gen. Coss has already filled out an unexpired term on the Su-preme Bench by appointment of the Governor, and his recent nomination was made by accla-mation, which indicates his great popularity. His exponent on the Democratic side is the His opponent on the Democratic Hon. ELEAZER WAKELY, who is also sin man, having formerly resided at Madison He was appointed United States District Judge of Nebraska in 1857 by President BUCHANAK. Gen. Conn's election is thought to be certain.

Cyana W. Frend's monument to Maj. Ander was originally intended, it is said, to represent SAMURL J. THIDEN; but as soon as Mr. FIRLD became convinced that TILDEN had sold out of the Elevated Railroad be had the nose f the statue abridged and gave it another

Under the new Constitution of Pennsylvanisthe Legislature was authorized to take the pardoning power out of the hands of the Gorganor and west it in a Board of Pardons. But the new plan does not appear thus far to have as well as was anticipated. It was ho when the somewhat anomalous power o ese charges are for absolute sums to each fering with the regular

tration of criminal justice was taken from the Executive and vested in a Commission, the old abuses of the pardoning power would be corrected. Such, however, is not the result. The Board seems to be generally regarded by lawyers engaged in defending criminals as sort of high Court of Appeals, to which when unsuccessful in the ordinary tribunals, they carry the cases of their clients for final adjudication. And it is alleged that the Board appears inclined to take substantially the same view of its functions. Pardons have been granted quite as freely, to say the least, as under the old system; and now it has become almost a matter of course when a it has become almost a matter of course when a person charged with crime has gone the whole length of his tether in the law course without succeeding in evading justice, to seek a new trial by the Board on ex-parte affidavita, proofs of previous good character, and sentimental appeals for mercy. The effrontery of some of these applications is amazing. In one instance, a forger who, after being convicted and sentenced, obtained a pardon, and who had scarcely been set at large before he was arrested for a second offense and found guilty, has sent in a voluminous petition for and

Young, late profet, priest, and King of the deluded, ignorant fanatics called Mormons, have compromised the questions at issue and saved a considerable portion of the property from the devouring jaws of attorneys, receivers, and courts. The parties litigant became alarmed by the fate of the TAYLOR estate in New York, which was eaten up to the last dollar by the lawyers, the law-expounders, and their officers and retainers. The suit was brought against the executors of the estate and the Mormon the executors of the estate and the Mormon Church for the recovery of \$1,000,000 alleged to have been fraudulently paid by the executors to the Church. The seven mutinous heirs, plaintiffs in the suit, received \$56,000 and their lawyers \$19,000, and a decree was entered confirming the acts of the executors in turning over to the Church, out of BRIGHAM's property, about \$1,000,000 worth of property. The mothers of minor heirs are appointed guardians and trustees, and their proportion of the prop

The Herald tells the whole truth about the LANGTRY scandal and reveals some of the secrets of its own office in an editorial article, from which the following is taken:

from which the following is taken:

One of the London weekly papers recently put forth an infamous libel upon Mrs. Lawarar, a lady whose only misfortune is that she has become conspicuous for her remarkable beauty. Her husband, it was said, had petitioned for divorce, and joined the Prince of Wales as a corespondent in the suit. We telegraphed to London for information on this point, not to spread the scandal, but in the confidence that the truth would enable us to flatly contradict the libel, which all journalists on this side the sea would certainly be antious to do in a woman's cause. The first response to our isquiry was: "The paper, Town Tulk, is responsible for rumors about Mrs. Lawarar. Several society papers indignantly deny it. I applied divorce office, Somerset House, for permission to view petition-lists, was refused, and no information granted. Town Tulk to day saws Home Secretary warned the managers of music-halls against making reference to the case." The second was: "Have had petition-list at Somerset House searched. Lawarar case not there. It is said in good society that the whole thing is a pure fabrication."

At stated intervals since the whisky men were driven out of the "Whoop-Up Country" some one of the sufferers has risen to the surface and shaken his fist at the Mounted Police who effected the extermination. The latest effort comes from the editor of the Fort Benton (M. T.) Record, who devotes considerable of his space to some rotund abuse of Maj. Walser, whom he stigmatizes as a "third-rate police-man." It would be a much more tasteful display of gratitude were he to humbly lift his hat to the Major, who, instead of rigidly applying the laws of the Northwest Territory to him, permitted him to go to Montana. It is possible that Walsh has made some mistakes during his administration, but the Benton editor does not help himself materially in pointing to his own existence as the most glaring error in the Major's career.

They have finally got done counting the votes cast for Governor in California a month ago, and find the following result:

Glenn, Democrat.
White, Workingmen... In the Legislature the Republicans have dozen majority on joint ballot over all their opponents, and will consequently shape the legislation of the State under its new Constitution. Considering the number of Rep farmers who voted for GLANN as an anti-re Granger, and the number of Republican mechanics who supported Whrrs as a workingman, our party has done remarkably well in California.

The London Times makes the rather remark able statement in an editorial article that four of the largest trades unions in Great Britain bare, during their comparatively brief terms of existence, spent upwards of £350,000 (\$1,500,000) fa ence, spent upwards of £260,000 (\$1,500,000) in relieving the wants of members on strikes. What an enormous tax these organizations must have been on their industrious members! It is probable also that they cost the laboring population in expenses of management fully 20 per cent of their disbursements, and the dead loss they have caused to the country by ordering strikes and enforcing idleness must be much in excess of all the relief they have granted.

The Convention to talk about the improvement of the Mississippi River, and to devise plausible reasons for expending \$100,000,000 of taxes in the effort, will meet at Quincy on the 15th of this month. Delegates from twenty States and scores of cities are expected to be present. The Convention will continue three days. On the evening of the second day the diizens of Quincy will entertain the delegates at a bauquet. The representatives of Springfield, Ill., will be Gen. JOHN COOK, the Hon. O. M. HATCH, and ex-Mayor VINCENT.

In their obituary notices of Field-Marshal Sir WILLIAM ROWAN, sometime acting Governor-General of Canada, the New York papers omitted to chronicle the important historical and social fact that it was he who introduced into the United States that exquisite drink, the "John Collins," which, we may add, was invented by John Collins, the famous head-waiter of that famous London hostelry, "Limmer's."

Our esthetic Eastern contemporaries are los to Dictating of Munkacsy's noble painting of "Mil-tou Dictating Paradise Lost to His Danghters."

In their enthusiasm they appear oblivious of the fact that Milron's daughters could not

A New York paper having confounded Mr. R. C. McCormick, ex-Governor of Arizons, with Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, our Chicago is ventor, an intelligent correspondent writes to reprove it, saying: "His initials are R. C.; the ther's are C. N."1

There was no boom in the Yosemite Valley. When Gen. GRANT reached there, the few inhabitants said that there were works of Nature so sublime that even booms must be slient be-

If Thoms makes his three promised speeches in Ohio, some daring soul should sak him what he thinks of his Controller's opinion: "It must be remembered that the official character of a man can be no better than his personal character."

Scratching may be a public duty, but, like all revolutionary acts, it should be exercised the utmost caution. "Be sure you're tien scratch ahead," is good advice for the York Young Republicans just now.

Motto for the crest of U. S. GRANZ, Jr.:
"There is a tide-back in the affairs of mea,
which, taken at the Flood, leads on to fortune."

Tregraph, says amusingly that he sill soutchers with "my uncle's came." this aggravated the insuit or increase

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Isn't it queer the paper, which in 187 phrain, "Time is not any of its conte The Russian Bear

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Emperor William Joaquin Miller It is said that Maj. Gen. Hand mor's Island, New A son of Attorn ncky, atthough or nd weighs 142 por Count William I
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small town on the ser mother, Queen "My Brother ject of a lecture geon, of London, h Earl of Lon the Earl of Lonsdal other gentleman, we Thursday. She le ago and visited New She will leave for th Messrs. Pell a cultural Commissio per and been entert Cinb and the metab ment. They visite tlement yesterday, States.

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Maj. Thornbus Ute Indians. was horsemen in the Un his friends that wit Carver in rifle shoot physique, with a ne impressed every on Gen. W. W. M. Confederate army d his property during identified in the p Montgomery, O. where no ore wo eeded in doing so Paul H. Hayne of making his home South shows little man. He has been in Ossipee, N. H., of Longfellow and

Mr. John Hen Parliament, who he says that while be visit to take note manufacturing into Mr. Puleston is The latest G

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verity of the punishment, or sade the justice Lawson, sine LEVY, perfectly poetic, we have sen unable to find out. The New York Poet as that Levr. alies Lawson, seems to regard te's cane as a sort of " sabre de mon

Isn't it queer that Mr. WHITELAW REID's paper, which in 1879 originated the famous here more stops, and pipes, and blow-bags

The Russian Bear growls and the British Lion roam, but both of them are menageric beasts and as harmless as lambs. The Socialists want Reform and offices.

\*Give us the offices." they say, "and we will

sake care of Reform."

If the man who can draw the biggest crowds to be President, JIM BLAINE, DEXT to GRANT.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Gladstone and party are about to go to Little Bird is the name of a daughter of a Emperor William reads his Bible with great

ty each morning. Joaquin Miller will soon be among our old It is said that the Hon. Schuyler Colfax cleared \$40,000 in four years as a lecturer.

Maj. Gen. Hancock has been ill at Gov-mor's Island, New York, but is getting better. A son of Attorney-General Hardin, of Kaneky, asthough only 14 years old, is six feet high

Count William Bismarck, son of the great loss, reasonables his father in appearance, and is see reasonables his father in appearance, and is see reasonables his father in appearance, and is see reasonables his father in appearance, and is that he will lecture in America next win-

The British man-of-war Bacchante has started on a cruise around the world with the two The Crown Princess of Germany will visit

a small town on the Gulf of Genoa next spring, and her mother, Queen Victoria, will probably join her "My Brother and His Work" is the subject of a lecture which the Rev. James A. Spur-geon, of London, is to deliver at Association Hall

The steam-yacht Northumbria, owned by the Earl of Lonedale, who, accompanied by anther gentlemen, was on board, arrived at Halifax Faursday. She left England a couple of months and visited Newfoundland and Cape Breton. The will leave for the southward in a few days.

Mears. Pell and Read, the British Agri-entires Commissioners, have returned to Winni-per and been entertained at dinner by the Manitoba ab and the members of the Provincial Govern-est. They visited the Rat River Mennonite set-ement yesterday, and start to-day for the United

Maj Thornburgh, who was killed by the indians, was one of the best rifle-shots and ensen in the United States army. It is said by friends that with practice he could have equaled Carrer in rifle shooting. He was a man of splendid physique, with a noble, manly appearance, which more and every one. Gen. W. W. Metcalf, who served in the

Confederate army during the late War and lost all his property during the condict, has recently been identified in the person of a farm-laborer near Montgomery, O. After the War he desired to live where no ore would know him, and he has suc-Paul H. Hayne, the South rn poet, thinks

Fail H. Hayne, the South in poet, thinks of making his home in the North, saying that the South shows little appreciation of letters, and gives no encouragement to the professional literary man. He has been for some weeks with Whittler in Ossipee, N. H., and has enjoyed the hospitality of Longfellow and others in Boston. Mr. John Henry Puleston, the Member of Parliament, who has just arrived in this country, says that while he will consider it a part of his

visit to take note of our great agricultural and manufacturing interests, his visit is a private one.

Mr. Puleston is accompanied by his daughter,

Miss Minnie Puleston, and intends to remain in The latest Governor of Damasons, the

well-known Midhat Pasha, has been specially kind to the Roman Catholics of the Holy Land. Among other things he has confirmed the Franciscan monks in the possession of three villages, two of them of the highest interest in their connection with the life and mirscles of Christ,—namely, Kefr Cans. Nain, and Seffurieh. Mrs. Fannie Davenport-Price and husband

ddenly dropped from the dramatic, in Minne-selis a few days are, to become what is known in theatrical gymnastics as vaulters. They were driving along a bluff when the horses ran away. Price turned a back somerset out of the carriage, but Mrs. Price jumped over the dashboard and got control of the animals just in time to keep them

control of the animals just in time to keep them from going over the bluff.

Blondin is performing in the old Exhibition Building at Vienna. He refuses to have a net pread beneath him. He is followed, says the London World, everywhere by a Mr. Thompsen, who has made a bet of £10,000 that the hero of Riagars will fall from the rope and be killed ere he thains the age of 60. Five years more and the cruel wager will be decided one way or the other, for Blondin is already 55.

Chief-Justice Waite, who is one of the most conscientious of men, is also one of the most well-contented. As a working lawyer he could have endure to plead a cause of the justice of which he was not fully assured,—any doubts in that direction were sure to make him ill at ease. In his present position he has no doubts to dread, and has been heard to remark with a half-merry estisfaction upon the comfort of "always being on his right side."

Prince Bismarck's gait is by no means so sprightly as it was six months ago, and he is look-ing aid and worn; he is, nevertheless, in excellent haith, and wears a cheery and pleasant counte-nance. He was accompanied to Vienna the other day by his son, Count William Bismarck, who looks very much like his father, and who is very Prince Bill." He is mentioned also as a thor-outh "chip of the old block," with whom he now

The ex-Empress Eugenie has, it is asserted, becared her intention to live in absolute retirement, so that a settlement of her fortune will be accessly. Her son's will is not exactly valid according to English law, not having been signed by he teriance in the presence of the witnesses; but the testator in the presence of two witnesses; but as the Empress alone could test the validity of it, no opposition will be raised on this point. The property to be sold to pay the legacies not having been indicated, the executors will have to choose those pertions which can be sold to the best advantage.

United States Senator Vest, of Missouri, mel for three men who are trying to break in father's will in the following circumstances: the beginning of the War John Trigg lived in the County, Mo. He had three grown sons, and a Union man. Against his earnest entreaties three sons enlisted in the Confederate army, of the results of the War was that Trigg lost a too his property. tof his property. A few years ago he died, ring all his property to his wife and youngest is, cutting off the three Confederate sons.

It is a singular fact that the family to hich the popular singer, Miss Emma C. Thursby, slongs is the only one of that name in this coun-y, and the family of the Rev. William Thursby, or saiding at Brighton, England, is the only one of that name in Europe. The Rev. William Thursby, who is a genial gentleman of Sé years of agt, sought out Miss Thursby during her stay in London, and proved the relationship between them. He presented her with a copy of the family thresology, which goes back to 1017, the first of he family having been Lord of Dent Inburgh, one of whose descendants, Archbishop Thursby, was Chemceller of England in 1358, and built the greater part of York Cathedral.

CATTLE AT COUNCIL BLUFFS. Councir, Bluwrs, Ia., Oct. 6.—The total retota at the Stock-Yards here to-day were 3,101
ad; sales, 575 head, at \$3.20 to \$3.35. During
returner the sales amounted to 9,168 head,
high were disposed off at good figures, and
apprincipally to Western Iowa feeders,
thousand head of cattle now await cars
ratioment along the Union Pacific Road.

A Philadelphia Lawyer Places an

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Infernal Machine in His Desk.

It Explodes and Horribly Wounds a Small Boy in His morel Tanger Office. Supposition that It Was Ar-

of Insanity. A Janesville Mob's Unsuccessful Search for the Murderer Baum-

ranged under the Influence

Whom They Proposed to Take from Jail and Hang.

garten.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 6.—Up to midnight l efforts have failed to find the whereabouts of Robert Parrish, Jr., the attorney in whose officedesk an infernal machine was exploded to-day causing serious, and, perbaps, latai, injury to the office boy. A loud explosion was heard in the office, No. 229 South Sixth street, and a rush was made, when a volume of stiffing smoke poured out of the door, and William McDowell, 17 years old, was found a scorper of the office with a hand torn off at ne wrist, and so shocked that he has been unable to give any account of the affair yet. In the drawer of the desk occupied by Parrish were found three large pistol barrels pointing directly at a chair placed in front of the desk, with emery paper and matches so adjusted that any attempt to pull open the drawer would ignite the matches and the train of powder that had been laid. They had evidently been loaded to the muzzle with inch slugs, for one of the barrels was burst all to fragments. Three slugs had gone right through the back of the nair-cloth chair placed in front of the desk, and two more through a thick door and buried themselves in a pile of papers. The lock was buried in the chair, and the desk smashed. It is presumed that the boy jumped on the deak to open the window, and the jar sent the infernal machine off. A warrant has been issued for Parrish, under the statute making it felony to cause the injury of any person by explosion, but it is be-lieved that Parrish had placed the machine there under the influence of insanity. He is a member of the Bar, 50 years of age, but did not practice, and very little is known of him beyond the fact that he had a claim to a large fortune in France. He served in a California regiment during the War, and has since been trying to prosecute his claim, which was for 1,000,000 francs. He believed that he was pursued by persons who were trying to wrest his hereditary rights from him, and, when he lost a deed lately, he laid it to enter saries of the French Government. He went out of town on Thursday, and has not since been seen.

LYNCHERS FOILED.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 6.-Not since the lynching here of the murderer Mayberry, some twenty-two years ago, has this city and vicinity been so stirred as it was this morning by the attempted lynching of Baumgarten, the murderer of little Sandy White. About 1 o'clock last night Sheriff J. J. Comstock was notified that a large body of men had organized, and would bang the murderer. He at once sent Baum-garten out of town in charge of Officer Drake, and then awaited the coming of the crowd. At 2:80, 300 men, about half on horseback, the balance in wagons, rode rapidly into the city, giving cat-calls. On their arrival at the jail the Sheriff informed them their bird had flown, and told them to appoint a committee of three to selving the report of the Committee, were greatly enraged, and some of them notified the Sheriff he would be remembered for his circumventing them. Some called for Mrs. Mack, the murderer of her husband, and Frank Dickinson, her paramour, but gradually they dispersed, and rode rapidly out of town. The men were from the Towns of Fulton, Porter, and Janesville, and embraced many of the best citizens of those townships. As they rode away they shouted back that they would come again; and another time would be would come again; and another time would be careful whom they confided in. A few in the crowd attempted to disguise themselves by putting on a little paint, but as a general thing no disguise was attempted, and names were called out boldly. Where Baumgarten was taken to remains a secret.

Frank Dickerson, Mrs. Mack's accomplice, was taken to Wanpun to-day to spend the balance of his natural life.

ance of his natural life. Special Dispatch to The Tribuni KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 6.-The case of William J. Young, for the murder of Lewis Spencer and his four children in Clark County, Missouri, in 1877, came up in the Circuit Court at Kohoka at 1 o'clock to-day. The entire afternoon was occupied in examining jurors as to their qualifications. From the first body summoned seven were taken who were pronounced competent to serve. This examination will continue until the required number is secured. It is thought that the work of obtaining a jury will occupy a week. One hundred and seventy-five witnesses have been subpœnsed, so that the case promises to be a very protracted and hotly-contested one. Young was brought into Court to-day and sat chatting with his attorneys and shaking hands with everyone he knew. He feigns the utmost unconcern as to the result of his trial. It is reported that the State will make out a much stronger case than it did at the preliminary examination. Notwithstanding it was understood the case would not be called until to-morrow, a large crowd was in attendance to-day, and the number will increase as the case progresses. The most intense interest in the trial is felt throughout Clark County.

KILLED IN A BRAWL PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 6.—Another man tell a direct and a sudden victim to the whiskybottle this afternoon. A quarrel arose over a bar between John Wylie and Isaac Crozier, laboring men, living in the northeast part of the city, and they came to blows. The saloon-keeper put them out in the backsaloon-keeper put them out in the back-yard to settle the fight, and several loungers followed them. They clinched, and both fell, Crozier underneath. Wylie was pulled off, but Crozier could not rise. He was picked up and carried into the barroom, where he died before a doctor could be had. The physician thought death was caused by the shock of the fell, as there were no signs of injury except a black eye. Wylie was arrested. He is about 50, and Crozier about 40 and unmarried.

HACKMAN SHOT. CINCINNAT, O., Oct. 6.—Thomas De Camp, son of a prominent merchant, shot, and it is thought fatally wounded, a hackman named Jackson this morning. The parties had been drinking all night. Jackson had finally taken De Camp home, where the shooting occurred in the latter's parior. The exact cause of the shooting is unknown.

SHOT HIMSELF.

Shoux City, Ia., Oct. 6.—Information is just received from Vermillion, D. T., that Arthur Loyd, at the hotel, had a quarrel with his wite Saturday. She attempted to leave the room. Arthur tried to bar the door and shot her. At the same time he succeeded in burying a ball under an artery in his own hand, where it remains. SHOT HIMSELF.

MURDERED AT A DANCE.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6.—Robert Coaly shot and killed, in cold blood, Charles France, at a dance at Bridgeton, St. Louis, County, at an early hour yesterday morning, and then at the New York Standard, appears to have

been received with general favor. He is said to follow very closely in the footsteps of the lat Charles Fechter, and gives a stage setting no in accordance with the traditions of the stage.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Oct. 6 .- This another shoulifter was arrested by our police. She halls from Chicago, and gives the name of Lizzie Wirner. A female pal, also from Chicago, is held as a witness against Lizzie.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S. Colville's Folly Company opened last night to a great house in a burle-que entitled "The Magic Slipper," a new and an improved stage version of that oft-told tale "Cinderella." It was well received, but before proceeding to a consideration of the work and the rendition thereof it would be well to note the decided departure Mr. Colvide has taken in the manner of costuming. Since the advent of "The Black Crook" at Niblo's, with its bunches of almost nude women, and since the invasion of Lydia Thompson's burlesque beauties at Wood's Museum, New York, there has been an incessant outery by many ties at Wood's Museum, New York, there has been an incessant outery by many patrons of the theatre against the custom of wearing fieshings—that is, of encasing the limbs of the women in tights as suggestive of absolute nakedness as possible. The costume drew many to the theatre, but it excluded many more. At first it was a novelty, but the novelty has worn off, and Father Colville has been quick enough to see this and shrewd enough to alter the system. So now the charming extremities of his children are screened from valgar observation in sober screened from valgar observation in sober colors of various hues, and everything, even to

but it excluded many more. At first it was a novelty, but the novelty has worn off, and Father Colville has been quick enough to see this and shrewd enough to alter the system. So now the charming extremities of his children are screened from vulgar observation in sober colors of various hues, and everything, even to the most exacting moralist, must be all right and proper. But apart from the morality of the matter, the costumes now adopted are for stage effect decidedly ahead of 'those discarded.

In the burlesque of "The Magic Slipper" there is a good deal to commend. The best of the old version of "Cinderella" has been retained, the tedious parts have been rewritten and strengthened, and the text as it stands is particularly good. It is neat, vivacious, and sparkling. There are some clever bon mots and happy turns of phrase and thought which are more amusing than mere play upon words. It is garnished with enough and perhaps a little more than enough of the latest slang and allusions to current topics to make it popular, and in it there is every opportunity for gorgeous dressing, for burlesque situation, and for good acting. An excellent let of popular music runs through the work. Although the company does not include one or two of the strong people of last season, still there is more uniform excellence than we have seen since Colville first organized the Folly troupe. The minor members are all bright, fresh, and interesting. The chorus is well troupe. The minor members are all bright, fresh, and interesting. The chorus is well trained. In the place of that clever actress, Miss Marie Williams, we have Kiss Kate Everleigh, who surprised her audience last night by the ability she displayed. She has a pretty face the ability she displayed. She has a pretty face and a graceful figure, plays with a dash that captivates, and in her methods exhibits the training of a good English school of burlesque. Had she a better voice she would be a most invaluable actress; but as it is, she sings her songs with good taste and judgment. Miss Eme Roseau is still the same Eme Roseau, awkward, clumay in her action, and inapprepriate in her

Roseau is still the same Eme Roseau, awkward, clumsy in her action, and inapprepriate in her gestures, and her voice as metallic and unsympathetic as ever. Still she stugs with a smoothness, accuracy, and readiness unusual to burlesque vocalists, and, for one, or two of her efforts last night, she was encored, and deservedly, too, perhaps, for she appears to work exceedingly hard for popular favor in her role of \*Cinderella\*\*. Mr. Roland Reed was well received when he made his appearance as \*Buttons\*\*, a stage-struck domestic, and he among the men easity led. The personation was full of his peculiar drolleries, and remembering the variety of characters this young gentleman has assumed during his late connection with McVicker's, the capital manner in which he played this role is but another proof of comedy ability of a rare order. Miss Elia Climpman enacted Hightons, and was fairly acceptable; Miss Ada Lee, a young woman possessing a modest and a winning manner, was the \*Penotyps\*\*. Mr. R. E. Graham made a decided hit as \*Ciorinda\*\*. His make-up was ciever, and he played the part with a nice suggestive humor, which was expressive enough without, being too broad.

His make-up was ciever, and he played the part with a nice suggestive humor, which was expressive enough without being too broad. The This of Miss Faunie Wright was a good personation, and A. W. Mafilin in his old role of the dancing-master got a wooderful lot of fun out of his limbs. Among the others who deserve mention we may name Miss Carrie McHenry, Miss Rose Leighton, and Mr. Ed Chapman.

In resurrecting Shakspeare's delightful "Comedy of Errors" last season Messrs. Robson and Crane not only conferred a benefit ppon the stage but afforded a pleasure to play-goers which was substantially appreciated. At Hooley's last night these clever comedians again appeared as the *Dromios*, and their work was witnessed, if not by a large audience, was witnessed, if not by a large audience, at least by a most responsive one. Upon the part of both the assumptions are extrem eig clever, and the various complications and mystifications into which the pair flounder are amusingly portrayed. The resemblance of the twins is particularly noteworthy, and the imitation of Mr. Robson's peculiarities of speech and action by Mr. Crane exhibit in that gentleman mimetic abilities of an unusual quality. They are very well supported. Mr. Webb, as heretofore, enacts the part of the aged mercant of Syracuse, and delivers his speech before the Duke with much pathos and elocutionary effect. The Antipholus of Syracuse is personated by Mr. Frazer Coulter, while he of Ephenus is rendered with much pathos and elocutionary effect. The Antipholus of Syracuse is personated by Mr. Frazer Coulter, while he of Ephens is rendered by Mr. A. S. Lipman. The former gives a fine interpretation of the part, while the latter does not read with that discrimination demanded. A spirited Adriana is that of Miss Agnes Proctor. Miss Alicia Rolson, as before, assumes the character of Luciana, and Miss Nellie Boyd that of Leabia, both small parts, but fittingly interpreted, while Mrs. Mary Meyers is for the time the Lady Abbess. For the remainder of the week "The Comedy of Errors" will be played.

M'VICKERS. Lotta opened her second and last week at McVicker's Theatre yesterday evening in Fred Marsden's drama of "Musette; or, Little Bright Eyes," a three-act affair which serves well enough the purpose of giving the vivacious little lady ample scope for the display of her peculiar talents. It is unnecessary to dwell upon these; and it is equally so to make any further allusion to the piece than to say any further allusion to the piece than to say that its incidents serve as an agreeable means for bringing the principal character within view of the audience, whose attention is so occupied with either watching or waiting for the captivating oddities of Musetle that it is only now and then, and in a momentary kind of way, that they remember that there is an impossible gypsy, a very conventional villain, and one or two other people in the piece who are busily engaged in unfolding a mild mystery about which they do not feel any special anxiety. The principal support in this piece is given by Mr. Ed Marble, whose somewhat extravagant picture of an overgrown boy is greatly appreciated by the audience. The house was an excellent one. "Musette" will be the bill every evening this week and st the Saturday matinee, the Wednesday matinee being preserved for the production of "Autora Floyd" by the Lotta Combination, Miss Lotta not appearing on this occasion.

Miss Lotts not appearing on this occasion. PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 6.—The last of Mr.

Strakosch's new importations made their debut to-night in "Aida," and Max is jubilant over their success. Mme. Teresina proved to be a dramatic singer of high rank, leaving nothing to be desired. Her high notes are strong enough though not very clear, are strong enough though not very clear, but she has a remarkable compass, and her lower notes are as rich, round, sweet, and full as those of any contraito. She has a pretty face, and a figure of medium hight, with the inevitable tendency to embonpoint common to dramatic sopranos. She acts with great intensity, and won her way with the audience, although it was evident she was extremely nervous at first. The whole performance was excellent. Petrovitch, tenor, is a man of commanding stature, a pure tenor voice of considerable compass, which he uses with skill and discretion. Storti made a good impression as Amonasro. The opera was presented with entirely new scenery and costumes, the former painted from original models, and the representation was one of the most complete ever given in the Academy. Houses were light all over the town, except at the circus and the "Black Crook" at the Walnut Street, where people were turned away. The Megatherian Minstrels had about a third of a house at the Broad Street, and the Criterion Company little more.

Charles Feehter, and gives a stage setting not in accordance with the traditions of the stage.

Wallack's Theatre was opened on Saturday night last with Boucksult's new comedy, "Contempt of Court." The work appears to have made a hit. The World says it "is the best piece of stage-joinery Mr. Dion Boucksult has turned out from his comedy factory for many a day, and with its beautiful and appropalate setting, and the superb acting of the company engaged to personate the characters, it is eafe to predict for it a successful run." The Times, while conceding that the play will be a popular success, remarks that it "is a mixture of very good farce and the most denuded vulgarity."

Here is the very latest from the eccentric Charles Reade. Somebody ventured to comment unfavorably on "Drink," when it was produced at Manchester, in England. The immediate result was the publication of a letter in which that gentleman says: "I have done cotton spinners and criticasters the favor to place on their provincial boards the great drama of the century, and they have an undoubted right; based both on provincial and porcine precedents, 'to turn again and rend' their intellectual benefactor."

Apropos of "My Partner," Mr. A. M. Palmer,

information that "My Partner" was olgeonholed for several months in the office of the Union Square Theatre was, therefore, in error.—New York Herald.

Harry Richmond never played Grimwig in "Our Candidate" better than at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, Saturday night a week ago. He entered fully into the fun of the part, and kept the audience and even the people on the stage laughing uproariously. His spirits were at a bigh tide, and the merest nothings in his line were full of wit and provocative of laughter. At 8:30 o'clock Col, Sinn received a telegram from Philadelphia, asking him to tell Richmond that his wife was dead. For nearly three hours, while the husband was amusing the audience, the news of the wife's death lay, unknown to him, "just behind the scenes." When the curtain fell upon the last act the actor went into his dressing-room, and, after changing his costume, went to the box-office, when Col. Sinn broke the sad news to him. Richmond was crushed by the blow, and would have fallen had he not been caught in the arms of Mr. John Wile, the Treasurer of the theatre.—New York Star.

Mr. Borthwick, proprietor of the London Morsing Post, has, during the last quarter of a century, been acquainted with every celebrity in London and Paris, from Lord Palmerston to the Marquis of Salisbury, and from Rachel to Sarsh Bernhardt. Of the first-named Jewish actress he saw a great deal and heard much from her own lips of the straitened circumstances of her early life. Rachel and all her family tramped the whole way from Strasburg to Paris, and herded together in a miserable garret in the foulest quarter of that gay Capital, namely, the Isle of the City. Here the future tragedienne starved in such literal earnest that on one occasion she and a street cur fought over a bone which had still some scraps of meat adhering to it. To her dying day Rachel bore on her cheek the scar of the savage bite she received in that encounter. When she had become rich and famous she was not ashamed—as, indeed, why should she bei—to boint o

your theatre and witnessed an incident on the stage which seems to me to justify my inviting especial attention to it. At a moment when the skill and taste of our painters and artists are exhibited in all their levity and luxuriance, miserably emaciated horse is dragged in with a view to gratifying the more than brutal instinct of the worst portions of your audience. In order to cater as greatly as possible to this depraved desire large sores are painted upon its waste body and, amid the coarse about of a mobbody, and, amid the coarse shouts of a mob,— which, had it the opportunity, would be equally bousterous at sight of a tiger tearing the quiv-ering body of a human being,—the wretched creature limps across the fairy scene. I think I but echo the ser nents of the majority of al present—who, with surprise and sorrow visible upon their countenances, look upon this repulsive spectacle with silence or with whispers of deep disgust—when I say, let this tasteless and immoral blot be expunged from the brilliant

picture." The following account of the Rev. George Macdonald's dramatic version of "The Pilgrim's Progress" has been rublished: With the aid of his wife, his numerous children, and a few personal friends, he is now exhibiting in the principal cities of England a grand spectacular entertanment in the shape of a dramatized few personal friends, be is now exhibiting in the principal cities of England a grand spectacular entertannment in the shape of a dramatized version of "The Pilgrim's Progress." The dramatis persona are all persons of the utmost orthodoxy, and the cast is chiefly as follows: Christians (with real pack), Mr. Macdonald; Christians (with real pack), Mr. Macdonald; Apollyon (with songs), by an eminent and plous member of the Scottish Bar; Greathear! (with clog dance), Deacon McPhail; and Giant Despair (seven feet three inches), by a converted giant from a well-known circus. The piece is mounted with great attention to realism. The "Slough of Despond" is a careful reproduction of a New York street as seen by Mr. Macdonald in his recent visit to America: "Vanity Fair" is a life-like picture of a London charity fair; and Giant Despair's castle, with real dungeons, where the jailers torture the wretched prisoners by reading to them Mr. Macdonald's novels, is as picturesque and effective as anything in "The Black Crook." Perhaps the most popular scene in the whole play is that in which Christiana's two boys—Masiers Dona'd and Feargus Macdona'd—undergo a visitation of genuine colic in consequence of overindulgence in real grapes. The grapes are from a vine in Mr. Macdonald's own back yard, and the agonies they inflict on the youthful stomach nightly bring down the house. With the exception of one occasion, when the stage carpenter mixed the "Slough of Despond" too stiff, so that Christian stuck in it and had to be pulled out, with the loss of his boots, by Apolyon and Greatheart, the play has run with great smoothness.

MUSICAL NOTES. Alice Oates is in Louisville this week. Boston will have this week the Ideal Pinafore Troupe and the Fisk Jubilee Singers. The Strakosch troupe gave "Aila" last evening in Philadelphia, and this evening is an-nounced for "Martha."

Signor Jannotta has reconsidered his resigna-tion of the position of Musical Director of the Choral Society of Cincinnati, and accepts. It is reported that Victor Masse's "Nuit de Cleopatra" has been accepted by M. Vaucorbeil and will be given during the season of 1880-'81. The musical attractions in St. Louis this week will be the Evangeline troups at the Grand Opera-House, Haverly's Juvenile Pinsfore Company at Pope's Theatre, the Hvers Sisters at Library Hall, and an amateur "Pinsfore" com-

The musical events in New York this week are the "Czar'and Carpenter" and "Pinatore" at the Academy of Music by the Maretzek troupe; Theodore Thomas' first concert at Steinway Hall; "Girofie-Girofia" at the Fifth Avenue by the Grau troupe. Avenue by the Grau troupe.

Avenue by the Grau troupe.

The Boston Herald of Saturday last says:
"The opening entertainment of the Bay State course was attended last evening by as large an andience as could be accommodated in Music Hail, every seat being occupied and all available standing-room filled. The program introduced the newly-organized Mendelssohn Quintet Club, Miss Annie Louise Cary, Miss Henrietta Beebe, and Mr. S. Liebling, the selections being mainly fresh and well chosen. The Club as organized includes the following gentlement. Edward Heimendahl, violin: Gustay Dannreuther, violin; Thomas Ryan, clarinet and viola; William Schade, flute and viola; Frederick Giesc, violoncello; August Stein, contrabasso. Their selections were the Mendelssohn quintet in B flat, oo. 87; "God Save the Emperor," from Haydr's quartet No. 61, and the drinking chorus from Meyerbeer's "Robert," Mr. Heimendahl adding a solo for violin and Mr. Glese one for 'cello."

Higher Education for Women.

Seringfiels (Mass.) Respublicion.

Four women have taken the four years and eighteen special courses at Harvard under the new arrangement. Five ladies take courses in Greek, six in Latin, one in Sanserit, five in Eaglish, six in German, six in French, three in philosophy, five in political economy, two in history, two in music, five in mathematics, two is physics, and three in botany.

SPORTING EVENTS

Progress of the Pedestrian Contests in New York and San Francisco.

Races at Nashville --- National Suspensions and Rein-

PEDESTRIANISM. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The contest for th

O'Leary belt draws a large number of people to Madison Square Garden, while other throngs crowd about the bulletin boards. Cromwell has abandoned the race. "Blower" Brown became very sick to-day, and was off the track some hours this morning. The score at noon stood: Allen, 30; Behrmen, 36; Boyla, 51; Bram, 41; Briody, 48; Brondglet, 36; Brown, 32; Costello, 37; Crossland, 52; Curran, 58; Davis, 21; Dickson, 38; Dillou, 48; Dagan, 32; Dushane, 12; Eckersall, 37; Edwards, 49; Elson, 53; Faber, 59; Fitzgerald, 57; Fox, 58; Howard, 49; Kimmerer, 46; McKee, 37; McLean, 49; McLeavy, 54; Mahoney, 52; Murphy, 60; Perkins, 47; Pierce, 46; Russell, 50; Spellary, 52; Tatt, 53; Walker, 55.

o'clock, and the number was rapidly increasing. 3 o'clock—Score: Allen, 65; Behrman, 45; Boyle, 59; Bram, 50; Briody, 55; Brondget, 65; Brown, 32; Costello, 49; Crossland, 63; Curran, 72; Davis, 21; Dickinson, 50; Dillon, 60; Dugan, 43; Eckersall, 87; Edwards, 60; Elson, 68; Faber, 73; Fitzgerald, 69; Howard, 60; Kemmerer, 48; McKee, 47; McLean, 65; McLeavy, merer, 45; McRoe, 47; McLean, 65; Melcary, 65; Mahoney, 58; Murphy, 72; Perkins, 53; Pierce, 58; Russell, 62; Spellary, 65; Tait, 57; Walker, 67.

"Blower" Brown went off the track at 11:25 this forenoon, and did not appear again until 9:25 to-night. He looked sick and worn-out, and, after remaining until 9:40, he went to his tent.

System from Buffalo to Rochester.

Naw York Tribuna.

The canal-boatmen are talking of holding a mass meeting soon to urge the Legislature to reduce the folls. Some of the leading boatmen said yesterday that a new era in canal traffic was approaching, and that they would soon be in a position to compete with the railroads The Belgian cable system will, they claim, reduce the expenses about one-half, and the time consumed two-thirds. The State has granted to the Company for fifty years an exclusive privilege of laving cables in the Eric Canal between Buffalo and Albany for this purpose, and it is believed that the cables will be laid as far as Troy before winter. Alonzo Richmond, ex-President of the Buffalo Board of Trade, said that one great advantage in the wire-rope system was that boats would take full loads west instead of part loads, as at present, and the saving in freights would give New York State virtually a free canal.

Early in the present season the laying of the wire-rope cable was put under contract, and a fleet of steamers was ordered to be built at Lockport. Now the cable is completed within four miles of Rochester. Some tows have already been carried over it, at three miles an hour, which is double the average speed attained with horses. Next week steam-towing will begin from Buffalo to Rochester. A contract has been made to do the towing of the only norse line on that part of the canal at 20 cents a mile. Horsetowing coats at present 50 cents a mile. The system consists of a tow-boat propelled by steam, with a rudder at each end, and furnished with two steel wire cables one inch in diameter—one for the up-boats and the other for the down. Three traction wheels are on the tent.

The applause was very generous when the blackboard showed that, by 11 o'clock, and with two hours to spare to complete the first twenty-four of the race, five men had made over 100 miles.

four of the race, five men had made over 100 miles.

Young Murphy is going splendidly, and he runs and waiks as fresh as when he started. The colored man Pierce is developing great strength, and goes round at a gait which is assuring his backers. He proposes doing 100 miles each day. At 11:20 he was in a lair way of make his first 100 miles within the twenty-four hours.

"Blower" Brown's trainers are still hopeful, and said their man would come on the track about midnight and begin the struggle for the leading place. They admit he was very sick, but said he was rapidly recovering.

The score, 1 a. m.—Allen, 100; Behrman, 56: Boyle, 78; Bram, 23; Briody, 79; Brandgelat, 95; Brown, 34; Costello, 73; Crossland, 96; Curran, 100; Dickinson, 80; Dillon, 78: Dugan, 59; Edwards, 75; Elson, 87; Faber, 105; Fitzgerald, 85; Fox. 102; Howard, 81; Kemmerer, 78; McKee, 70; McLean, 88; McLeavy, 80; Mahoney, 83; Murphy, 110; Perkins, 64; Pierce, 100; Russell, 102; Spellacy, 105; Tait, 68: Walker, 111.

"Blower" Brown came on the track at 1 o'clock, and seemed perfectly recovered from his sickness, and after waiking a few laps broke into a fine run.

IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 6,—The score at 9

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 6,-The score at a. m. was: Bosenham, 101; Wilcox, 834; Thompson, 278; Udden, 264; Chenowith, 826; Murdock, 320; Vance, 260; McGinn, 268; Matteson, 294: Carmichael, 364: Santos, 239; Scott, 337 224; Carmichael, 364; Saptos, 239; Scott. 337; Reid, 279; Bowman, 319; McLennon, 249; Fer-guson, 251; Green, 294; Berger, 191; McIntyre, 385; Curtia, 283; Dewey, 260. San Francisco, Oct. 6.—The acore at 9 p. m. stood: Bossnbam, 205; Wilcox, 339; Thomp-son, 302; Uddin, 203; Chenoweth, 369; Mur-dock, 360; McGinn, 301; Matteson, 322; Stew-ard, 100; Harmony, 265; Dunplisses, 230; Car-ard, 100; Harmony, 265; Dunplisses, 230; Carard, 100; Harmony, 295; Dupplisses, 320; Carmichnel, 400; Santos, 298; Scott, 380; Reid, 313; Bowman, 357; McLennan, 299; Ferguson, 271; Green, 332; Berger, 221; McIntiré, 426; Curtis, 307; Dewep, 291; Evans, 299.

A NORTH-SIDE MATINEE.

The members of the North Side Driving Asso ciation will have a matinee over their new track

to-morrow at 2 p. m., corner Belmont and Racine avenues. NASHVILLE. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 6 .- The first day of a fair attendance. The weather was not and sultry, and the track heavy in dust. The first race, mile dash, was won by Victim

easily by two lengths, Sallie Polk second, Montreal third, Claxton Glendower unplaced. Time, 1:44%. Victim was a strong favorit.

Victim was a strong favorit.

The second race, three-fourths mile dash, had as starters Talisman, Mamie R., Delusion, Fonso, Ventriloquist, Brooklyn, Lavacca, Beeswing, Mary Anderson, and Planeroid. Fonso won easily, Beeswing second, Talisman third. Time, 1:17%.

The third race, mile heats, was won by Richards War Dance, filly, taking the second and third heats; One Dime won the first heat; Pat Malloy, filly, was second in the first and second heats. Time, 1:44%; 1:46; 1:46. One Dime was the favorit four to one over the field.

The range of pools on the races to-morrow are

was the layorit four to one over the field.

The range of pools on the races to-morrow are as follows:

First race, three-quarters of a mile: Beautitude, \$50; Goodnight, \$50; Glendalia, \$20; Soe Shelby, Annie Hayden, Matagordo, Vender, Col. Sprague, Glencoe in the field, \$20.

Second race, two-mile heats: Ben Hill, \$25; Cammie F., \$9; L'Argentine and Ella Rowett, \$4.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles: Jils Johnson, \$25; Victim, \$10; Beatitude, \$10; Minnock, Silver Bell, and Lillie R., \$6. SUSPENSIONS AND REINSTATEMENTS. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 2.—Circulars issued from the office of Secretary Vail, of the National Trotting Association, in this city, announce the following suspensions and reinstatements affecting various Western parks and horses:

SUSPENSIONS.

Trotting Association, in this city, announce the following suspensions and reinstatements affecting various Western parks and horses:

[For non-payment of entrance money.]

By order of the Quincy (Ill.) Fair Association:
W. H. Crawford. Chicago, and the b. g. Lew Scott; Paul Walters, Hillsborough, Ill., and the ch. m. Neille K. and the b. g. Clipper; A. S. Wallace, Markesan, Wis., and the ch. g. Little Tommy; A. L. Goodacre & Co., Greeneastie, Ind., and the b. a. Rescue; J. P. Johnson, Denver, Col., and the br. g. Tom Collins; Josenn Graegeur, New York, and, the b. g. Clipper; J. S. Maynard, Denver, Col., and the ch. g. Silky B.; A. Sumner, Collinsville, Ill., and the gr. m. Aldine; C. Emery, Newburg, O., and the b. S. Hermes; James D. Ladd, Ottumwa, Is., and the b. s. Hambletonian Bashaw; R. T. Kneebs, Sloux City, Ia. and the ch. m. Dakots Maid; J. Me-Calla, Middletown, N. Y., and the br. m. Margie: John Peters, do, and the b. m. Lady Williams.

By order of the Warren County Agricultural Society, Monmouth, Ill.; T. B. Kyle, Bushnell, Ill., and the b. m. Maud; Joseph Hanks, do, and the b. s. George Washington; W. A. Sheperd, Red Wing, Minn., and the b. g. Big Foot or Flat Foot.

By order of the Chicago Jockey & Trotting Club: C. Clark, Quincy, Ill., and the br. m. Drift; W. A. McNeill, Oscaloosa, Is., and the br. s. Seaiskin; B. Hershey, Muscatine, Ia., and the br. s. Seaiskin; B. Hershey, Muscatine, Ia., and the br. s. Daniel Allen; William Jackson, Chicago, and the b. g. Lohengrin; J. E. McCormack; Kansacition, Red Wing, Minn.; Dr. J. H. McCormick, Minneapolia, and the b. g. Cuty, Mo., and the blk, g. Marshall Boy.

By order of the Tri-State Fair Association, Toledo, O.; C. H. Olimstead and the b. g. Outraw, George W. Keenan and the b. s. Sterling, J. Mc-Intyre and the b. m. Landy McIntyre, Elliott Brothers and the b. m. Fannie Patchen, George Rightmire and the br. m. Landy McIntyre, Elliott Brothers and the b. m. Fannie Patchen, George Rightmire and the br. m. Pirit (all of Clemans, O.); Bair & Phelps, Winto

CUTICUMA, CUTIQUEA RESOLVENT Singular and a. g. Up-und-Up, suspended by coder of the Prophentieven (III.) Driving-Park Association, as notified Ang. 21, 1879. [Other suspensions in force, J. F. O. Baboock, Monticello, is., and the b. m. Mand of Monts, suspended by order of the McDonough Stock Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Macomb. III., as notified Sept. 4, 1879. C. C. Lawheed, Washington Court-House, O., and the ch. m. Lillie S., suspended by order of the Chester Driving-Park Association, Cincinnati, as notified July 14, 1879. [Other suspensions in force.]

B. J. Lee, Topeka, Kas., and the b. g. Chester Thomas, Jr., and the ch. s. McGregor, suspended by the same Association, as notified July 27, 1879. [Other suspensions in force.]

C. H. Olmstead, Colesbus, and the br. g. Outlaw, and John Call, Cleveland, and the ch. m. Lucy C., suspended by order of the Tri-State Fair Association, Toledo, O., as notified Sept. 19, 1879. [Other suspensions in force against Olmstead.]

H. O. Stewart, Minuscapolia, Minus, and the b. a. Hambletonian Chief, suspended by order of the Mississippi Valley Industrial Association, Red Wing, Minn., as notified Sept. 23, 1878. uticura

BASE-BALL.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—Troy City, 4; Albany, 3.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.

Steam on the Canals—The Belgian Cable System from Buffalo to Rochester.

orshed with two steel wire cables one inch in diameter.—one for the up-boats and the other for the down. Three traction wheels are on the side of the boat, over which the cable passes. Thus the tow-boat is drawn along the cable. Six boats constitute a tow, and it is estimated that under the new system the 5,000 boats now employed on the canal can do double the work.

Ballooning in Re

Ballooning in Russia.

A Russian seronaut named Lawrentiew, after making an ascent from Rostow, on the Don, was about to alight, when he heard a commotion, as of a crowd collecting below, and several shots were aimed at him. He went on iurther, but, on nearing the ground, found a crowd, armed with seythes, hatchets, and stones, preparing for an attack. On his assuring them he was a mortal like themselves, a priest, extending a crucifix, told him to cross himself if he was a man and a Christian, ife did so, but was nevertheless in danger of rough treatment until an ex-Cossack soldier arrived and explained the mystery of ballooning.

Those who are cherishing the idea of an international park at Niagara Falls find that they will have to pay the present owners 31,350,000 for the land. As a swindle this is far abead of

rtaken by a Niagar

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchons cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Toska Beans.

The Tonka bean is largely used as a substitute for Vanilla. "It is usually covered with a crystalline efforesence of Coumarin. Given to dogs in doses of from seven to ten grains, this substance produced great and even fatal depression; and in man, in the dose of from thirty to sixty grains, it occasioned nausea, giddiness, depression, vomiting, and drowainess."

Congress Water—Its superiority as a ca-thartic and siterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid or erude, that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid

Astor House, New York, best accommodations, reduced prices.

"Notice to Infringers!"

An article appeared in Sunday's TRIBUNE of Sept. 22, under the above-caption, which would have elicited no response from us had not several prominent persons suggested that it had every appearance of an attempt at blackmail upon those using the "Eclectic Heaster."

We have had the records of the Patent-Office examined by an expert, who finds that no party or parties, other than ourselves, nave had any claim whatever upon the gas-consumer used in the Eclectic Heaster. It can be proven by competent witnesses that the gas-consumer used in Our Eclectic Heaster was invented by one of our arm, and never assigned to any other party or parties.

This groundless assumption, just at this season of the year, when our establishment is literally besieged with applicants for our Heaters, has, and will cause, immense damage to our business, and hence we shall proceed in due course to recover such damages.

The numerous persons desirous of possessing our Eclectic Heaters need have no hesitancy in purchasing them, as we will hold all such harmiess against any damages for infringement of any patent used in our Heaters.

ERHVORS, NOITHEN & CO.,
Manufacturers and sole laventors of the Eclectic Heat., er, 5d and 58 North Clark-st., Chicago.

NOTICE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Bostons, 5; Nation-

HUMORS OF THE SCALP. LOSS OF HAIR.

Loss of Hair in thousands of cases is due entirely to some form of scale disease. Seventy-five per cent of the number of hald heads might be covered with hair by a judicious use of Cuticurs, anissed by Cuticura Soan. It is the most agreeable as well as the most effective hair restorer ever produced by man. It is medicinal in the truest sense of the word. All others are some oleagenous mixture or poisonous dyes. None but Cuticura possesses the specific medical properties that enable it to gare all itching and scaly diseases that instance and irritate the scale and hair flands and tubes, causing premature baldness. Medium doess of the Cuticura Resolvent will purify the oil and sweat glands of the virus of scrofulous humor of the blood and insure a permanent care, when taken in connection with the outward application of Cuticura.

SALT RHEUM AND DANDRUFF

Oured that Several Physicians had Feller to Treat Successfully.

Messrs. Weeks & Poyren: Gentlemen—I have had the Salt Rheum on my head and all through my hair, also on my lees, for the past four years, having suffered exceedingly with it. The dandruf fallius from my hair was very annoying. I consulted several distinguished physicians in regard to it, and have taken their prescriptions as ordered, but did not find any cure and but little relief. I was told by many persons who have the Salt Rheum, and who have been doctored for years, that there was no cure for it; that it was in the blood, and I should always have it, and I was almost inclined to agree with them, but a friend wanted me to try Cuttuars, made by your firm. I did, and, to my astonishment, in less than three weeks my head was entirely free from all Salt Rheum and Dandruff, and I cannot see any appearance of fait Rheum on my person. I think its wonderful remedy. Respectfully yours, GEORGE A. MUDGE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 6, 1878.

HUMOR OF THE SCALP That was Destroying the Hair Oured with One Box of CUTICURA.

Messrs. Wesks & Potynn: Gentlemen—I want to tell you what Cutions has done for me. About ten years ago my hair began falling out, caused by Humor of the Scaip. I tried various remedies, too namerous to mention, without relief, until I began using Cuticura, one box of which has entirely cured me, and new hair is beginning to grow. Respectfully.

807 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill., Nov. 13, 1878.

We know the above to be true.

MARY E. TOWNSEND, 419 West Jackson-st
MRS. C. A. GRAY, 341 Fulton-st.

SCALD HEAD

ruly.
Auditor Fort Wayne, Jackson & Sa.
Jackson, Mich., Dec. 20, 1878.

The Cubenra Remedies are prepared by Wee & Potter, Chemisis and Druzrista, 360 Washin ton-sC. Boston, and for sale by all drugries Price of Culicura, small boxes, 50 cents; las boxes, containing two and one-half mass quantity of small, 51. Resolvent 31 per bottl Culicura Sosp. 25 cents; by mall, 30 cents; the cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS Instantly they cent and Weakness, ron VOLTAIC ELECTRIC dormant Muscles interest in the colling of the c Cramps and Pains, Rheumatism, Neuralgis, St. ca, Weak Spine, Weak and Sore Lungs, Co. and colds, Weak Back, Agas and Liver Pains,



LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES

Madison and Peoria-sts. WILL HOLD THEIR

occasioned nauses, and drowniness. The above in quotation is copied from the National Dispersatory, edited by Stille and Maisch. Burnett's Extract Vanilla is warranted to be free from the nauseating substitute, and is prepared from selected Vanilla beans only.

To-Morrow, Wednesday, Oct. 8. \$10 to \$100 invested in Wall street stocks makes fortunes every month. Send for pamphlet explaining everything. Simpson & Co., 49 Exchange piace, New York. AND CONTINUE THE SAME A good remedy to have on hand in cold cos-sons is Macallister's Cough Mixture. It is becom-ing very popular. Retail at 50c by all druggists.

Thursday, Oct. 9.

A Cordial Invitation Extended to All. "SAPANULE."

CURE BY ABSORPTION!

The Great External Remedy

For Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, Chilbiai jons, Corns, Rheumaisen, Neuraigia, Headach Back, Bites of Insecta, relieves and curies Foi ali stin diseases. Used in baths is a sure pr of fewers and contactions diseases. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

SAMUE GERRY & CO., Props. Office, 207 Broadway Lazell, Marsh & Gardiner, Wholesale Ag ents, New York

EROMNIE

VERMIFUGE

A TOWER OF STRENGTH BROWN'S Purely Vegetable & All-Heating. Camphorated Sapone **BROWN'S** DENTIFRICE WORLD-FAMED Large Bottles, 25 Cents.

Household Panacea For Destroying Worms. HAS NO EQUAL.

Campnor, united with cap and other pure and The Great Reliever of Pain. BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

cal to every family to give BROWN'S MOUSEHOLD PARACE.
trial. When once introduced, it will prove to be INDIS.
PENSABLE. No other preparation so quickly HEALS FRESH WOUNDS --- CURES SEVEREST PAIN.

A tempoonful of the Panacea in a tumbler of hot water, (resettened, if prefefred,) taken as bedtime, will quicken the blood, warn the system, and
BREAK UP CHILLS 396 COLDS. FREAR

For Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea or See Sickness, Indignation, and Colleg is will
invariably give relief, and it is particularly recommended for SILETILEMINES.

As a wild eliminate, it will be found a good suffective for when or upirite. It will care

FREBUMA TISM ANCL IN BUFFALL OF A

Chillis and Fever, Summer Complaints, Burra, Cramps, or any Distress
in the Side, Back, Stomach, or Survive, not excepting Calcium,
WHE criteria by from a burn immediately, and reserved all passes and or warranted Doubles The STRENGTH OF ANY OTHER PEPARATON.

Small Bottles, 25c.; large, 50c. Sold by all Druggie

#### WASHINGTON.

Why the Chicago Sub-Treasury Was Short in Its Gold · Fund.

An Oversight for Which Mr. Gilbert Is Held to Be Alone Responsible.

Judge French Learns Much in His Recent Western Visit,

#### And Returns with Enlarged Views as to the Magnitude of Our Business Interests.

THE TREASURY.

GOLD FOR THE MILLION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—Secretary Sher n to-day called the attention of the reprein the money article of This Tribune of Oct. 4, under the general heading of "Collapse of the Chicago Sub-Tressury Disbursement." In that article the Treasurer of the United States, Mr. is energed with the responsibility for fact that there was no gold at the Chicago nks, and that some banks in conse to attribute any responsibility in this matter to Mr. Gilfillan. The entire responsibility for the fact that there was an insufficient amount of gold at Chicago rested, not with the Treasurer of the United States, nor with the Secretary of Treasury, but with the Sub-Treasurer at The terms of the circular relative e payment of coin from the Treas-which was dated Sept. 19 last, were igh, Mr. Sherman thought, to be unood by any Government officer. The age of the circular was: "Transfers of ant-Treasurer when necessary by the Treas-

SHOULD HAVE BEEN RECRIVED every Sub-Treasurer who understood the duties of his office to go about among the banks and ascertain the quantity of gold that might be needed, and obtain it from the Department. The Treasury, however, had received no requisition for gold from Assistant-Treasurer Gilbert, at Chicago, until last Saturday, Oct. 4, nearly three weeks after the order requiring payment in coin had been issued, and then the requisition from Mr. Gilbert was only for \$200,000. Secretary Sherman instantly ordered the requisition for this amount filled, and directed United tates Treasurer Gilfillan to send to Chicago

Secretary Sherman says that a Sub-Treasury which goes business of the magnitude of the Chicago Sub-Treasury should always keep on hand at least \$250,000 as surplus more than the immediate known necessities of the office, and that it will never be the fault of the Departneut or of the United States Treasurer if there ould not be a sufficient quantity of gold on and there. Mr. Gilbert, Secretary Sherman said, waited,

His STOCK OF GOLD WAS EXHAUSTED
before he made any application to the Treasury
to replenish it. The consequence was that, not
through any fault of the Department, or of the
Pressurer of the United States, the Chicago
bankers were unable to receive coin.

As an indication of the earnest purpose which
leasurers Sharman has to out gold into chronic

tary Sherman has to put gold into circulant in gold of all the outstanding called onds. Up to this time payment has been made a Treasury notes or gold at the option of the bolder, and Secretary Sherman proposes

was \$25,962,000, shall be redeemed in gold.

TREASURER GILFILLAN.

Referring to the lact also that United States

Treasurer Gilfillan has been criticized by the
New York Commercial Bulletin and other
papers on account of payments in connection
with retunding. Secretary Sherman says that
the United States Treasurer was in no sense
responsible for the postponement of the payment until October. That was Secretary Sherman's own arrangement and Mr. Gilfillan
simply executed a contract which Secretary
Sherman himself had made with the agents
engaged is refunding the loan.

ASSISTANT-SECUTTARY FRENCH,
since his return from Chicago, has expressed

since his return from Chicago, has expressed great pleasure at the reception he met there. He brings back a very favorable opinion of Chicago merchania, and enlarged views as to the magnitude of the business interests of the West. He said to day that most of the changes which the Western importers desired were changes of law ratner than changes of administration, and that the remedy is with Congress and not with the Department. So far as he is advised, however, he is confident that the Department could properly recommend many of the changes of the law, or the new laws, which are desired by the Western men, and it is not unlikely that one of the results of this Western trip will be that the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress will recommend several important changes in the Immediate Transportation act.

PATING GOLD.

The Sub-Treasuries are all supplied with gold, and are paying it out freely on current obligations. The Treasurer's checks for called bonds are being paid by the Assistant Treasurer in New York in gold through the Clearing-House.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

THE HOT TERM.

Decial Disputes to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—The hot term continues. The weather during October has been as severe as during any of the summer months. The weather records show there has not hear a hot an October since 1847. not been as bot an October since 1847.

The Special Agents of the Post-Office Department who have been conducting the investigation into the scandalous charge against Gen. Tyler, the Baltimore Postmaster, to-day handed their report to the Postmaster-General. Judge Key stated that he should refer the matter to (r. Typer upon the return of the latter, who slegraphs here to-day that he will arrive this week. The evidence would make a good-sized volume. There is the 'utmost reticence of officials as to the character of the evidence, but a prominent official who ought to know something of the subject says: "I have no doubt that the report is against the accused Postmaster, and, from what I have heard of the evidence, I do not see how the Special Agents could have avoided finding a verdict against him." Time will show whether this opinion is true. Meanwalle nothing official can be learned about it. The accusations are of a very serious character.

about it. The accusations are of a very-serious character.

THE POST-OFFICE AUTHORITIES DECIDE THAT LETTERS ADDRESSED TO LOTTERY COMPANIES CANNOT GO THROUGH THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—The Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department upon a case recently submitted to him has given as his opinion that under the 228th section of the regulations (which is Sec. 3,349 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the act of July 12. 1876) letters addressed to lottery companies, or to individuals when addressed to them as agents for such companies, are unumaliable per se, and that Postmasters should refuse to register letters when so addressed. This opinion was to-day adopted by the Department, and is deemed of so mach importance that it will be published in the Newember "Postal Guide." A circular has been issued this afternoon in accordance with its conclusions, instructing all Postmasters to

regulations of 1879. A list of these schemes to defraud the public (nearly 100 in number) may be found in the September and October guide. EVEN UNTO DEATH.

A Girl's Devotion to Her Betrothed...He
Dies, and She Shoots Herself.
Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 6.

PERRIMAN...Fred B. Ferriman, Oct. 4, 10 p.m..
Remains will be taken to Abloon, Ill., by O. &
M. R. B., 7 p. m. train, Sunday, Oct. 5.

The above appeared in the Commercial yesterday morning. It announces simply a death; but the death was of a young man of 26, who was the idol of a tair, slender girl of 19 years. There is a sequel to this announcement, a tragedy of sudden insanity and swift suicide. The girl is dying as we write this, with a little bullet-hole in her left breast, to the right of the heart. It is in her left breast, to the right of the heart. It is a small, black hole, made by a bullet from a small revolver but little more than a toy; but it is enough. There was hardly one chance in ten of a wound from this kind of a weapon resulting fatally; but unfortunately in this case the ball was well directed.

The victim of the tragedy following the death is Miss Lulu George, a petite, pretty blonde, and a bright, talented, and cutured girl, from Bonaparte, Ia. She had come here to study vocal music at the College of Music, and had been boarding some weeks with Mrs. Rogers, southeast corner of Fourth and Smith streets. It was there that she shot herself, shortly before 12 o'clock noon yesterday. Miss George was engaged to Mr. Ferriman. They were to be married in December. She was devoted to him with all the intensity of a sensitive organization, just and true, although contained in a small rasket.

Mr. Ferriman was a traveling salesman for Voorhees, Miller & Co., Third street. He had been ill at the St. James, and since Tuesday Miss George had frequently called on him. He had an intermittent lever, followed by congestive chills, with congestion of the brain threatened. His condition was dangerous. The girl did not know this, for Dr. Norton had, in the humanity of his nature, led her to believe that he would soon be well.

On Saturday night word came to Miss George, at her boarding-house, that Ferriman was dying. The victim of the tragedy following the

humanity of his nature, led her to believe that he would soon be well.

On Saturday night word came to Miss George, at her boarding-house, that Ferriman was dying. The girl flew to her lover, to find him breathing his last. Those who witnessed it state that her paroxysm of anguish was terrible to behold. There is no doubt now that in that awful moment her mind yielded to the strain; insanity took the place of reason.

Mrs. Rogers, who had a deep feeling for the girl in her trouble, upon learning what had occurred, followed her to the St. James, and found her there in her misery, with dry eyes and wandering expression. Assisted by some gentlemen, she took her home that night. It was evident that the despair of her grief had driven her wild. She had not been back long before she commenced to insist upon returning to the body of her lover. Mrs. Rogers feared to oppose her, and took the opposit tack of appearing to encourage her, while really delaying until their physician, Dr. Carr, should come. She suggested that Miss George should dress herself neally for the call. The poor, wandering mind grasped at this idea quickly. She said: "Yes, in my nicest; I'll wear that plum-colored and velvet that he liked most." So a careful tofler was made, Mrs. Rogers assisting and delaying it as long as possible.

Then Miss George became weary and said, "Now let's go." Mrs. Rogers called her attention to the fact that she had on slippers, and that she must put on clean hose. She gain assented. By this time Dr. Carr came, and he decided immediate', that in her frame of mind she must not leave the house on the errand contemplated. She must be placed under the influence of an oniate. The ladies had often gope to the drug store across the street for soda water, and this suggested the idea of taking her over and drugging the soda. But they could not induce her to go, and the next best thing, for she was becoming wild, was to confine her to the bed and administer a hyperdemic injection of morohine. This was accomplished, and the leas of

was abandoned.

Although no peaceful condition of slumber followed she was kept in the house till the morning, under careful watch of Mrs. Rogers and her daughter and Mr. Buroridge, her cousin. During the night Miss George asked Mrs. Rogers to show her the location of the heart. Mrs. Rogers did so as nearly as possible, asking her if she bad much pain there. She answered, "Yes, great pain, great pain!" Shortly after 6 o'clock Mrs. Rogers sent a servant to her with a nice light breakpann: Shortly siter 6 o'clock Mrs. Rogers sent a servant to her with a nice light breakfast. She would not touch it, however, although begged to eat. She said: "Why should feat? We eat to live. What have I to live for now?" This was the logic of her dazed bestire.

Shortly after this, on being left alone awhile, shortly after this, on being left alone awnie, she hurriedly dressed herself for the street, in a careless way, and rushed out and up Fourth street. Mrs. Rogers and Mr. Burbridge hurrielly followed, supposing she had gone to the St. James. There was no trace of her there, however. From the St. James men starsed in various directions in quest of her. Some went to the river, others to the railroads, and others to the police stations. Very soon she was found wandering about in a wild way, on Vine street. She was again taken home, and placed in bed in Mrs. Rogers' room, on the first floor, with a lady in attendance. Shortly before noon she asked for the privacy of the room for a moment. This was readily granted. Very soon after this the report of a pistol was heard, followed by a shrick. Mrs. Rogers thought the pistol had seen fired on Smith street, and that Miss George had shricked with alarm. She and Mrs. Culbertson hurried to the chamber to tell Miss George had shricked with alarm. She and Mrs. Culbertson burried to the chamber to tell Miss George had shricked with alarm. She and Mrs. Culbertson burried to the chamber to tell Miss George had shricked with alarm. She and Mrs. Culbertson burried to the chamber to tell miss George had shricked with alarm. She and Mrs. Culbertson asked, "Have you shot yourself?"

at the left breast, and detected the odor of powder. Mrs. Culbertson asked, "Hare you shot yourself?"

Miss George then raised her right hand, showing the pistol, and replied, "Yes, I've shot myself, and I'll shoot you."

On questioning her, when it could be done, it was found that she had purchased the little pistol for a dollar on Fifth street during her morning wanderings. She could not locate the place exactly. She had obtained with it a half dozen cartridges, 23 calibre. She had pisced only one cartridge in the revolver, but had managed to explode this one as nearly over her heart as possible without being exact. It was found that it would not be possible to probe the wound and that death must certainly result.

Mr. Ferriman's brother, Charles Ferriman, was in attendance at the St. James during bis illiness, and last night took the body to Albion, where their mother lives. Miss George's mother (her father is dead, we believe) lives with her brother, Dr. George, in Bonaparte, Van Buren County, Ia. Mrs. George is a cousin to Hiram Powers, the sculotor. Miss George has an uncle here, Mr. Frank Powers. She is a portrait painter of considerable ability, as shown by a portrait of her brother, the doctor, from her brush, that she has with her. It is stated that at the death-bed at the St. James, Miss George in her wild grief, cried out, "We'll not be parted long." She was still alive at a late hour last night.

The Laugh on the Other Side.

A St. Louis dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "An ingenious and well-to-do.

The Laugh on the Other Side.

A St. Louis dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "An ingenious and well-to-docitizen, named Joseph H. Dana, who lives near the corner of Second Carondelet and Lafayette avenues, got up a boomerang sort of an arrangement yesterday, which is affording a deal of entertainment to an unsympathetic public. He nad a little disagreement with his wife, and became convinced of the necessity for punishing her. He went into a room by himself, got out a horse-pistol, and let off a big blank-cartridge, which startled the whole block. Mrs. Dana rushed into the room, and found her husband wriggling around on the floor as though in a desperate struggle with death. She shrieked, of course, and a vigilant police officer who neard the rumous rushed into the house. When Dana saw the officer he suspended his agonies and began to explain that he was only piaying a good joke on the old lady, who by this time had gone off in a faint. Indignant at finding all this demonstration without a corpse, the officer arrested Mr. Dana, sent him to court, and got him fined \$10 for disturbing the peace by discarging fire-arms. Mrs. Dana is subject to strange fits of cachimnation at frequent intervals, and without any apparent provocation, ever since.

Washinston, D. C., Oct. 4.—The Assistint Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department upon a case recently submitted to him has given as his opinion that under the 23th section of the regulations (which is Sec. 3,849 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the act of July 12. 1870) letters addressed to lottery companies, or to individuals when addressed to them as agents for such companies, or to individuals when addressed to them as agents for such companies, are unumflable per se, and that Postmasters should refuse to register letters when so addressed. This opinion was to-day adopted by the Department, and is deemed or so much importance that it will be published in the November "Postal Guide." A circular has been issued this afternoon in accordance with its conclusions, instructing all Postmasters to refuse fo mail or register letters or circulars of achieves of or to mail or register letters or circular so addressed, or to mail or register letters or circular so addressed, or to mail or register letters or circulars to schemes against which the Postmasters to refuse fo mail or register letters or circulars to schemes against which the Postmaster or circulars and advessed, or to mail or register letters or circulars and the same of the schemes against which the Postmaster or circulars and the schemes against which the Postmaster or circulars and the schemes against which the Postmaster or circulars and the schemes against which the Postmaster or circulars and the schemes against which the Postmaster or circulars and the schemes against which the Postmaster or circulars and the schemes against which the Postmaster or circulars and the scheme of the schemes of the scheme of the

POLITICAL

Noticeable Absence of Southern Brigadiers in the Ohio Campaign.

Their Peculiar Views Cannot Be Utilized Under the Circumstances.

The Connecticut Town Elections Yester day Show Favorably for the Republicans.

FOR OHIO CONSUMPTION. THE STORY OF A SOREHEAD.

GTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—The Den papers North have been circulating for use in the Ohio campaign a document pretending to emanate from an association of ex-Union soldiers and sailors at New Orleans. This documen charges Secretary Sherman with not giving sufcient recognition to the Union soldiers. It is enerally believed here that this document was generally believed here that this document was prepared and published by Mr. John Ray, of Louisiana, a Republican politician, who has a grievance because he was discharged from the New Orleans Custom-House, and who recently came here and made a number of charges against Collector Badger, which assistant Secretary Hawley said that he believe could be sustained. Secdid not believe could be sustained. Sec-retary Sherman, having been saked to-day retary Sherman, having been asked to-day as to the justice of any complaints relative to the non-appeintment of Union soldiers, said:
"We are doing the best we can for the ex-Union soldiers, and in all cases we are giving them the preference. Necessarily there remain a good many officeholders in the service who hold over from other Administrations, and there are doubtless a number who received their appointment upon recommendations of members of the Returning Board, which is all proper and right. The complaint," he added, "comes from disgruntled parties who conceive they ought to be taken care of. We cannot make sweeping discharges of all who are now in office merely for the sake of appointing Union soldiers, but my orders are in all cases to give Union soldiers the preference when new appointments are made, as indeed the law requires."

> OHIO. THE BRIGADIERS "NO GOOD,"

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.-The Democrat memagers of the Ohio campaign seem to be of the same mind as Mr. Tilden in regard to the effect of the utterances of Southern politicians on the Northern mind. They had made arangements to have a number of prominen southern members of Congress take part in th ecognized the fact that the extra session had croused the North, and disgusted it with the enewed assertion of State-rights, and it was leemed prudent not to use Southern members of Congress in the campaign. Senstor Vance, who had been announced as a speaker in Ohio, explained when he passed through here for the West that it had been decided that Southern Brigadiers would not be available this year for the Democrats in Ohio.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN. GALLIPOLIS, O., Oct. 5.—An immense crowd of people congregated in the Court-House last night to listen to Gen. George A. Sheridan, of night to listen to Gen. George A. Sheridan, of Louisians. Every seat was taken and many were standing, while numbers left, unable to gain admittance. The soonlatry of Pendleton was eloquently combated. The magnetism of a brilliant stumper shattered the full and rounded sentences uttered during the day by "Gentieman George," as he clinched one after the other the nails in the rotten hull of Democracy.

POSTER AND EWING DINE, SMOKE, AND CHAT NEWARK, O., Oct. 5.—Gen. Tom Ewing and the Hon. Charley Foster ate dinner at the Battimore & Ohio Depot to-day, and afterward met in the waiting-room, shook hands, sat side by side, and smoked and chatted in a most friendly manner. It somewhat excited the lookers on side, and smoked and chatted in a most friendly manner. It somewhat excited the lookers-on, who evidently thought that there would be a war of words or a fist-combat. Politics were discussed in their conversation, which lasted for nearly an bour, and both left on the train for Columbus. The crowd was badly disappointed, as both Ewing and Foster refused to discuss the issues of the day.

BLAINE IN MEIGS COUNTY—HE IS RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM, AND SPEAKS TO AN AUDIENCE OF 8,000. WITH ENTHUSIASM, AND SPEARS TO AN AUDIENCE OF 8,000.

PONEROY, O., Oct. 5.—Senator Blaine and
Gen. Grosvenor spoke in Middleport vesterday
afterncon.—the latter for an hour, until Mr.
Blaine's appearance, who followed in a speech
of two hours and a half. It was truly characteristic, taking up all the issues of the day, and
disposing of them in unanswerable logic.

The crowd was second only to the big Foster
meeting, and numbered fully 8,000. Middleport was in all her giory, it being the first day
meeting held there for years, and turned out
her new military company as Blaine's escort.
Senator Blaine's welcome here was most hearty,
and, in answerto a serenade last, evening, he
spoke in congratulatory terms of the activity of
the Republicans in this part of the State, and
expressed himself well pleased with his flattering reception in Meigs County.

POSTER AND GIBSON—A GREAT DAY FOR THE REPUBLICANS OF BELMONT—BIG MEETING AT BARNESVILLE.

BARNESVILLE, O., Oct. 4.—If I may be permitted to use an original phrase, 1 beg to remark that this has been a glorious day for the Republicans of Belmont. Foster and Gibson made their entry into this county to-day. It was the first day meeting held at this point by our party, and even the Democrats concede that it was a success. When Ewing, Rice, and Warner were bere, less than a month ago, they had a procession consisting of seven wagons and thirty-three voters, and the audience numbered 600, people, actual count. To-day the procession consisted of ninety vehicles and 291 voters, and the audience was estimated even by Democrats to number 4,000 people. Both the speakers say that the meeting was three times as large as they expected, and no man ever spoke to a more attentive audience. The floral decoratious of the town were the finest ever seen here.

The meeting was held in the fine private grounds of Kelion Hager, Esq., a veteran Republican, 82 years old. The Hon. Lorenzo Danford was chosen as President. Gov. Foster was very hoarse, having made 108 speeches this campalgu. but he managed to make himself heard, and made an excellent impression. There is a solid, business-like sound in his speeches which takes with the people. One of his best points was to correct the impression left here by Gen. Ewing that the Sapervisors of Election have power to make a rrests, and to subvert our liberties generally. He read from the statutes and showed clearly that Ewing had willfully misstated the law. This bugbear has been doing us harm here, but Foster's explanation will counteract it. Foster spoke but one hour, and was followed by Gibson, who kept the vast audience in alternate laughter and tears for two hours more. Not a BARNESVILLE.

for Representative.

Monster Meeting at Warren.

Warren, O., Oct. 4.—The Medubilcan massmeeting here to-day was a success in every feature. Competent judges say the attendance exceeded any political meeting ever held here. Addresses were delivered by Senator Zach Chandler, Geus. Garfield, Beatty, Myers, Cox, Klipatrick, and others. Delegations were present from nearly every county on the Western Reserve, with flags, and an endless variety of banners. Indicating party sentiment. Over twenty brass bands were engaged. The city is gayly attired with flags, evergreens, and bunting. The meeting closed with a grand torchlight parade and fireworks. The number of people present is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000. Trumbull County will poll a big majority for Foster.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN MUSKINGUM COUNTT. ZANESVILLE, O., Oct. 4.—The Kepublicans are making things boom in this city and county. To-night, Col. Churchill, Superintendent of the Ohio fron Company, addressed a large meeting at the works of the Company, in the Sixth Ward, his audience being principally workingmen. At the round-house of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in the Eighth Ward, another

ter.

At Roseville, the Hon. T. O. Beard, of Michigan, and Allen Miller, Esq., of this city, addressed a very large gathering. Gib Atherton spoke there Friday night, and such statements of his as that the Democratic party will never vota another dollar to Hayes' Administration; that the graves of Rabel soldiers should be equally revered with those of Union soldiers, etc., were thoroughly dissected and analyed by Mr. Beard. The Atherton meeting there Friday night broke up in a fight between themselves, the net results of which were two arrests and confinements in the lock-up. The Republicans are boosning at several other places in the county to-night. table lying as quietly as some men do whe wine has been too heady. Dr. Petekity trying to stand on his head in the centre table, and the Dean and the Emeritus Proof Bentelbowism were engaged in yelling at the top of their lungs. At the end of baif an hour, when the janitor mustered up courage enough to open the door and look in, he found the entire Faculty slumbering sweetly. tire Faculty slumbering sweetly.

The next day, when their headaches had worn off, the faculty had assembled in the chapel and adopted the following resolutions, offered by Prof. Steevwilyums, Ph. D.:

BUGENE HALE AT WILMINGTON. WILMINGTON, O., Oct. 4.—The Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine, addressed an enthusiastic audience of over 1,000 people on the political issues this afternoon at the City-Hall.

CHANDLER AND BEATTY AT CLEVELAND. CHANDLER AND BEATTY AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 4.—Senator Zach Chandler and the Hon. John Beatty arrived this evening, from Warren, and addressed in Monumental Park the largest meeting of the campaign hers, fully 6,000 being present. Col. John Hay presided, and, after a few words of introduction, called moon Senator Chandler, who spoke for about half an hour, when he was obliged to stop on account of the condition of his throat; what he had to saw was more stalwart than any other speech delivered here this campaign. He was often loudly applicated.

Gen. Beatty followed with a rattling speech on the Southern question, which drew forth loud applause now and then.

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

STANLEY MATTHEWS. ZANESVILLE, O., Oct. 3.—One of the largest country meetings ever held in this county was addressed to-day at Rix Mills by the Hon. Stanley Matthews. Rix Mills is the centre of a large and prosperous community of farmers, and their presence at this meeting in such large numbers indicates that the farmers are alive to the importance of the campaign.

The distinguished gentleman made a speech of great clearness and power, amid much enthusiasm.

siasm.

Upon arriving in the city this evening, Mr. Matthews expressed great astonishment at the magnitude of the meeting, and said that he felt gratified at the interest the farming community were taking in the contest.

POSTER AND GIRSON.

URBANA, O., Oct. 3.—The Foster rally to-day at St. Paris, the Democratic stronghold of this county, was but a repetition of the ovations reported elsewhere, and indicated that the boom reached into all quarters. Though the Republicans are in the minority there, they are wide awake and pressing their principles upon their neighbors for consideration.

The Hon. Charles Foster and Gen. W. H. Gibson-were the speakers of the day. Mr. Foster arrived at 11 o'clock and held a reception for an hour and a half, during which time fully 1,000 voters manifested their personal interest in "Calico Charlie," by calling, and each shook the future Goyernor's hand. The people came to town in immense delegations, and formed a most imposing procession.

In the afternoon several thousand people assembled in the grove near town, where Mr. Foster spoke an hour and a half, making a splendid

sembled in the grove near town, where Mr. Fos-ter spoke an hour and a half, making a splendid impression, and certainly losing nothing with his Democratic hearers, his arguments in favor of Republican principles being straightforward and convincing, and his manner conservative. Gen. Gibson spoke more than an hour, keep-ing the audience in a roar of laughter, and so intermingling wit and hard, "borseense," as to keep the interest alive and have the most telling effect.

CONNECTICUT.

TESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS. HARTFORD, Oct. 6.-Quite full election returns make it certain that the constitutional dments providing for biennial elections for the Legislature and extending the term of office of Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts to the age of 75 years are overwhelmingly defeated.

The towns generally elected town-officers.
Returns as far as received are encouraging to
the Republicans.

LOUISIANA

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. BATON ROUGE, Oct. 6 .- The Democratic State Convention met at noon, with Louis Texada as temporary Chairman. After appointing a Com mittee on Credentials, a recess was taken till 6 o'clock. The Committee at 6 not being ready to report, a further recess was taken till 8, Wiltz's supporters voting down a proposition to adjourn till morning.

#### ORDERED TO QUIT CANONCHET.

Refusal to Admit Mrs. Sprague's Trustee.

Dispatch to New York Sun.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 4.—Mrs. Sprague's trustee having been refused admission to Canonchet or

Sept. 29 by ex-Gov. Sprague, although he was accompanied by an agent of Mr. Chaffee, trustee of the Sprague estate, Mr. Chaffee addressed the following letter to Mr. Sprague:

the following letter to Mr. Sprague:

OFFICE OF THE A. & W. SPARGUE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 3 EXCHANGE PLACE, PROVIDENCE, Oct. 3, 1879.—The Hon. William Sprague, South Kingstown—Sin: Mr. Guild, on his return from Canonchet last Monday, informed me that you refused to allow him to enter the premises, and that he could not make the inventory of the property of which I assed him to take. This refusal on your part to allow him to enter the premises on my order means, I suppose, that you assume control of the property. This will inform you that I claim control of the property under the deed of trust and assignment, and now ask you to vacate the same forthwith, or spree to allow free access to such person or Lersons as I may order there in the way of business, otherwise I shall take legal measures to possess the same. Yours.

C. Chapper, Trustee and Assignee.

From the friends of Gov. Sprague this explanation of affairs is given. It is probably the

mitted to use an original phrase, I beg to remark that this has been a glorious day for the Republicans of Belmont. Foster and Gibson made their entry into this county to-day. It was the first day meeting held at this point by our party, and even the Democrate concede that it was the first day meeting held at this point by our party, and even the Democrate concede that it was a been as the first first property of the A. & W. Sorague Manufacturing a procession consisting of seven warons and thirty-three voters, and the audience numbered, 600 people, actual count. To-day the procession consisted of ninety vehicles and 201 voters, and the audience was estimated even by Democrats to number 4,000 people. Both the speakers say that the meeting was three times as large as they expected, and no man ever spoke to a more attentive audience. The floral decorations of the town were the finest ever seen hers.

The meeting was held in the fine private grounds of Kelion Hager, Esca, a veteran Renablean, 82 years old. The Hon. Lorenzo Danford was chosen as Freedient. Gov. Foster was very hoarse, having made 106 speeches this exhibit takes with the people. One of his best points was to correct the impression leff bereb bacd, and made an exceed to make himself heard, and made an exceed to make himself to the property together. It is understood that Wm. It is also stated thousand from the statutes generally. He read from the statutes generally. He read from the statutes and showed clearly that Ewing had willfully misstated the law. This bugbear has been doing us harm hers, but Foster's explanation will counteract it. Foster spoke but one bour, and was followed by Gibson, who kept the vast audience in alternate languter and tears for two hours more. Not a person moved during the speaking, and Gibson could have held the crown all might. During the significant of the statutes and showed clearly that Ewing had will be proposed to make held the crown all might. During the significant of the statutes and showed clearly that Ewing had w danation of affairs is given. It is probably the one which will be used in court, if the case ever comes to court. It seems that the house and

Mr. Sprague is the real custodian, an injunction can restrain Mr. Chaffee from acting.

"Caterpillary Detraction."

\*\*Rinderhook Rough Notes.\*\*

The Dean of Pompoonik University rend in a New York paper some time ago that a man is Georgia had greatly improved a watermelon by feeding it sweetened water by means of two bottles and a piece of tape. He firmly believed the yarn, and thought he would embark in the business and secure a niche in the temple of fame by piscing on the market something really worth eating. He borrowed a half gallon of winsky and a couple of pounds of sugar, and mixed them thoroughly. He bore the jug to a convenieut melon-patch, pieked out a plump melon and ran his kuifer biade through its stem. He then took about half a yard of candle-wick, tacked one end in the hole made in the stem and inserted the end of a week the melon had grown fully six inches in length with a corresponding addition of circumference, and the jug was empty. The Faculty was called together last Monday evening by the Dean, who promised them a rare treat. After discussing Prof. Iziksiumis' new theory concerning the philosophy of wind, the Dean hrought out the new watermelon and the smiles of his colaborers in the educational field. He called "Caterpillary Detraction," revealing the methods he had used to improve the colored than's best friend. The family butcher-knife was thrust to the hilt in the neck of the green thrust to the hilt in the neck of the green in good the top of the water. Feeling his chain, and countined to swim with the chain as I could see from the motion of his arms. Several of my brother officers came to see him swimming, of whother offic

THE RAILROADS.

Desoived, Dat de thank uv dis Fakilty is doo 2 de

rowed.

Desolved. Dat it air de dooty uv de Government
max everybodee bi de pattint an' raze de sain

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.

Traveler Broils His Back Over a Slow

Fire, and Describes His Experience. The St. Petersburg Zeitung publishes the fol-

owing account of a suicide recently committed

vise in a state of nudity, its left, hand pressed

ightly upon the region of the heart, and its right and convulsively clutching the hair. The

eyes were wide open, fixed in a glassy death-

stare, and the features distorted with agony.

vaded the room. No wound was perceptible upon the body, but the chest was transversely

arred in several places by dull red stripes. As

soon as the police, accompanied by the local medical officer, had made its appearance on the scene of this horrible tragedy, the corpse was turned over upon its face, when the cause of death became for the first time apparent to the

terror-stricken spectators.

A deep and broad burn was exhibited in the middle of the back, and the solne was found to be completely carbonized. Upon the floor underneath the bedstead were discovered the wicks, embedded in a little block of cold

stearine, of three candles, which had been taken out of the candlesticks and fixed upon the plank-

mg upon a layer of melted grease. Over the bame of these candles Mr. O — bad laid upo the skeleton frame-work of his bedstead and suffered his spine to be slowly consume

until he died. A manuscript, placed uson a table close to the bed, contained not only a resume of the reasons which prompted this unfortunate man to undergo self-inflicted mar-tyrdom, but minute details of the torturing

rocess by which he bad chosen to destroy his

process by which he had chosen to destroy his life. It was written in four languages,—German, Russian, Pollish, and Czechish,—and commenced in a firm, bold handwriting, the last few pages, however, being scarcely legible, having evidently been penaed in dire agony. The first paragraph, in German, ran as Iollows: "I thought it would cease, but it ceases not! So be it, then. Hereby I propose to solve an important question—namely, are suicides in their right senses, or are they the victims of mental aberration? Thus the question is commonly put; but I fancy that it does not touch the real noint at issue. A man makes up his mind to put an end to his life when he finds that he takes no interest in it; when he cannot discover in the whole wide world the feast thing which awakens sympathy in his breat. The question,

Another Passenger Agents' Convention to Be Held.

The Illinois Central Set Going to Build an Evanston Extension.

North and South Roads Running Through the Territories.

THE PASSENGER AGREEMENT. George H. Daniels, Secretary of the Central Association of General Ticket and Passenger Agents, has just issued the following order: Agenta, has just issued the following order:
In accordance with a resolution of the Cincinnati meeting of General Passenger and Ticket Agenta, and a request of some twenty members of this Association, a special meeting of the Central Association is hereby called, to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotal. Chicago, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1879, at 10 a. m. The object of the meeting is as follows:
First—To consider the objections that may be made to articles of agreement drawn up at the Cincinnati meeting, and to revise or remodel them if it is deemed best.

becond—To revise the so-called Cleveland "colonists rate" sheet, adopted last November.
Third—To consider such other matters of general interest as may properly come before the meeting.
A more than common interest is manifested in this meeting, and it is hoped a full attendance will be had.

n the town of Jhitomir under exceptionally apthis meeting, and it is hoped a full attendance will be had.

The agreement referred to above was given in full in Saturday's Tribung. It provides principally for the abolition of the commission system, which has been the curse of the passenger business for the last twenty years. Periodical efforts have been made ever since to abolish this nuisance, but every attempt has thus far proved abortive, owing to the stubbornness of some roads, who thought they would lose their business without orbing the agents and scalpers, for this paving of commissions cannot be considered anything else than bribery. It is no benefit to the traveling public, and the railroads themselves are suffering from it most severely. If the railroads can afford to carry passengers for less than tariff rates, let them give the public the benefit, and not a few sharks. A reduction in rates would certainly induce more people to travel than the efforts of all the outside agents and scalpers combined.

There is an earnest desire on the part of most of the railroads to do away with the system, and a strong effort will no doubt be made at the meeting on the lith to get all the roads to sign the agreement. Last year the attempt to abolish the commission system failed on account of the refusal of the Erie and the Atlantic & Great Western to become parties to the arrangement. As the trunk lines will not be asked to join in this movement because they intend to pool their business, the Erie is no longer a stumblingalling circumstances. A few days ago a welliressed traveler arrived at the Hotel de France of that city, stating that he was Mr. Joseph O—, a Colonial agent, and that he wished to stay a short time in Jhitomir upon business. A room on the second floor of wo or three days in walking about the streets. although the weather was unusually wet and tormy. On the fourth evening be retired to is room early and locked himself in. Next porning he was called at his usual hour, but reurned no answer to the summons. After a good deal of futile knocking and shouting, the otel proprietor became alarmed at his tenant's rotracted silence, and caused the door of he room to be broken open. A terrible spectacle presented itself to the assembled household. Mr. O-'s body was lying on the bare bedstead, from which the mattress and bedclothes had been removed; one of the sheets partly

ment. As the trunk lines will not be asked to join in this movement because they intend to pool their business, the Erie is no longer a stumbling-block in the way of settling the trouble. Thus, if none of the roads that signed last year's agreement have experienced a change of feart sines then, only the opposition of the Atlantic & Great Western will have to be overcome. This road is said to be still opposed to such an agreement as was drawn up at Cincinnati, basing its position in this matter on the ground that such an agreement cannot be maintained ing its position in this matter on the ground that such an agreement cannot be maintained for any length of time, as some of the longer routes will be compelled to offer some extra inducements to get people to take their lines. The managers of the Atlantic & Great Western claim that the only thing that would bring about the desired reform would be to pool the passenger business of all the roads. If the Atlantic & Great Western cannot be brought to terms this time, it is probable that an effort to pool the business will be made. Commissioner Fink is a great advocate of the pooling arrangethe business will be made. Commissioner Fink is a great advocate of the pooling arrangement, and his efforts have always tended in this direction. At his request the various roads are now preparing statements on which such pool is to be based. Of course the roads will be unable to agree upon percentages among themselves, but the three trunk-line arbitrators, who receive \$10,000 a year each for their services, have

A SENSATION EXPLODED. The managers of the Illinois Central Railroad say there is not a word of truth in the statement made by a morning paper Sunday, that they mean to build a road along the lake shore to Evanston. They say they pever contemplated such a thing, as it would be a most foolish enter prise on their part. The local business to and from Evanston is not such as would warrant Lake-Shore Drive. The fact that they intend to build a bridge across the main branch of the river just east of Elevator C has no doubt Instigated that paper in manufacturing the sensa-There was a scheme of this kind on foot about

awakens sympathy in his brent. The question, therefore, is, not whether the suicide be mad or sane, but whether or not be have anything to hope for from life. I hope for nothing in life; but my intellect is perfectly clear. (In Russian.) There is still another question to solve. (In German.) Are suicides cowards? That lover who allowed himself to be dragged to death by a horse before the eyes of his betrothed affords no proof to the contrary. Perhaps he would have cast himself loose from the cords that bound him had it been in his power to do so. That other fellow, who burned himself to death in Odessa, was probably no coward, for he might have thrown away the petroleum lamp, and thus saved his life. Yet his clothes were already on fire, and the straw he was lying upon was smoldering; still he may have wished to escape death, had it been feasible. Now, a burning candle, to the fiame of which the backbone and spinal marrow are exposed, must certainly make an end of life; that cost of death must be attended with atrocious sufferings; and the perprobable that the old files of THE TRIBUNE have been consulted to get up the new sensaproposed to build a road through the shallows some distance east of the Lake-Shore Drive, provided the Lincoln Park Commissioners would pay half of the expense of construction. It was claimed that such a road-bed would act as a breakwater and protect the Lake-Shore Drive from damage. The Lincoln Park Commissioners, however, did not consider the proposition, and the matter has entirely failen through. Sunday rumors have been in circulation lately regarding the object of the Illinois Central in building a bridge across the river. One was that the Illinois Central is after the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, to use it as a connection with their lowa-line. The managers of the road say that this rumor is as groundless as the one that they mean to build a road along the lake shore to Evanston. They have no use for that road, the present connection via Freeport by the Chicago & Northwestern being far superior and less expensive. If they wanted that road they would have made a bid for it when it was sold to John I. Blair a short time ago. The only object in building the bridge was to get to the valuable dock property on the North Side of the river, and obtain a direct connection with the Northwestern, which aiready has its track at the north end of the proposed bridge.

PACIFIC ROADS. proposed to build a road through the shallows

had it been feasible. Now, a burning candle, to
the fiame of which the backbone and spirial
marrow are exposed, must certainly make an
end of life; that cost of death must be attended with atroclous sufferings; and the person inflicting such agony upon himself, having
no power to contend with but his own proper
will and pleasure, can at any moment interrupt the process by the slightest movement of his body. I will submit myself to this
torture. (In Russian.) Should I not succeed in
enduring the pain, the question will be settled,
at least for the present in the sense that suicides are cowards. But if my corpse be found,
exhibiting proof that I have obtained death by
two agencies—by burning candles, as ministering factors, and by my dominant will, which
has not blenched before excruciating torments—
that will be proof positive that men may die
of their own free choice. Let me begin!?

Here the writing became irregular, and progressively more and more illegible. "I arise
from my fiery couch amid hideous sufferings,
out still not so terrible as I had anticipated and
feared. I arise, but not to save myself. No.!
life is as obmoxious to me as ever. But I must
send you (in Czechish), my mother, my father,
a last farewell; my last remembrance, my last
sentiment are dedicated to you! I think also of
those who are the unwitting cause of this my
dreadful death. Unwitting—for they knew not
that their love was indispensible to my life. I
die without their affection, like a fish without
water, like a creature of God without air. My
breath fails me. Farewell! You will follow
me soon. Consideration of your feelings—
you, who alone love me—has prevented me for
a long while from thus putting an end to myself. I cannot do otherwise. It is so easy to
follow the dead. But it would be better were
you to forget me. Think not of me! I am dying—the experiment will succeed—the worst
pains are past. I do not suffer so much pow.
Pain has at length become my friend. (in
German.) I repeat it. I am in the full possession
o The San Francisco Bulletin has the following in regard to the Northern Utah and other Pacific In regard to the Northern Utah and other Pacific roads:

The first named railroad is creeping up rapidly toward the Columbia River. Already 245 miles have been completed from Ogden to Camas Creek, which with thirty miles more just ready to be opened, will make 285 miles. This road opens up the rich contries of Idaho and Montana. The road is conducted by the Union Pacific Campany, which is now in a great measure controlled by Jay Gould. It is remarkable that both the Union and Central Pacific Companies are seeking for independent through connections. One by way of Montana, Idaho, and the Columbia River, the other by way of Santa Fe and the Missouri River. The Southern Utah is also creeping down towards the Colorade River. It is evident that at no distant day there will be a line of railroad from the Colorado to the Columbia. The north and south railroads have attracted less attention because they have been considered as feeders of the main lines. The pushing of the Utah Northern Railroad may stimulate work on the California & Oregon Railroad, which at one time promised to reach the Columbia River at an early day. It is now an important feeder of the Central Pacific, and important also as an independent road. Work will probably be resumed on the Southern Pacific in Arizona in a short time. Work on the eastern or Santa Fe end has been prosecuted steadily at the rate of a mile a day or more.

The completion of the South Coast Pacific Railroad as far as Santa Cruz is now only a question of a few weeks. Whether this road will be extended any farther south is a matter probably only known to those immediately concerned in the construction. It is probable, however, that a Southern Coast road, constructed by one or many companies, will extend down the coast as far as Los Angeles County, and, possibly, as far as San Diego. The growing counties of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara will at ne distant day reach out for these advantages. One can now go from Santa Cruz to Monterey around the head of the bay, about sixty miles,

New York, Oct. 6.—A meeting of the Joint Executive Committee of the trunk lines is to be called within a few days to consider a proposition to pool passenger earnings to and from all competitive points, plans of which have been under discussion for some time. The New York, Lake Erie & Western, New York Central & Hudson River, and Pennsvivania Railroad Companies enjoy special privileges for disposing of tickets to immigrants in Castle Garden. Hitherto they have pooled the business of the Garden, daily dividing the receipts into three equal portions. This morning the employes of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Company received an order requiring them to discontinue the pooling policy, and send their returns of tickets sold daily to the main office.

SHEBOYGAN & FOND DU LAC.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 6.—The citizens of Portage, Wis., having received official notice that no point has as yet been determined upon to which point has as yet been determined upon to which the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Road is to be ex-tended, they have determined to make an energetic effort to secure the location of the line to Baraboo, via Portage. To further the project the Business Men's Association of the city met on Saturday evening and appointed a delegation consisting of ex-Senator L. W. Bar-den, the Hon B. B. Wentrouth G. I. Comlen, the Hon. R. B. Wentworth, G. J. Cox, M. T. Alverson, and Jacob Best to go to Chicago and confer with the Northwestern folks relative to the matter. As Mr. Keep, the President of the Road, will be absent this week, the Comt Road, will be absent this week, the Comt tee will not go forward until the fore par-

ITEMS.

RIOT

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Allegheny Co

Decision of a

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PRITEBURG, Pa., Of Pennsylvanis to-heny County in the lot test cases. The county in the lot test cases, and was

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the Bench unti-the decision County Court,

of residents and I during the riot. The three fourths of the The question of property is not yet neves yet gone in purely a local ques preme Court of the taken. The effect compel the Councilaise immediately have on hand, or be that no other claim.

at no other claims laries of the countily satisfied. The County Com-

much as the riot we of such magnitude irol of the municips To the West Private Parkers Parkers

stroyed by the mot particular property auticonsisted of all destroyed, and its dict and judgmen plaintiffs, and the record to this Cour it oresents are of giffs have no rem most recover, if at May 31, 1841." (P. The law is here "We are charged the wisdom of this say, however, that act is not new." of the English Court takes up that, under the ne adopted in 1874, th This poles, after f against the county, new Constitution vly new instrumer and modification suit the progress laws where deemed the State. The Cottimes as the Legis or repeal it, the law is operative, and e The Court then county under this as operative, and e The Court then county under this at operative, and e the law; that it spreading through that the damage a tion of the State "The argument in has failed to poin were contempted."

841. We are left act was intended

Out of

The Loransport, Crawfordsville & South-western Railfoad was sold at auction in Terre Haute, Oct. 10, under a decree of the United States Circuit Court, to the Vandalia Railroad States Circuit Court, to the vandaha Railroad Company, which connects with it at its southwestern terminus, for \$315,000. Under the terms of the decree the first mortgage bondholders have until the 10th inst. to release the road by the payment of \$250,000 in cash and the remainder in first mortgage bonds. Should they fail to do so, the sale will then be confirmed. The bondholders met recently and appointed a committee to take charge of their terms. pointed a committee to take charge of their interests. A day or two ago the Committee issued a circular cailing upon all bondhoiders to send 15 per cent of the face value of their holdings in cash to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company before the 16th inst. They will receive in return negotiable certificates bearing 7 per cent interest, which, if the necessary amount cannot be raised and the road redeemed, will be convertible after reorganization into 7 per cent first mortrage bonds or cash, as the new Company may elect. They are also asked to deposit their bonds with the same Company for purposes of reorganization.

Company for purposes of reorga The London Times says it has received a special report of the Directors of the Great Western Railway of Canada upon the proposals for a fusion of net receipts of that Company with the Grand Trunk system. The report was with the Grand Trunk system. The report was submitted to an extraordinary general meeting held at London on the 2d of this month. The Grand Trunk desires a fusion of the net receipts of the two companies, and the Great Western offers to pool the gross receipts of competitive traffic, an arbitrator to decide what is competitive traffic, an arbitrator to decide what is competitive and the proportions. The Great Western Company maintains that a fusion of net receipts cannot be carried out without the sanction of the Dominion Parliament, which would not be given; and, moreover, it denies that any material economy will result from fusion on a long route outside the Great Western system, but, on the contrary, a certain loss. The fact is, that unless greater concession is made on both sides there is every probability of the negotiations ending in nothing, like that held on the 12th of October, 1876, when everything promised so well. It is likely there are held on the 12th of October, 1876, when e thing promised so well. It is likely then too many interests bound up in the opera

#### NORDENSKJOLD.

A Strange Corner of the World,

New York Tribune.

It may be some time yet before the full signifisauce of the daring voyage of the Vega along the orth coast of Asia, with reference to navigat s fully known. Prof. Nordenskjold has not yet reported his views upon that point. He has merel told us a few facts. For instance, he says he has discovered that the coast of Siberia west of the Lena is a vast plain, devoid of frees, in the navigation to which an encounter with impenetrable ice-floes is generally to be feared. There are no great islands out to sea there to prevent the wind from driving the ice down toward the land; and there are vast distances where few rivers empty into the Polar Ocean, and, by their warm current, preserve a space of open water along the shore. For several hundred miles in the vicinity of the Lena, however, great rivers pour into the ocean, and large islands lie off to the north-ward, and there is almost no dee along shore. East of the Kolima toward Behring Strait, there are no great rivers, and although the climate is milder and the woodlands creep down almost to the sea, the frozen floes crowd closer to the shore, and in the fall and winter they are liable to bar the way to shipping. They gave Nordenskield great trouble, and on the 27th of Sentember they left him and the 27th of Sentember they left him to the sentember they left him to the sentember they are sent

chained in sould loe a few miles from the opin water month be being feel. They took him there eight weary months. While communicating these facts, the daring Swade has nut yet published his conclusion of the Silterian coast, however, he has at least taken the pains to reveal the interesting nature of the region be has just passed through. When the ice closed in upon the Vega, and left the stont slip enslaved in those northern solitudes, Prof. Nordenskjold wrote a letter to Dr. Oscar Dickson, the main contributor toward the fitting, old of the expedition, describing the scenesion of the contributor toward the fitting, old of the expedition, describing the scenesion of the contributor toward the fitting, old of the history of the world at a new place. The ground there is strewn with worder frein a scientific noint of view. These islands, the new Siberian, open the book of the history of the world at a new place. The ground there is strewn with worder ful fossils. Whole hills are covered with the bones of the mammoth, rhinoceros, horses, ur., blood, othen sheep, etc. The sea washes up ivory upon the shores. In this group is possibly to be found the solution of the question of the sneedstry of the Judian elephant, and important facts with regard to the vertebrates which existed at the time of man's first appearance upon earth. How came borses and sheep in a rection new locked in the fetters of an eternal winter, uninhabited by man, not now supporting animal life in any form, and aimost important facts with regard to the vertebrates which existed at the time of man's first appearance upon earth. How came horses and sheep in a rection new locked in the fetters of an eternal winter, uninhabited by man, not now supporting an unable to solve the question himself; and as suggress that it is of the utmost importance to science to send a light-draught steel steamer to those islands for a thorough exploration, the large profession of the same control of the season of the same control of the same control of the same control

hold of the mast and recent to be a provision not judges.

Ald. Dixon said there ought to be a provision to prevent the purchaser from putting it on the market again.

Ald. Meier (Sixteenth) said the question was an important one, and moved to amend so that the meat should only be used for rendering purchase.

THE LÜMBER ORDINANCE.

The Committee on Fire and Water reported, recommending the amendment of the ordinance governing lumber-yards, by striking out the words "or maintain," so that the ordinance will only apply to the lumber-yards to be hereafter extablished.

only apply to the lumber-yards to be hereafter established.

Ald. Thompson was in favor of the amendment, which he thought would be but simple justice to lumber-dealers.

Aid. Altpeter was opposed to amending the ordinance, and thought it was wise as it was. It had been adopted with a view to compelling lumber-yards to be so located that they would have water at hand in case of fire, and he thought the precaution a necessary one. He would be in favor of granting the lumber-men permits, etc., provided they were in proximity to water with which to arrest fires, but on no other conditions.

other conditions.

Aid. McCaffrey was opposed to the amendment, and thought it would be just as proper to alliow the construction of wooden buildings as it would be to allow millions of feet of lumber

city for the gas it consumes:

SEC. 1. That the Controller be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company, for gas furnished by said Company for street-isurps, public buildings and places, and tunnels, from the lat day of Janusry, A. D. 1879, inclusive, at, and after the rate of \$1.65 per 1,000 cubic feet of gas consumed; providing that in estimating the amount of gas consumed by said street-isurps, no greater amount shall be allowed than four cubic feet per hour per lamp for the entire time designated in the time-table heretofore adopted for the year 1879, excepting that two nights in each month of said year in excess of the hours designated in said time-table may be allowed in case of cloudy weather.

ompany, for resetting broken glass when require provided that the city furnish the glass), clean

ing, lighting, and extinguishing said street lam during the year 1879, nine mills per lamp for each night said lamps are lighted during said year.

night said lamps are lighted during said year.
The ordinance was adopted without discussion by the following vote:
Yeas—Wickersham, Dixon, Sanders, Phelps, Clark, Grannis, Turner, McAuley, Cullerton, McNally, Riordan, Lawier, Parcell, Smyth, Péevey, McNurney, Throop, Swift, Everett, Meyer, Wetterer, McCaffrey, Barrett, Jonas—24.
Nays—Ballard, Altpeter, Eissner, Rawleigh, Knopf, Thompson, Lorenz, Waldo, Meier—9.

THE LUMBER-YARDS.

After refusing to suspend the rules in order that the South Clark street railroad track mat-ter might be taken up, the Council adjourned.

TOPEKA, Kas., Oct. 6.—The Ingalis Investi-gating Committee announced to-day that they-will close the investigation Wednesday. A large number of witnesses were examined to-

day, but the testimony has been of about the

herefore of little value. What is not hearsay

statement is generally contradicted by the accused persons, or explained away in some man-

THE INGALLS INQUIRY.

FOND DU LAC. a to The Tribune.

6.—The citizens of Portlved official notice that no
letermiped upon to which
l du Lac Road is to be exetermined to make an scure the location of the Portage. To further the Men's Association of the evening and appointed a of ex-Senator L. W. Bar-Wentworth, G. J. Cox, M. b Best to go to Chicago

TEMS. Crawfordsville & South-sold at auction in Terre a decree of the United to the Vandalia Railroad nects with it at its souther \$315,000. Under the the first mortgage bonds in the first mortgage bonds of \$250,000 in cash and mortgage bonds. Should the saic will then be conders met recently and apportake charge of their recently and apportake charge of their two ago the Committee gupon all bondholders to face value of their holds farmers' Loan & Trust to 16th inst. They will relable certificates bearing 7 which, if the necessary raised and the road restrible after reorganization cortgage bonds or cash, as ay elect. They are also neir bonds with the same so freorganization. a decree of the United

says it has received a se Directors of the Great Casada upon the proposals receipts of that Company a system. The report was sordinary general meeting so did this month. The es a fusion of the net recompanies, and the Great pool the gross receipts of a ristrator to decide what see proportions. The Great salintains that a fusion of se carried out without the minion Parliament, which wen; and, moreover, it erial economy will result groute outside the Great on the courary, a certain at unless greater concession a there is every probability adding in nothing, like that betober, 1676, when everyell. It is likely there are ound up in the operations to enable this matter just its merits.

ENSKJOLD. rner of the World,
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rith reference to navigation,
Nordenskiold has not yet

on that point. He has merely For instance, he says he the coast of Siberia west plain, devoid of trees, in tich an encounter with imals generally to be feared, all ands out to sea there to ad from driving the the land; and there here few rivers empty into d, by their warm current, pen water along the shore, ad miles in the vicinity of reat rivers pour into the most no ice along shore. rivers, and although the cli-he woodlands creep down the frozen floes crowd e, and in the fall and e to bar the way to ship-ordenskiold great trouble,

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east taken the pains to renature of the region he has
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in the London Standard.
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and intrepud attempts to
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They lived in tents.

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purely a local juestion, an appeal to the Su-preme Court of the United States cannot be taken. The effect of the decision will be to compel the County Treasurer to pay the competition introduction of any money he may mee on hand, or he may hereafter receive, so

have on hand, or he may hereafter receive, so that no other claims can be paid, not even the alaries of the county officers, until this debt is fully satisfied.

The County Commissioners say the decision as severe blow to the county. They think a rebearing should be asked for immediately, in order to gain time until relief can be sought from the Legislature. Unless this be done they say it will be difficult to predict the consequence. Several prominent members of the Legislature unite in the optition that one of two things must be done. The Legislature must either grant relief directly or give Allegheny Coasty power to issue bonds to meet the obligation. They think by pursuing the latter componies with the claimants on favorable thms.

The amount of the claims covered by the de-nice is between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. The graion is considered to be very unfair, inas-sed as the riot was general, not local, and was such marnitude as to put it beyond the con-ol of the municipal or county authorities. To the Western Associated Press. Physburgh Pa., Oct. 6.—An important decis-nof the Supreme Court bearing on the riot

formstrate, re., otc. to an important cersion of the Supreme Court bearing on the riot losses in this city was rendered here to-day. The Court is of opinion, and so decides, that Allegheny County is liable. The opinion, written by Justice Paston, covers thirty-seven large pages, is very comprehensive, and expresses the view of the entire Bench with the exceptions of Instite Sterrett who did not sit on the arm.

Beser will be governed by it.

The document opens as follows: "This is one of the cases brought against Allegheny County to recover damages for property destroyed by the mob during the riot of 1877. The particular property which is the subject of this suit consisted of sixty barrels of whisky, wholly destroyed, and its value not disputed. A verdict and judgment were had in favor of the plaintiffs, and the defendants have removed the record to this Court for review. The questions it presents are of grave importance. The plaintiffs have no remedy in common law. They must recover, if at all, by virtue of the act of May 31, 1841." (P. L. 415.)

The law is here recited. The decision says: "We are charged with no duty of vindicating the wisdom of this legislation. It is proper to any, however, that the principle embodied in the set is not new." A full recital of similar acts of the English Parliament follows, and the Court takes up the argument of the county that, under the new Constitution of the State, adouted in 1874, the law of 1841 is inoperative. This point, after full consideration, is decided trainst the county, the Court holding that the new Constitution was not intended as an eptirally bew instrument, but simply an alteration and modification of the edd Constitution, to suit the progress of the age, and change the law shere deemed essential to the weifare of the State. The Court decides that until such times as the Legislature may change, modify, or repeal it, the law of 1841 under all decisions is operative, and enabled to stand."

The Court then reviews the Hability of the county under this act, the point having been made by Allegheny County that the present case was not such as were coutemplated by the framers of the act of 1841 the intervention of the State authorities. The Court says: "The argument upon this branch of the case has failed to point out just what kind of riots were consemplated by the framers of the act of 1841, we are left to infer, however, that the act was intended to apply only to rif

for a broken window, and denied where an entire building is ascked and burned? We have been furnished with no answer to these grave questions which confront us instantly upon any attempt to give the act of 1841 the narrow construction eistined for it."

As regards the intervention of the State military, the Court says: "We see no evidence of any acrous attempt upon the part of the local authorities to suppress it at the time of its commencement. A recele attempt was made by the Sheriff, resulting in the enrollment of some half dozen deputies. But there was no proclamation calling apon the body of the county to come to his assistance in preserving the public pear. No one doubts at this day that if a proper effort had been made at the proper time has nob could have been held in check. No case doubts that it would have been, had the climas of the county realized that they were responsible for the loss." But this act of the Assimbly, folded away among the pamphlet law, was probably forgotten or overlooked even by those who knew of its existence. In the end, the mob that had defied the military power was but down, in the main, by the civil authorities, after the citizens had been aroused by a sense of common danger. The law will not lolerate the spectacle of a great city lowing on with indifference while property to the value of millions is being destroyed by a map. To prevent just such occurrences was one of the state whee called upon rendered its authories, after the citizens had been aroused by a map. To prevent just such occurrences was one of the state whee called upon rendered its authories and sent a portion of its military to he seems did not absolve the county from its implied obligation to preserve the peace, nor from its responsibility for a neglect of that duty. Were it otherwise it might be the interest of a municipality to increase the size of the not.

"It was further objected that where an insurroad is by reason of its nature and extent
road the power of the local authorities to
sticipate or sundue, a county cannot be held
this for loss of property destroyed during and
consequence of it.

The Court decides the word 'insurrection'
insplicable here. It was a mob and nothing

li a provided by the eighth section of the law of 1841 that no person or persons shall be smilled to the benedits of this act, if it shall appear that the destruction of his or their proper conduct. The Court reviews this point of the county at length:

"It is not pretended that the losers did any impages cat. They were hundreds of miles

RIOT DAMAGES.

Alleghenv County, Pennsylvania, is Given a Load of Them at Law.

Decision of a Test Case Arising Out of the Riots of 1877.

The Supreme Court of the State Affirms a Judgment Against the Gounty.

A Comprehensive Review of the Law Applying to the Law Applying to the Law Applying to the Case, what are to the face of the disastifaction produced the representation as a set for which settler the County Officials.

The Supreme Court of the State Affirms a Judgment Against the Gounty.

A Comprehensive Review of the Law Applying to the Case, what are to the responsible but it is said that the County of the Law Applying to the Case, what are to the face of the disastifaction produced the representation as a set for which settler the County officials.

The Supreme Court of the State Affirms a Judgment Against the Gounty.

A Comprehensive Review of the Law Applying to the Case, what are to the face of the disastifaction produced the representation and the county of the Case, who will not take his seat of the strikes and the range of the representation and was concurred in by the entire face of the property of restore, and was concured in by the entire face of the property of the County. The decision fixes the sead with the exception of Justice Sterrett, the Cat was a state of the Pittaburg to the county. The decision being adverse to the County of t

be said to have a situs. It is situated wherever it may happen to be for the time being. It re-quires no strain to bring the property in ques-tion within the letter and spirit of the act of 1841. On the contrary it would require a wrenching of the law to hold that the act did not apply. Upon all the points presented the law is against the county. The judgment, therefore, must be affirmed."

GEN. GRANT.

His Reception at Merced, Cal. San Francisco, Oct. 6.—Gen. Grant and party arrived at Merced this evening en route from Yosemite. A reception was tendered him by the citizens, and an address of welcome pre-sented, followed by a ball.

WASHINGTON BOULEVARD. Corporation-Counsel Adams yesterday sent to the Mayor an opinion as to the legality of the vashington street boulevard ordinance. The opinion quotes largely from the opinion of the attorney of the West Park Commissioners, which has already been printed, and takes issue with it on the question of the right of the city to close Union rank to vehicles, contending that it has that power at discretion, but that it cannot The Court is of opinion, and so decides, that Allegheny County is liable. The opinion, written by Justice Paston, covers thirty-seven large pages, is very comprehensive, and expresses the view of the entire Bench with the exceptions of Justice Sterrett, who did not sit on the argument, and of the new Justice, Green, who will not take his seat until November. The case in which this decision is rendered is the County of Allegheny, plaintiff in error, vs. John Gibson, Son & Co., defendants in error. This case, with others, was tried in Beaver County, having been critical there from this county, and was destined there from this county, and while the opinion is written in this case, other similar cases tried at Beaver will be governed by it.

The document opens as follows: "This is one of the cases brought against Allegheny County to recover damages for property decounty decounty for the parts of washington street by the Board of lying east and west of Union Park, the Counci may, by another ordinance, consent to such selec-tion and taking.

Acting upon this opinion and the Mayor's suggestions on the subject, it is highly probable that the original ordinance will be amended, but it is not likely that anything will be done until the West Park Board has taken some action, or indicated what they propose to do.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS. Mand Clark, a prostitute, living at No. 192 West Madison street, last night attempted to commit suicide by taking an ounce of laudanum. Dr. Graham, who attended her, pumped

her out, and thinks she will recover. The tracklayers on the North Side street railway were busily engaged at an early hour this morning in putting in a new switch at the junction of Chicago avenue and North Clark street. There will be no interruption to travel on the latter thoroughfare, but the Chicago avenue traffic will be carried via the North Wells street line, which takes on and delivers its passengers at the Briggs House on Randolph street. This interruption to the old order of things will only last till noon to day.

At 7:30 last evening burglars attempted to enter the office of J. D. Cutter & Co., dealers in embroidered goods, on the second floor of No. 169 Madison street. They forced open the door of Dr. Sykes office with a jimmy, and then by carrying along the cornier on the outside of the crawling along the cornice on the outside of the building, they succeeded in reaching the window opening into the office, and forced them opens. The place was robbed only last Saturday night of \$200 worth of goods, and a watchman who has since been in the place frightened them off. No arrests.

Disorderly rows were the order of yesterday. Early in the morning Samuel Gilbert, a colored porter in the Gault-House barber-shop, while sweeping out the place, was assaulted by a couple of ruffians, who beat him severely. He kept backing into the shop until he got hold of a razor, and with this weapon he put his assailants to dight, cutting one of them named harry Waish quite severely on the arm. Waish and he were both arrested.

cutting one of them named Harry Walsh quite severely on the arm. Walsh and he were both arrested.

Along during the day there was a free fight in the Centennial beer saloon, just opposit the Gault Honse. The police took a hand in it, and several heads were cracked. Only two of the contestants, Michael Drew and William Freeman, were arrested. In the evening there was another serions row in the same locality. Some roughly-dressed fellow, under the infinence of bad liquor, passed along insulting every one with whom he came into contact. Cost. Ben Alison, the keeper of one of the gin-mills in the block, knocked some of the concelt out of him, it is said, by nitting him a violent blow in the face with a heavy chair. The fellow laid senseless upon the sidewalk until a policeman came along and carted him off to the station. He was either too drunk or too badly hurt to give his name, and went down-stairs spitting out teeth which had been dislocated by the blow.

Later in the evening E. L. Bortree, an alleged commission merchant, while out upon a soree, was violently assaulted at the corner of Madison and Halsted streets, by a flashily-attired fellow giving the name of George Brown. Bortree's face was badly bruised and cut. Both were arrested. Still later there was quite a rumpus on West Randolph street, near Jefferson, and a half-dozen of the contestants were run into the station.

The South Division was not a whit behind. Late at night Thomas Horn insisted on getting a drisk in McKenna's saloon, at No. 809 Archer avenue, but was refused owing to his besotted condition. When one of the immates, Thomas Rafferty, advised him to go home, he struck him in the face with a beer class, cutting him severely in the right cheek. Horn was arrested by Officer Kurth.

AN ELOPEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 7.—The adopted daughter, aged 16 years, of one of our best-known citizens, eloped the other day with a young man named James McGee, a well-digger. They were hid two days, when McGee was arrested by Sheriff Forstmever. He was placed under \$500 boods, and in default of which was lodged in jail until the sitting of the Grand Jury in December.

THE COUNCIL.

Controller's Statement of City Finances Oct. 1.

The Mayor Pronounces the Washington Boulevard Ordinance Fatally

Venders of Diseased Heat Allowed to Sell the Same to the Highest Bidder.

Adoption of the Ordinance Fixing the Price of Gas.

The Council held a regular weekly meeting last evening, Ald. Lawier in the chair, and all present except Stauber and McCormick.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, stating that the city could not exchange its property at Oak and State streets, but could vacate it and use it for street purposes.

The document was referred to the Committee

on Streets and Alleys, N. D. A communication was read from the Department of Public Works, complaining of the insufficiency of the ordinance recently passed in reference to abating water taxes in certain cases, and recommending the adoption of a substitute, which was submitted, which was intended to give the Commissioner discretionary

power, etc.

Ald. Dixon said it was necessary to pass the ordinance in order to enable the Commissioner to carry out the Intention of the Council embodied in the previous ordinance.

Ald. Phelps said it reached further than charitable institutions. Any one who represented

Ald. Phelps said it reached further than charitable institutions. Any one who represented himself as too poor to pay would get water free. That was too sweeping.

Ald. Dixon said there were many cases where the Health Department reported poor people should have water. The ordinance gave the Department of Public Works discretionary power in such instances.

Ald. Throop hoped it would not pass. The city was not a charitable institution. The ordinance had better go to a committee, to see what effect it would have on the income from water rents. He moved that it be sent to the Judiciary Committee.

It was so referred.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT. The Controller sent in his report for September, which was as follows:

Amount of money actually in the City Treasury at close of books Sept. 30, 1879, \$1,540,742; less close close of books Sept. 30, 1879, \$1,540,742; less close close

warrants drawn and payable on demand, not yet presented, \$18, 494; net balance, \$1, 522, 247.

Apportioned and credited as follows, viz.:

Water Fund, \$333, 546; special assessments, \$50, 431; City-Hail Fund, old account, \$229; Jonathan Burr Fund, \$21, 218; Police, Life, and Health Insurance Fund, \$161; School Funds, \$36, 125; General Sinking Fund, \$672; River Improvement Sinking Fund, \$103; Seweraye Sinking Fund, \$334; School Sinking Fund, \$634; General Fund, old account, \$21, 496; general taxes, 1873, \$97; general taxes, 1874, \$4, 346; Board Public Works, old account, \$2, 827; Water-Tax Fund, old account, \$2, 832; Sewerage Fund, old account, \$2, 832; Sewerage Fund, old account, \$3, 833; Public-Library Fund, old account, \$3, 833; Public-Library Fund, old account, \$4, 833; Public-Library Fund, old account, \$4, 833; Public-Library Fund, \$10, 648; School-Tax Fund, \$6, 762; Sewerage Tax Fund, \$1, 588; Department Public Works, \$43, 964; School-Tax Fund, \$2, 767; Sewerage Tax Fund, \$1, 834; Bepartment Public Works, \$45, 964; School-Tax Fund, \$2, 877; Street-Lamp Fund, \$67; Indebtedness Fund, \$1, 864; General Fund, 1877, \$8, 870, 182; Fire Department Fund, \$87; Sewerage Fund, \$11, 534; Department Fund, \$87; Sewerage Fund, \$11, 534; Department Fund, \$87; Sewerage Fund, \$11, 534; Department Fund, \$87; Sewerage-Tax Fund, \$3, 680; City-Hall Fund, \$14, 985; General Fund, \$15, 887; Public-Library Fund, \$1, 57; Sewerage-Tax Fund, \$3, 680; City-Hall Fund, \$14, 985; General Fund, \$15, 887; Stool-Tax Fund, \$3, 680; City-Hall Fund, \$14, 985; General Fund, \$15, 887; Stool-Tax Fund, \$3, 887; Public-Library Fund, \$1, 507; Sewerage-Tax Fund, \$10, 347; Department Fund, \$87; Public Works, \$36, 972; School-Tax Fund, \$87; Public Works, \$38, 972; School-Tax Fund, \$87; Public Library Fund, \$2, 506. Total, \$1, 522, 247.

Amound of warranta drawn against the several appropriations for the current fiscal warrants drawn and payable on demand, not yet presented, \$18,494; net balance, \$1,522,247.

Ald. Ballard said he never heard of a lumberyard taking fire, or burning anything up. It
was the houses that followed them up that were
dangerous, and not the yards.

Other gentlemen spoke pro and con, and
finally the report—or arpendment—was lost by
the following vote, nineteen votes being required to adopt it:

Yeas—Wickersham, Dixon, Ballard, Phelps,
Clark, Grannis, Collerton, Purcell, Smyth,
Yeas—Wickersham, Collerton, Purcell, Smyth,
Everett, Knopf, Thompson, Waldo—18.
Nays—Sanders, Turner, McAuley, Altpeter,
McNally, Riordan, Lawier, McNurney, Lorens,
Meyer, Wetterer, Meier, McCoaffrey, Barrett,
Jonas—15.

GAS, Amount of warrants drawn against the several appropriations for the current fiscal year during the month of September, 1879: 

 Guring the month of September, 1879:
 3,689

 General Fund, 1879.
 \$9,689

 Fire-Department/Fund, 1879.
 29,772

 Sewerage Fund, 1879.
 6,394

 Department Public Works, 1879.
 41,310

 Police Fund, 1879.
 35,553

 Public-Library Fund, 1879.
 4,204

 Sewerage Tax Fund, 1879.
 37,138

 School-Tax Fund, 1879.
 13,573

Warrants issued the year previous, or in for-

\$1, 142, 620 A communication was received from the Con-troller, inclosing an ordinance authorizing the investment of money belonging to the Burr Fund in county 5 per cent bonds. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES. Ald. Cullerton, by consent, introduced a report of the Judiciary Committee in reference to the appointment of committees,—the Council to do it. Concurred in.

On his motion, Ald. Wickersham took the places left vacant by the resignation of Ald. WASHINGTON BOULEVARD. The following communication was received from the Mayor:

GENTLEMEN: On the 29th day of September you GENTLEMENT: On the 29th day of September you passed an ordinance entitled "An ordinance consenting that the West Fark Commissioners may improve, etc. West Washington street." This ordinance was passed in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State approved April 9, 1879. The first section of said act provides "that such connection or improvement shall embrace only such street or streets as are necessary to form one continuous improvement." West Washington street cannot form one continuous improvement. The street ends at Ogden avenue, on the east side of Vunion Fark, and commences again at Ashiand avenue, on the west side of said park, considerably north of the intersection with Ogden avenue, it is, in my opinion, fatal to the legality of the ordinances. It is, I know, claimed that said park being of the same character as such improvement, and having a driveway through it, gives the continuity required by the law. But it must be remembered that said park is wholly under the control of the city, and cannot be cassed, in whole or in part, to the control of the Park Commissioners. The driveway now through it may be closed by the city at any time, and it should, in my opinion, be closed. Small, intramura parks are for the benefit of pedestrians, and particularly of women and children. The fact that it can be closed precludes the possibility of its being a part of the continuous improvement contemplated by the law. The city has not by this ordinance attempted to pass to the Commissioners to control of any part of the park, and could not if it wished.

If the Council be earnest in its desire to make Washington street a boulevard, as contemplated by the ordinance, I would most respectfully recommend that it pass an amendment consenting to the passing of so much of Ogden, Warren, and Ashiand avenues as may be necessary to make the whole improvement continuons. If this be not control of any part of the park, and could not if it he was not of any further legislation to render the ordinance. By adding the past passed an ordinance entitled "An ordinance con-senting that the West Park Commissioners may improve, etc., West Washington street." This

ds, and it was. WEST CHICAGO AVENUE HORSE-CARS. Ald. Knopf, by consent, introduced a petition of property-owners favoring it, and an ordinance authorizing the West Division Street-Railway Company to lay down a double track on Chicago avenue, from Milwaukee avenue to Hoyne street, and to pave the space between the tracks with cobblestones.

They were referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division.

Ald. Mallory, by consent, offered the follow-Resolved. That whenever it becomes the duty of the Commissioner of Health, under the law, to condenn and confiscate diseased meats it shall be the duty of said Commissioner to cause the meats oconfiscated to be sold to the highest and best bidder for cash, the proceeds of such sale to be turned over to the City Treasurer.

Aid. Throop wanted it to go to the Committee on Health and County Relations.

Aid. Mallory moved that the rules be subpended.

The motion was agreed to, -veas 23, nays 7, Ballard, Phelps, Riordan, Purcell, Emyth,
Eiszner, Throop.

Aid. Peevey moved to insert "sour and tainted" before meats. Accepted.

Ald. Smyth said it was an outrage on the public to allow such meats to be sold.

Ald. Peevey contended that the proceeds
should not be taken from the poor butchers.

Ald. Throop asked if the money would not be
taken from them if it was put into the city
Treasury.

Ald. Peevey said the owners ought to have
the privilege of selling sour hogs, but not for
food.

Ald. Turner hoped the resolution would pass.
Until lately bad meat was condemned at the
slaughter-houses, and the Inspector saw it go
into the tanks, but now all the bad meat was
concentrated at the Jackson street market for
the benefit of the dead-animal contractor.
There were men who had tanks who would pay
a larger price than the rendering people. Outside parties should have a chance to get the
stuff for a price. It should not go into the
hands of a corporation for nothing.

Ald. Wickersham said if there was any possibility of the diseased meat getting into the
hands of the poor the resolution should not be
passed. The health of the people was paramount to everything. It looked to him as if
the resolution would enable bad men to get
hold of the meat and retail it to those who were
not judges.

Ald. Dixon said there ought to be a provision

Something of a Row in the Socialist Camp.

Disgusted with the Recent Convention a New One Asked For.

Republican Ward Clubs Organizing for the Campaign.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Socialistic Labor party met last eve of the Socialistic Labor party met last evening at No. 55 Fifth avenue, T. J. Morgan presiding. In the line of miscellaneous business, the Treasurer reported that the collection at the Convention the other night included a counterfeit 10 cent piece. The Treasurer was pleasantly instructed, in one and the same breath, to make the loss good, and to take the offending dime and buy himself a "campaign cigar."

At this point the Committee called upon the editor of the Arbeiter-Zeitung for a personal statement regarding some editorial utterances in criticism of Saturday night's Convention, and put the reporters under a pledge of secrecy

and put the reporters under a pledge of secrecy as to what was said on pain of being bounced it they didn't promise to keep mum. The reader need not go far, however, in his perusal of what

the meat should only be used for rendering purposes.

This was agreed to.
Ald. Phelips thought "it was all wrong. He didn't believe the city should take the money of the butchers. If there was no other way of gotting it, they ought to let the cash go."

Ald. McNally could see no justice in taking the property of a man under an ordinance, selling it, and putting the proceeds should go to the owner. He moved to strike out City Treasurer and insert owner. Accepted.

The resolution, as amended, was then passed, | yeas, 28; nays, 6—Ballard, Clark, Smyth, Eiszner, Throop, and Swift.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE LUMBER ORDINANCE. need not go far, however, in his perusal of what followed the explanation—and as to which no secrecy was imposed—to divine what the trouble was all about. The proceedings, after the reportorial disabilities, so to speak, were removed, ran on about as follows:

A communication was received from Benjamin Subley, notifying the Committee of his withdrawal from the party, and inclosing his red card by way of showing that he was a member in good standing.

The Chairman, in a white heat, remarked that the communication had no business before the Committee; and if he wasn't in the chair he would move a vote of censure.

Nobody took the hins, however, to apply the censure.

Nobody took the hint, nowever, to apply the censure.

After listening to a lot of uninteresting ward reports, one Stern, having expressed his disgust with the action of Saturday night's Convention, moved that the Committee call a new one. He was warmly supported by Mr. Blum, who charged that improper influences had been used, and a weak ticket nominated as the result.

had been used, and a weak ticket nominated as the result.

A Mr. Brown supported the ticket, and made the curious and unnecessary suggestion that, if their candidate for County Treasurer was elected, the banks would give his bond, for the reason that they would make interest on the county deposits.

Mr. Schilling scented the trouble from afar, and detected the first evidences of it in the remarks of Mr. Stern, as representing the Sixteenth Ward. In his opinion, however, the Main Section alone was competent to tackle the matter, and he moved, as an amendment, that a meeting of that body be called for that specific purpose.

Mr. Weck moved, as an amendment, to refer to the Branch Sections.

Mr. Hurth brought down a good deal of wrath upon his head by attributing the dissatisfaction with the ticket to the jealousy of the Germans, who hadn't enough of a whack at the nominations. He credited the capitalistic tendencies of the editors of the Arbetler-Zaitung with having worked up some of the present dissension, and stated that no such trouble had ever occurred before, when the paper was run by out-and-out original Socialists. He attacked the convention system in general; wanted it replaced by something these wouldn't be a mere puppet-show,—got in a parting shot at one whom he alluded to as "that infernal Greenhut," but kicked vigorously against changing the ticket.

In the midst of further talk, Mr. Peterson objected to Davoust, a candidate on the ticket, for the reason that, according to Ald Stauber, he had gone to Carter Harrison and asked for an office. it would be to allow millions of feet of lumber to be piled at will.

Aid. Waldo was in favor of the amendment. Chicago owed much of what it was to the lumber interest, and the enforcement of the existing ordinance would drive a large business out of the city. Other lines of business were not required to get "permits," and he could not see the justice of an exception being made in the case of the lumber dealers.

Aid. Throop thought the amendment should be adopted, and said that the original ordinance was never intended to apply to yards existing at the time, but simply to govern the creating of new yards. at the time, but simply to govern the creating of new yards.

Aid. Meier opposed the amendment with a cry against monopolies.

Ald. Phelps said he had been opposed to the ordinance when adopted, and he was now in favor of the amendment. He was astonished to find certain persons constantly trying to cripple the business interest, and he could not understand what they meant.

Ald. Ballard said he never heard of a lumberward taking fire, or burning anything up. It

one of the privates wanted to know if it wasn't allowable to ask for a job when a man was out of work.

"Not of a politician," shouted Hurth; "lay down and die first."

"Damfidie," said the private, in an undertone

rison. That settled it.

Mr. Weck said something about having candidates more solid and more representative than those recently nominated, and worked up his idea about referring the matter to the branches, with instructions to report to the Mats Services.

Main Section.

Mr. Hurth kicked at all this, and ridiculed the talk about putting up business-men, when the principles of the party were against business-men and capitalists. The men to nominate were pure Socialists, whether they were elected

the party had yet nominated, intimating that it looked as if its weakness was the result of crookedness, or the "corrupt influences," they furture explained, exerted by outsiders on the virtuous insiders, just as their paper had put it. The Chairman agreed with Mr. Weck's suggestion, that the ticket be pint before the branch sections for ratification or rejection immediately. The branches could report to the Main Section; and, if the latter ratified it, the party should support it, and any member of the party who didn't support it should be bounced.

After some little further ratif, the amendment referring the row to the branches was adopted, and orders were given for meetings of the Sections as soon as possible. The probability is that Organizer Schilling will call them during the week. It was further ordered that, in the meantime, all other meetings should be suspended,—for the reason, obviously, that while the ticket hangs between earth and heaven no body can be expected to become very enthusiastic in its support.

Having shifted the row over to the branch sections temporarily, the meeting adjourned.

THE UNION VETERANS. THEIR PURPOSES AND PLANS.

The Union Veteran Club held an adjourned meeting last evening in their clut-room at the Grand Pacific Hotel. There was a large attendance, with L. F. Jacobs in the chair.

The Committee on Political Action reported through H. F. Hawks that they had effected the complete organization of auxiliary clubs in the Second, Third, Fifth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards. They had also agreed on the fol-

the Council not being under that order of business.

Ald Cullerton claimed that he had made a motion, not offered a resolution.

The Chair stuck to his opinion.

Ald. Cullerton appealed, but Lawler was sustained by 19 to 15.

Ald. Rawleigh moved to reconsider the vote on the lumber ordinance.

The motion was lost,—yeas 16, nays 17, as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham. Dixon, Ballard, Phelos, Clark, Grannia, Cullerton, Peevey, Elszner, Throfon, Swift, Rawleigh, Everett, Knopf, Thumpson, Waldo—16.

Nays—Sanders, Turner, McAuley, Alspeter, McNaily, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Smyth. McNurney, Lorenz, Meyer, Wetterer, Meier, McCaffroy, Barrett, Jonas—17.

After refusing to suspend the rules in order

promote the success and welfare of the Republican party.

Fourth—They to hold themselves in readiness like true soldiers to act as ballot-box guards, ticket poddiers, or discharge any other duty that the exigencies of the campaign might require.

Fifta—The Chairmen of the oiferent ward associations to send to Comrade John T. Pratt, the Secretary of the Committee on Political Action, at the Veteran Club-room, at the earliest moment, a complete list of their officers and a roster of their members, and any additional names which may thereafter be added to the original roster.

The report was adopted.

following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Union Veteran Club of Chickgo that any member or members who oppose the politics of the Republican party, either at the ballot-box or elsewhere, are considered as our political enemies, and are requested to withdraw from being members of the Club.

Gen. Martin Beem, of the Committee to arrange for the reception of Gen. Grant, reported that the Committee had done nothing, as they were awaiting some decisive action on the bart of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. It had, however, become apparent that many peo-

of the Society of the Army of the remeases. It had, however, become apparent that many peo-ple, not members of the Club, would attempt to take part as such members, and he suggested that badges be required to indicate member-

ner.

Subpænas duces tecum were issued for the Cashiers of the Empire National Bank, Osage City Bank, Onid's Bank, and Atchison & Topeka Bank, commanding their presence, with books of their respective banks. Several witnesses, among them ex-Gov. Anthony, were announced as in contempt.

Medical Kettle-Drums.

It needs no medical kettle-drums to aid in proclaiming the virtues of Kidney-Wort. The worst kidney or liver difficulties yield to its efficacy, and as a remedy for piles or charging resumatism, it has no equal. Sold by all drassists.

members.

The case of Peter McGee was first taken up and disposed of without much difficulty. H. F. Hawkes. Capt. Curtis, Maj. W. C. Carroll, and Jacob Gross were appointed a committee to present charges and prepare for his court-martial. Col. Roberts then brought up the case of J. T. Pratt, whom he charged with treachery to the Club and party at the late election in the First Ward.

Club and party at the late election in the First Ward.

He offered a resolution that the Club take the necessary steps for his expulsion, premising the resolution with the statement that Pratthad, although a member of the Committee on Political Action, voted the Democratic ticket and assisted in the irregular voting by which the defeat of the Republican candidate was

the defeat of the Republican candidate was insured.

After excited speeches by almost all those present, and a general discussion, the resolution was tabled.

Col. Roberts was instructed to present definit written charges, and expressed his ability to accomplish the task and turnish the proof. He would show, he said, that Pratt had received \$10 from the Committee on Political Action, which he had used to aid the Democratic ticket.

After some further desultory talk as to the details of the coming court-martial and much reference to the by-laws, the Club adjourned.

WARD MEETINGS.

MARD MERTINGS,
second.

A regular weekly meeting of the Second Ward.
Republican Club was held last evening at No.
573 State street, Mr. E. R. Bliss presiding. Mr.
M. C. Kearns asked whether the Irish-American
Republican Club of the ward was to be recognized. No settlement of the question was had
at that time, and the members of the Ulub romained in their places. Seme minor business
was transacted, and a number of names were
added to the roll.

was transacted, and a number of names were added to the roll.

Mr. Kearns moved that the Executive Committees of the Ward Club and the Irish-American Republican Club of the ward hold a joint session to determine the terms upon which members of the latter organization could be admitted to the Ward Club. The motion was unanimously adopted, and the conference will be had on Friday evening. The meeting then adjourned.

ing. The meeting then adjourned.

SIXTH.

A number of Republicans of the Sixth Ward met last evening at No. 589 Blue Island avenue for the purpose of forming an auxiliary club, the meeting-place of the regular Club being some distance from the voters of this section. Henry Valk was chosen Chairman, and John Vanderpool, Jr., Secretary. Mr. Vanderpool, Sr., stated the object of the meeting, and, after some debate, it was resolved that the Club be permanently organized. Several names were placed on the roll, and a committee appointed by the chair, consisting of Messrs. Weber, Hickey, and Vanderpool, Sr., were instructed to proceed at once to the meeting of the regular Club, at No. 773 South Haisted street, and report the fact of the organization of the auxiliary club. The Club then adjourned, subject to the call of the Secretary.

then adjourned, subject to the call of the Secretary.

A meeting of the Sirth Ward Republican Club was held at No. 772 South Haisted street last evening for the purpose of leorganizing for the coming campaign. Mr. Louis Hutt, the President of last year's Club, called the meeting to order and made a brief speech, in which he said the Republican party of this ward had lost strength on account of the Socialistic element in it. He said the Republican party had given the country a good Government and a sound currency. He called for the nomination of a President for the Club. After a vigorous declination, Mr. Hutt was re-elected to the position. Ex-Ald. Lodding was elected Secretary, but declined to serve. The former Secretary, Mr. William Luderwig, was re-elected, but declined to serve. He was overruled and compelled to act.

A committee of five was appointed by the Chair to select Vice Presidents from each precinct in the ward.

The Committee retired to deliberate and Mr. cinct in the ward.

The Committee retired to deliberate, and Mr. Wolff, candidate for County Commissioner, addressed the meeting. Mr. John Lussem also spoke, and called attention to the fact that the President of the Club, Mr. Louis Hutt, had refused several committees to allow his name to

fresident of the Cuto, art. Louis fact, had re-fused several committees to allow his name to be used as a candidate for County Treasurer, or as a candidate for County Commissioner. Such modesty, be thought, was commendable. He counseled care in the selection of candidates, and discretion in the conduct of the affairs of the ward.

Mr. John Vanderpool, from a committee of the Sixth Ward Auxiliary Club, which had a meeting last evening, reported that the meeting had organized with the Vice-President of the Central Club as Permanent Chairman. G. Tegtmeyer was elected Treasurer of the Ward Club.

Ward Club.
On account of the inability of Mr. Luderwig to act as Secretary, Mr. Vanderpoot was elected Secretary of the Club. An Executive Committee was selected as follows: John S. Hair, John Weber, Joseph Kiel, Jacob Kakuska, C. R. Lott, W. Luderwig, and F. Zuttermeister.
The meeting adjourned to meet again next Saturday evening in the north end of the ward. Ward Club.

The Fourteenth Ward Republican Club held a special meeting in Lachner Hall, No. 630 Milwaukee avenue, last evening, Vice-President W. J. Hamilton presiding, and J. M. Marks acting as Secretary.

W. J. Hamilton presiding, and J. M. Marks acting as Secretary.

The election of new members to the Club was the first business in order, and seventeen names were added to the roll.

Mr. Marshall moved that a special committee, consisting of one man from each precinct of the ward, and one at large, be appointed to agree upon names to suggest to the Club at a future meeting for an Executive Committee.

After two or three amendments, the original motion prevailed, and the Chair appointed as such Committee the following gentlemen:
Louis Hertz, from the First Precinct; John Olson, from the Second; Mr. Kiehlhotz, from the Third; Mr. Eckhart, from the Fourth; F. Albrecht, from the Fifth; Mr. Van Vlissingen, from the Seventh; Mr. McLinden, from the Eighth; Louis Harz, from the Ninth; W. Edbrook, from the Tenth; and Paul Fischer, at large.

brook, from the Tenth; and Paul Fischer, at large.

The Committee retired, and in a short time returned and announced a list of names, which were acted upon by the Club. The result was the election of the following upon the Executive Committee, the list not being completed last night: First Precinct, John Newton and Ed Baxter; Second Precinct, Earl Wicken and Paul Steensland; Third Precinct, E. Diebled's and George Bohlfs; Fourth Precinct, Mick Eckhart and Henry Bartels; Fifth Precinct, Fred Albricht; Seventh Precinct, A. M. J. Van Vissingen and Nick Ludwig; Eighth Precinct, Tom Marshall and J. J. McGrath; Ninth Precinct, Lawrence Carpenter and Louis Harz; Tenth Precinct, W. S. Edbrook and Aug Wendel.

evening.

It was decided that the Executive Committee should be empowered to fill all vacancies in that body.

After settling a few other matters of detail, the Club adjourned to next Thursday evening.

strangers who have been attracted by the Velle

Profets procession, which is to take place to-morrow night. Beds of every description are at a premium, and, if present prospects hold good, to-morrow will see the greatest crowds that ever gathered in St. Louis. Over forty ex-

cursion trains will be run in addition to the

THE VEILED PROFETS. Sr. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6.—The city is uncomfortably full to-night, owing to the influx of

LITROGRAM.

Jacobs' Wonderful Invention a Long Way in the Lead.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Bankers, and Professional Men Generally Indorse It,

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE SOCIALISTS.

purpose.

Mr. Weck moved, as an amendment, to refer

tone.
Mr. Bedott, a Frenchman, defended Davoust, his countryman, and offered to bet \$100-that he had never asked for an office of Carter Har-

Mr. Stern and Mr. Blum took the opposit tack and charged that the ticket was the weakest the party and yet nominated, intimating that it looked as if its weakness was the result of said time-table may be allowed in case of cloudy weather.

Sac. 2. That the Controller be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to the People's Caslight & Coke Company, for gas furnished by said Company for the street lamps, public buildings and places, and tunnels in the West Division of said city, from the 1st day of January, A. D., 1879, at and after the rate of \$2 per 1,000 cubic feet of gas consumed; provided that in estimating the amount of gas consumed by said street lamps, no greater amount shall be allowed than four cubic feet per hour per lamp, for the entire time designated in the time-table heretofore adopted for the year 1879, excepting that two nights in each month of said year in excess of the hours designated in said time-table may be allowed in case of cloudy weather.

Sac. 3. That the Controller be, and he is hereby anthorized to pay to the Chicago Gasiight & Coke Company, and to the People's Gaslight & Coke Company, for resetting broken glass when required provided that the city furnish the glass). clean-

Ald. Cullerton moved that permission and authority be granted to persons now occupying ground for lumber-yards to use the same for said purpose until further notice. This would give them the right to keep on. If the Council adjourned without this action suits would be begun against the lumber-dealers in the morning, and judgment given against them.

Ald. Meier (Sixteenth) objected.

The Chair ruled the resolution out of order, the Council not being under that order of business. eenth Wards. They had also agreed on the following statement as to the purposes and plans of these auxiliary organizations:

First—The purpose is to promote the interest of the Republican party by stimulating to increased activity the soldiers residing in the different wards.

Second—Every honorably discharged soldier should be induced to join in a body to be known as "The Veteran Association of the — Ward," and also identify themselves with Republican Clubs in the respective wards:

Third—Under no circumstances should these associations antagonize any Republican Club in any ward, but, on the contrary, co-operate so as to promote the success and weifare of the Republican Platy.

The report was adopted.

Col. Roberts, preparatory to bringing charges of impeachment, presented a preamble and the following resolution, which was adopted:

The Corresponding Secretary announced the death of Comrade John J. Daverin, at Michigan City, since the last meeting of the Club, and a committee was appointed to prepare auitable resolutions of respect.

The Club then went into secret session to consider the charges respecting certain of the mambers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 6.—10 a. m.—Two next cases were reported this morning.—An

Ored.

The Hon. John Johnson. Superintendent of Quarantine, has left for Nashville to attend the State Board of Health meeting, which com-

State Board of Health meeting, which commences to-morrow.

The weather is damp and cloudy.

Manphis, Oct. 6—Noon.—Three more cases have been reported,—Caspar Zimmerman, George Rubsch, and Henry Stolle.

Three deaths have occurred since last night—Thomas W. Green, Alick Perry, and Lillie Ingram. The last-named died four miles south of the city.

A rain-storm is threatened.

Three more cases of fever have developed at Buntyn Station. The persons strickens are Minnis Foley, Mollie Kennedy, and Dudley Ward; the last-named is colored. The Howards have sent nurses to the sick.

Ward; the last-named is colored. The Howards have sent nurses to the sick.

MEMPHIS, OCL. 6.—Sixteen new cases in all, seven white and nine colored, were reported to the Board of Health to-day. Among those reported this afternoon were Mrs. Ann Werne and Willie Werne.

Three additional deaths occurred—Robert Renshed; at Wilson Station, three and a half miles southeast of the city. John Joyce and John Brown, the last-named colored.

The following whites were supplied to-day with nurses by the Howards: John Gowen, Ide Bowman, Henry Holly, Claude C. Cuffins, P. O'Keefe, Harriet M. Schreyer, Hugh D. Kelly, Donations to the Howards aggregated \$42.64. The weather continues threatening.

Jim Humphreys, colored, was stricken with fever this afternoon at Buntyn Station, where six people are prostrated with the disease, which seems to be spreading in that locality. Mrs. Thomas Cubbins is dying.

Frank Bannon was arrested this afternoon for violating the quarantibe rules by bringing seed-cotton into the city. His trial is set for to-morrow.

Rain began falling at 9 o'clock.

Quiet nerves and balmy sleep in Hop Bitters for sleepless ladies and invalids. AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT AND DURING THE WEEK.
COLVILLE OPERA BURLESQUE COMP'T The largest and most complete organization of in the world, in the new Ethereal Burleague ganza, the

MAGIC SLIPPER! Supported by MISS EME ROSEAU, Miss Ella Characan, Miss Kate Everleigh, Miss Rose Leiphton, Miss Age, Miss Rose Miss Fanny Wright, Miss Carrie McKenry, Mr. Reise Rosed, Mr. R. E. Graham, Mr. Ed Chapman, Mr. A. W. Mailin, and full Mais and Female Chorus.

In preparation for production—topinson CRURON in an entirely new Gress, and RABS IN THE WOOD, Matiness Wednesday and Saturday at hair price.

Only Ten Days More.

Music all day and evening.
Admission, 25c; children, Saturdays only, 10c. The and Every Evening this Week and on the Cate-day Matinee, the inimitable and favorite LOTTAI

"MUSETTE" On the Wednesday Matinee (Miss Lotta not appersonally) the Lotta Combination will present of the Combination will present the Combination will present week—MARY ANDERSON.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Commencing Monday Evening, Oct. 6, 1878, Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matheway Stuart Robson & Wm. H. Cran As the TWO DROMIOS ("An Amusingly Ma Resemblance"), in Shakspeare's COMEDY OF ERRORS

With Magnificent Scenery and Costumes, etc.
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, and 21. Matiness, 25c, 60, and
75c. Box Office open from 8 s. m. 30 10 p. m. OLYMPIC THEATRE,

Clark-st, opp. Sherman House,

Monday, Oct. 8, and Every Night during the Week,

Mainest Wednesday, Saturday, and Junay, dasagement extraordinary of the Greatest of all visited as

Comedian, Ji H. H. ART, and entire few Old.

Last week of the White Wednesday and statutery Main
Ty, 50, 84, 25, and 150.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.
MILTON NOBLES COMEDY COMPANY THE PHENIX.

Istinees Tuesday and Friday. GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE.

Leaderins Signature is on every bottle of the GENUINI WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLA-MAN at Madras to his brother at work works and the work of the state of the GRAVIES

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their barow
is highly excessed india, and is is any
opinion, the most pal
alable as well as the JOINTS TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT BET-EPIT IN HAVING A BUTTLE WITH THEIL JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

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that ever gathered in St. Louis. Over forty excursion trains will be run in addition to the regulars. The streets along the line of march of the procession are all disfigured by long and roomy structures of pine lumber elevated above the sidgwalks to furnish vantage places for spectators, and the Court-House yards are entirely covered in with high platforms which alone will accommodate 6,000 people. The procession promises grandly, and will be nearly twice as large as that of last year, while all the old floats have been redecorated in a most expensive manner. A vast outlay has attended the preparations, the cost being borne, of course, by the merchants, who treat it as an investment from which they hope to realize big profits through the trade of the strangers who are attracted here. The ball in the Chamber of Commerce at night will be attended by at least 10,000 people, and everybody is expected to appear in evening costume. There will be toliets surpassing everything in the past, and dreamakers have hardly had thinking time during the past month. The assemblage, as a matter of course, will be very much mixed, and all classes of society will be represented. The most wonderful invention of modern to Jacobe Lithogram, which is at present creat quite a furore among all classes of business-to whose notice. It has been brought by Has Bullivan & Co., the General Agents for the Stat Illinois and Indians. It is a modest-appearing the machine, devoid of intricacy, and so very pie that it can be operated by a child; yet it reproduce from 50 to 100 copies of any writing makes itself a powerful adjunct in any busy where writing is required, and will temporal at glance. Copies may be made as may he paper. A visit to 100 Descriptora-six will remay one who has not seen the lithogram in page

open market." as he tells his tements in reply to their request for an abstement of rent, is an old pleasure-seeker of '63, who resides near London, and has for years been an absence both on his English and still larger Irish estates. He had a natural son in the Life Guards a few years ago who bore his name and ran a foot-race with his legitimate grandson in another regiment of Guards. His heir is Viscount Newry, well knows in London theatrical circles.

ries E. Fennell, of New Orleans, is at the Marshall, Richmond, Va., is at the cis Cobb, of London, is a guest of the

H. C. Dodge, Elkhart, Ind. is a guest at the Jacob Krohn, of Freeport, Ill., is a guest of James Mathews, of New York, is sojourning

F. P. Bail. Springfield, Vt., is registered

Hiram A. Burt, Marquette, Mich., is a guest C. A. Lounsberry, Postmaster at Bisman T., is at the Tremont.

Judge T. J. Latham, of Memphis, is amore guests of the Palmer.

The Rev. W. H. Scott, Edwardsville, Deputy-Grand Master A. F. and A. M., is at the Gard-

A. L. McKinlay, Grand Commander of ighs Templar, State of Illinois, is at the

J. D. Brown, General Passenger Agent of the Missouri, Kapsas & Texas Railroad, is at the O. H. Miner, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M., is stopping it the Tremont.

D. M. Browning, Benton, Ill., Grand Senior Warden Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., Illinois, a stopping at the Gardner.

Sam Colville, Miss Eme Roseau, and other bers of the Colville Folly Company, are iciled at the Tremont.

United States: Senator Matt H. Carpenter sassed through this city yesterday on his way trom Madison to the Capital.

L. A. Emerson, General Superintendent of the Sheboygan Division of the Cheago & Northwestern Railroad, is at the Tremont.

Belle Clifton, aged 23, and Jerry Millington, yed 29, both colored, were married by Justice rindiville yesterday. This is the third time nat Belle has been married.

F. Siataner, Chief Engineer of the Pennylvania Raliroad, and S. S. Merrill, General lanager of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul lairoad, are domiciled at the Pacific.

The story told by Mrs. Holmes to the police hat she was robbed Friday evening of a lot of aluable papers seems to be an exaggeration. the was assaulted as stated, but no papers were R. P. Derickson has started for Southern Utah to take personal supervision of the mine hat Chicago parties recently purchased, and of shich he s President. He expects to remain hrough the winter.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribung Building), was as follows: §a. m., 72 degrees; [2 m., 75 degrees; 3 p. m., 25 degrees; 8 p. m., 79 degrees; barometer at 8 a. m., 29.57; 8 p. m., 29.57.

The Grand Lodge A., F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois will hold their annual Convention in this city at McCormick Hall, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock. About 2,000 delegates are expected to be present. The proceedings are a mystery to all but those sho have "ridden the goal."

A team of horses attached to a hack belonging to Frederick Daft, proprietor of a livery at
the corner of Michigan avenue and Twentyaccord street, ran away at 5 o'clock yesterday
afternoon on Wabash avenue. They turned
east on Twenty-first street, and thence south on
Calumet avenue, but soon stopped of their own
accord. The only damage done was the breakling of a wheel off Belding Bros. thread delivarr-waren.

There is in existence an International Coopers' Union, and some weeks ago a local Union was formed on the North Side. This step did not meet with the approbation of the trade, and a meeting was held last evening at Romer's Hail, 45 North Clark street, for the purpose of avalgamating the two Unions, thus doing away with the local one. The meeting was held with closed doors, and no further information could

At 2:15 yesterday afternoon, while James Stewart was loading iron ore upon an express wagou at Weir & Craig's machine shops, No. 257 Stewart avenue, the horse took fright and ran away. Stewart was thrown out, and received severe injuries about the head and shoulder, and had his right ear nearly cut off. He was attended by a physician, who did not consider his injuries dangerous, and was then taken to his boarding-house, No. 238 Twenty-second street. The horse and wagon were not injured. The Rock Island dummy, which left Bine

street. The horse and wagon were not injured. The Rock Island dummy, which left Bine Island at 5:30 yesterday morning, met with an accident near Tracy avenue, where a broken rail threw the last two cars from the track, and turned them into the ditch. There happened to be but few passengers at the time, and those in the cars escaped with a few slight cuts and bruises. The locumotive proceeded with one car to Englewood, and there took two empty coarbes. The 6:45 dummy was delayed about twenty minutes to have the track repaired.

twenty minutes to have the track repaired.

The following death-certificate was returned to the Register of Vital Statistics yesterday; "Fanny Bates, colored, aged about 100, died Oct. 5 from old age; place of birth, North Carolina; of death, 181 Fourth avenue." On the back of the certificate were indorsed a few historical facts. She was born a slave in North Carolina, and was owned by Mr. Harroun. till 1883. She then went to Missouri, and lived there until she came to this city at about the close of the War. She had thirteen children born in slavery. She lived here with her son, Lewis Baxter, who was born a slave in North Carolina in 1892. He went with his mother to Missouri, and remained a slave until freed by the Emancipation act. Ald. Wickersham was her physician in her last illness.

The result of the recent competitive examina-

the Emmeripation set. And. Wickersman was been physician in her last lipess.

The result of the recent competitive examination for the West Point cadetship from the Second Congressional District was that Herbert S. Whipple, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, passed the best examination, and it was supposed that he would receive the appointment. It seems not, however, for yesterday the young gentleman received a note from Col. Davis stating that he was not a bonadde resident of the district, and hence could not legally receive the coveted appointment. It appears that Whipple some weeks before the examination took up his residence on the West Side for the purpose of filling the requirements of the law. Col. Davis does not consider that this is a bone fide residence, and hence will recommend the appointment of Thomas L. Hartigan, the alternate who passed the second best examination.

COMPETITIVE DRILL.

Gen. J. T. Torrence announces that he intends to have a competitive drill of the different organizations in his brigade, at the Exposition Building, on or about the 25th of November, at which time it is expected that Gen. Grant and Gen. Sheridan can be present. He will offer upon that occasion a gold medal worth \$100 to the command that takes first place in hattaking drill, the souvenir to be worn by the officer in command, upon condition that the same medal shall be contested for at the next succeeding encampment of the Brigade; the commanding officer who takes the prize three times in succession to be allowed to keep it as his property. A medal of equal value will also be offered to the best drilling company, subject to the same conditions. The General yishes this amounteement made now, so that the several rommands will have ample time to perfect hemselves in drill for the occasion.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Theodore Bing, 23 years of age, endeavored to commit a drill for the occasion.

Theodore Bing, 23 years of age, endeavored to commit suicide at 4:30 years of age, endeavored to commit suicide at 4:30 years of age, endeavored to commit suicide at 4:30 years of the hybourn place bridge into the North tranch of the river. He was rescued by Officer slentine Bittel, and was taken in a wagon first of the Rawson Street Station, and thence to his ome, No. 333 Clybours avenue. Although he of a thorough soaking in the fifthy water of he river, it is though the will recover. Bing is young married man, and his only teason for wishing to end his life is that he is overty-tricked, having been out of work for

inquests: At No. 91 Hastings street upon Peter Tradell, who was killed by being struck on the head with a piece of a wheel which flew to pieces from a tennant machine in the carpenter shop in the rear of No. 157 Henry street, and in front of which the deceased was working. At the horgue upon Mathew O'Connell, aswitchman on the Alton & St. Louis Railroad, who was accidentally killed while coupling cars. At Bowmanville, upon Charles F. Provost, 8 years of age, who died of injuries received by accidentally failing into a pail of hot water in the house of Mrs. Jennis Pickett. At No. 4846 Wentworth avenue, upon John Olson, a machinist, who dropped suddenly dead of heart disease; and at No. 492 Wahash avenue, upon Charles L. Houghton, 9 years of age, who was accidentally drowned in the lake at the foot of Tweitth street Saturday afternoon.

#### THE CITY-HALL.

Three cases of scarlet fever and one of diphheria were reported yesterday. Messrs. Thomlinson & Reed were yesterday paid \$12,000 on their City-Hall contract.

The Treasurer yesterday received \$1,745 from the Water Department, and \$59 from the Con-

A son of ex-Aid. Comiskey was yesterday ap-pointed to a clerkship in the Controller's office. He succeeds Benjamin Giroux.

The Health Officers report, for the week ending Saturday, that 14,750 pounds of unwholesome neat were condemned, and that 375 nulsances were abated.

A contract was yesterday awarded to Edward Langan for building a sewer along Clybourn avenue, between Sheffield and Racine avenues. He was the lowest bidder.

Building permits were issued vesterday to P. Curlay to erect a two-story brick dwelling, No. 103 Wallace street, to cost \$1,600; and to the Illinois Central Railroad Company to erect a one-story passenger depot, corner of Twenty-sixth and South Park avenue, to cost \$7,000.

Scarcely a day passes but the Mayor is waited upon by some one and roundly abused. Yesterday Dennis Caliaghan gave him a severe talking to, and informed him before leaving that he had imported a bird from Norway which was to tear his eagle to pieces this fall. This expression was intended as a serious joke, but he could not appreciate it.

The report of the Health Department shows the deaths for the week ending Saturday to have been 174, against 149 the previous week, and 186 the corresponding week of last year. The principal causes of death were: Diphtheria, 17; croup, 15: typhoid fever and consumption, 14 each; convulsions, 12; old age, 6; and pueumonia, 5. The largest number of deaths was in the Fourteenth Ward.

The Treasurer yesterday announced his readiness to pay all outstanding orders drawn against the General Fund. Orders against the Schoolfax Fund, up to and inclusive of No. 26,330; against the Street-Lamp Fund, up to and inclusive of No. 5,322; against the City-Hall Fund, up to and inclusive of No. 26,292; and against the Sewerage Tax Fund, up to and inclusive of No. 5,419, will also be paid on presentation.

It is said that Mayor Harrison will probably appoint Michael T. Coughlin, a former engineer on the lakes, as assistant to Mr. Farren, at the West Side Pumping Works. Coughlin is highly recommended as an experienced and thoroughly competent man, and, having gotten the bulge on other applicants for that reason, as well as for the other one that he is a working Democrat, he will no doubt secure the position.

Among the certificates of death returned to the Health Department yesterday was one certifying to the death of Mrs. Fannie Bates, a colored woman, living at 131 Fourth-avenue, and aged 100 years. The deceased was born in North Carolins, and up to 1833 was owned by a Mr. Harroun. She had thirteen children born in slavery, and she was given by Harroun to a Missouri centleman. She remarked in Missouri Missouri gentleman. She remarried in Missouri with one of her sons, Lewis Bates, until the emancipation proclamation. She came to this city after the War, and has lived here ever since with her son, who is 55 years old. Her remains will be buried at Oakland Cemetery to-day.

#### COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Committee on Public Charities will hold session this afternoon. In the County Court yesterday Addison H. Beardsley began suit in assumpsit for \$1,000 against Charles F. Swigart.

Yesterday was a flourishing business day in the County Clerk's office, no less than thirtyfive marriage licenses being issued.

Quasi-criminal cases occupied the day in the Criminal Court. To-day and to-morrow will be given to the same class of cases, and on Thurs-day the Lundqvist trial will begin. In the County Court yesterday considerable additional testimony was taken in the suit of Cook vs. The Evening Journal. All the witnesses for the plaintiff were heard and the defense began the rebuttal. The case will conclude to-day.

Samuel Malcolm, a long-legged Indianian, who is under indictment for horse-stealing, was yesterday examined by Dr. Brower, Dr. Kilbourn, of Eigin, and County Physician Harroun. There seems to be no doubt but that the man is entirely accountable for his actions.

#### FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

The Sub-Tressury redeemed \$2,000 in silver yesterday and paid out \$14,000. Revenue-Agent Trumbull returned from In-

dianapolis yesterday, but brought no news with him. Neither had he any to communicate after he had looked over the ground at this point. The internal-revenue receipts at Collector Harvey's office yesterday reached \$26,282. Of this amount \$20,031 was for tax-paid spirits, \$3,174 for tobacco and cigars, and \$2,585 for

A circular was received at the Custom-House yesterday from Assistant Secretary Hawley, of the Treasuary Department, calling attention to the laws regarding the painting of names on vessels and requesting the customs officers to see that the provisions were enforced.

The schooner "Queen of the West" was libeled yesterday and seized during the afternoon by Deputy-Marshal Stillwell to satisfy a claim of \$159.63, for sailors' wages, by the libelants, Ceylon Cross and others. A custodian was put on board, and she was tied up until the money is forthcoming.

Charles W. Eggleston, otherwise known as Carbeneau and La Telle, appears to be wanted at any number of places in Michigan, where, when he saw that his money-making scheme through the mails was liable to be nipped, he engaged himself as a professional cook. Probably if the Michiganders could see him in the Cook County Jail, where he now is, they wouldn't want him yery badly.

The United States Marshal has levied on, and advertised for sale on the 29th of this month, the property at the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Randoloh street, fifty feet on Randolph and 104 on Wabash, and the lot at the northwest corner of Washington street and Wabash avenue, to satisfy a judgment obtained by A. H. Burley, Receiver of the Cook County National Bank, against Mrs. Mary Caroline Marsh.

Marsh.

The following is a list of the dutiable goods received at the Chicago Custom-House vesterday: Fowler Bros. 1,738 sacks sait: Rogers & Co., 100 tons pig iron; Cherrie & Co., 40 tons pig iron; Field, Leiter & Co., 4 cases dry goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 1 case linens; Grommes & Ulirich, 5 ½ casks gin; F. Madlener, 3½ casks gin; McCully & Mills, 6 cases glass; Stettauer Bros. & Co., 6 cases dry goods; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 331 bexes tin-plate; Pheloa, Dodge & Co., 1 box tin-plate; F. Bynes & Co., 288 boxes tin-plate; St. Louis Beef Canning Company, 610 boxes tin plate. Collections, \$3,663.70.

There were no gold disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. The amount of gold now on hand, after the many drafts made on the pile, is composed of very small pieces—\$1 and \$2.50 coins—which the clerks, in their limited time are unable to count, and which the banks are not particularly anxious to receive any way. A \$300,000 lot of \$3, \$10, and \$30 pieces is on the way here, however, and will arrive in a few days, when the present obstructions in the way of gold payments will cesse. As for the little coins, it might be a good plan to pay them out to curiosity-seekers, if that is allowable, or put them into a pot, melt them us, and recoin them.

Shortly after the Greeg trial, when the Post-Office "borrower" came up for sentence, instructions were received from Washington to continue the case until the October term. The general understanding was that the interim was to be employed in attempts to secure a pardon for this well-favored offender. The paraon hasn't been worked up yet, it would seem, but

the correspondence which has been going on between the two ends of the line has been to the effect that no move was to be made until the receipt of further instructions from head-quarters. The instructions haven't come, the case wasn't called up yesterday, and nobody around the District-Attorney's office has the remotest idea when it will us called. In fact, the amount of official ignorance which prevails around the Government Building in regard to this particular case, the McArthur case, and one or two others, is simply monumental. In the meantime "Bill" Golsen, who didn't get away with anything like as much as his more solid "borrower," Gregg, is spending his days in the County Jail instead of having the freedom of the city and the ability to roam about at will. It's a queer world.

One of the curious provisions of the internal

the city and the ability to roam about at will. It's a queer world.

One of the curious provisions of the internal revenue machine is the prohibition regarding transfers of licenses. A retail cigar-dealer may take out a yearly license, run his shop a month, sell out, and take his license with him to the Black Hills or Alaska. If he leaves his license with his successor, nowever, and that successor proceeds to run the business at the same old stand under that license, he is liable to be pounced upon by a Deputy-Collector, who, with a rigid law before him, has no option in the matter, and can only go ahead in the line of his duty. An instance of the hardships which such a provision may work came to light yesterday. On the lst of May last the morprietor of the restaurant at No. 91 Washington street took out his yearly license for his cigar-stand attachment. Some time thereafter he sold out to James Kee, who, a few weeks ago, sold out to Henry Piper, the North Side baker. Neither of them ever scrutinized the license, which was pasted in the showcase, suppsoing, of course, that it was all right. Yesterday Piper and Kee were brought before Commissioner Hoyne to answer for this violation of a queer law. The Government, of course, hadn't lost and couldn't lose a cent, but the license was in the original proprietor's name, and so long as Kee and Piper couldn't show licenses made out in their individual names, they stood technically guilty of having violated the law. The Commissioner very properly took their own recognizances, and they will apply to Commissioner Ruum for relief.

THE NEW CUSTOM-BOUSE.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE. Some time since it was intimated that there was an internecine strife raging between the Superintendent of the new Custom-House and the Collector of the Port, who is the disbursing agent for the building. Both the parties denied agent for the building. Both the parties denied it at the time, but recent developments have shown that The Tribung was not far from right in its statements. Yesterday the Master-Mechanic, Mr. A. B. King, who has been recognized as a spy of the enemy, was court-martialed and summarily bounced by Gen. McDowell, who claims that he became so insubordinate that it was impossible longer to keep him about. When Welsh was discharged the Superintendent received a "drilling" from the Collector, and King's case will doubtless provoke a renewal of hostilities. William Phænix, the Master-Mason, was appointed to fill King's official chair, and John Mountain was promoted to Master-Mason. As Billy Spaulding, the erstwhile time keeper, is luxuriating in the County Jail, Hiram S. Manson has been sworn in to manipulate the time-book in the future.

#### JUDGE DRUMMOND.

HE MAY HOLD ON AFTER ALL.
Collector Smith returned from his trip with the Presidential party Sunday, and was again visible at the Custom-House yesterday. Inasmuch as he was understood to know something in regard to the rumored retirement of Judge brummond, and as the same rumor had made him out one of the gentlemen who were inter ested in the candidacy of Judge Murphy for the n, his attention was called to the subect, and an invitation extended him to deliver imself regarding it.

"When Judge Drummond took a vacation last year," he replied, "on account of ill-health, it is understood that the propriety of his retirit is understood that the propriety of his retiring when he should reach his 70 years was freely canvassed among his friends, and that the suggestion received some considration from the Judge himself. The matter has been very generally discussed since then by the members of the Bar here and elsewhere in the district, and the names of gentlemen prominent in the profession have been freely canvassed. Among those I have heard mentioned are Judges Blodgett, Lawrence, and Murony, Judge Dixon of Wisconsin, Judge Gresham, and the Hon. Ben Harrison of Indiana. Some of the papers even have already been prepared as an application in case the resignation should take effect. Latterly, since Judge Drummond has regained his health, some doubt has been expressed in regard to his retiring, as at first suggested, and I believe it is the almost universal wish of the members of the Bar that he should continue on the Bench. I have been informed that at least one of the gentlemen whose names have been used in connection with the succession expressed the opinion to Judge

informed that at least one of the gentlemen whose names have been used in connection with the succession expressed the opinion to Judge Drummond that it would be bester for him to continue on the Bench until he should grow tired of the work, inasmuch as his life has been a very active one, and a change of habit might be more injurious to his health than continuous work. While I have heard this matter freely discussed by members of the Bar, I have not been taken into the confidence of any of the candidates, and don't suppose I should be, even if Judge Drummond should resign, which I, in common with others of his fellow-citizens, hope he will not do."

That Judge Drummond has contemplated retiring when he should have reached his 70th year has been an open secret for some time. The fact that certain gentlemen were "willing" to assume the burden when he laid it down, and the extended bublication of that fact, may have served to remind him that there is a good deal of work in him yet, and to have suggested to him that it might be just as well to hold on a little longer and show these aspirants just what he can do if he is nearly 70. There have been authenticated cases where people have refused to die even, much to the disappointment of their relatives and their presumptive heirs. Should the Judge conclude to hold on a while longer the gentlemen who have been counting on the opposit line of conduct can fold up their petitions, quietly pigeonhole them for a time, and possess their souls in patience.

THE TELEPHONE. PRACTICAL CONSOLIDATION OF THE TWO STS-TEMS. Mr. Elisha Gray, of this city, has arrived at a settlement of the various questions at issue be-tween himself and the Bell Telephone Company and others interested in the telephone patent of which he is the inventor, and he will now set self about extending his business and enlarging his profits. A vast amount of litigation was set on foot soon after the issuing of the patents in 1875. Suits and cross-suits were begun until all parties concerned got sued, and an endless amount of expense and complications ollowed. The preliminary papers for a settlement were signed a week ago m New York, from which place Mr. Gray has just returned. The Bell Telephone Company, the American Speaking Telephone Company, the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, and Mr. Gray are all interested in this compromise. Mr. Edison's interest was merely an improvement, consisting of substituting a carbon button for the original one in the transmitter. This improvement was purchased by Gray, who now consisting of substituting a carbon button for the original one in the transmitter. This im-provement was purchased by Gray, who now holds the chief proprietary interest in the patent of which he is the chief inventor. He will at once set about extending his business to Europe, He states that there are about 200,000 telephones now in use in the United States, and that there is a demand for a million more.

#### WEST SIDE PARKS.

REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY MEETING.
The West Side Park Commissioners held a office on the corner of Halsted and Washington streets. There were present Commissioners Woodard, in the chair, McCrea, Rahlfs, Wood, and Brenock.

A communication was read from the attorney A communication was read from the atterney advising the Board to decline a proposed compromise by the legal representatives of the Carter estate, who offered to pay one-half of the assessment, and to appeal the case which had recently been decided against the Board.

The Chair remarked that Gen. Smith, the Board's attorney, felt confident that he would succeed in reversing the decision in question, and that even as a matter of policy, calculated to deter others from fighting the assessment, the appeal should be taken.

The communication was received and placed on file.

The Secretary read the report of the Treasurer for the month of September, which showed that the receipts for that month had been as follows: Taxes and assessments, \$25,000; tax certificates redeemed, \$534,55; Town of West Chicago (refunded), \$350; sundry items received by Secretary, \$699,22; total, \$20,583.77. The disbursements amounted to \$24,735.72; the balance on hund Oct. 1, \$6,911.94. The report was received and accepted.

The Committee on Improvements reported on the liability of certain parties who had planted trees, some of which had died within the time of their ruaranty. One of these parties, \$. Nelson & Co., had in February, 1878, a

liarly favorable season for the planting of shade trees.

Commissioners Rahlfs and Wilken were, on motion, appointed a committee to meet a committee appointed by the Jefferson authorities to confer with them upon the application of \$1,700 appropriated by the Town of Jefferson for boulevard purposes, in the planting of trees to replace those which have died on the Humboldt boulevard. The Committee was also instructed to sak the Jefferson town authorities for a statement of the moneys collected for park and boulevard purposes in that town, and to request that they be handed over to the Treasurer of the Board.

A discussion was had upon the scarcity of greenbouse facilities in Central Park; and upon the propriety of having a \$500 temporary greenbouse erected. It was finally decided that the emergency was sufficiently grave to warrant the erection of that building, and the matter was left in the hands of the President, who undertook to have the building at once begus.

DISEASED MEAT.

Commissioner DeWolf is experiencing con-siderable trouble in trying to enforce the ordi-nance prohibiting the sale of diseased meat in the city, but he is going forward and doing his duty freely and fearlesly. He is cramped somewhat for means, but is doing his best in the face of threats of riots and personal assault. Yesterday he called upon the City Attorney for an opinion as to his power to confisc

property condemned, which has been the essence of the dispute all along, and late in the afternoon received the following:

Chicago, Oct. 6, 1879.—Oscar C. DeWolf, Health Commissioner—Duan Sin; In reply to your questions asking whether you have the right to confiscate diseased meat found in market and offered for sale; I answer that under Sec. 2, Chap. 27, of Ordinances of 1873, you not only have the right, but it is your clearly defined duty to "forthwith seize and confiscate" any emacated, tainted, or putrid meat or provisions which may be deemed unwholesome, and which is exposed by any person for sale in any market-house in said city.

In my opinion the ordinance above referred to I granting to you the right to seize and confiscate any diseased meat found by you in the city offered for sale for food, is a proper, legal ordinance, within the scope of the City Council to pass, is reasonable in its terms, is within the legitimate exercise of police power, and it is in the interest of sound policy and proper health regulations that your duty defined in the section should be religiously performed, and, if necessary, by prosecuting party offending to fine, besides the seizure and confiscation above.

\*\*Every person owns his property subject to the restriction "that it must be account to the control of the co

cuting party offending to fine, besides the seizure and conflacation above.

Every person owns his property subject to the restriction 'that it must be so used as not to injure others, and that the so vereign authority may, by police regulations, so direct the use of it that it shall not prove permissons to his neighbors or the citizens generally."

The seizure and conflacation is a forfeiture of the property. The party attempting to sell diseased and poisonous meats forfeits at once his right of property for the public good.

Having seized such 'diseased, tainted, and purid meat,' in my opinion, it is your next duty toget rid of it in a way best conducive to public health and municipal economy, which, no donot, will be performed by directing the party having a contract for the removal of such staff to at once take possession of and remove the same under their contract. With respect, I remain yours,

Julius Grainman, City Attorney.

The Commissioner teels greatly elated at be-

The Commissioner teels greatly elated at being sustained in his work by the Law Department, and he will push forward now with renewed energy. The following were the condemnations yesterday: At Nos. 15 and 16 demnations yesterday: At Nos. 15 and 16 Jackson street market, condemned five quarters of bruised pork and two plates of bruised beef; at Nos. 3 and 4, four bruised hams; and at No. 89 South Water street two baskets of decayed pears. At the Stock-Yards five diseased and four sour hogs and two quarters of bruised beef were condemned.

#### THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Relation of the State to Sanitary Matters Paper by Dr. De Wolf. A largely-attended meeting of the Chicago Medical Society was held last evening in the

mund Andrews presided.

Dr. O. C. De Wolf, the Health Commissioner, read a lengthy paper on "The Relation of the State to the Individual in Matters Per-taining to Sanitary Administration." He said that in a country where—like our own—if Government interferes with supposed personal rights, it is always resented and sure to be sharply critiand explain his position. The Doctor then went on to show from authorities that in the case of contagious and kindred diseases it beame necessary to take certain precautions for the sanitary good of the country. He, however, wished to confine himself to the legal aspects of the question. He took the ground that it was as necessary to protect people by law against the ravages of disease as against the depredations of the lawless classes. The great masses of the poor have no property to be protected by the police and firemen, and it is just and right to afford to them protection to their health, which is their only capital and stock in trade. Quotations were then made from Marshall, Redfield, Cooley, and Brainerd stock in trade. Quotations were then made from Marshall, Redfield, Cooley, and Brainerd to show that sanitary laws are a necessary outgrowth of the police power. He denied the imputation that he had imported into the quiet repose of domestic life rude and despotic methods, and hastened to deciare that an intelligent appreciation of the ways in which fifth is produced and becomes destructive in our population centres must take cognizance of the culpable wickedness of some people and the responsibility of the asolitary official to meet this wickedness with all the legal machinery at his command. Without such appreciation, sanitary acts are waste paper and sanitary administration an illusion. The speaker then went on to say that Great Britain was foremost in the attention to sanitary legislation, and quoted figures to sustain his assertion. By recent legislation there an efficient system of police hygiene has been established, with 15,000 sanitary districts and the necessary number of sanitary police. In twenty-four English cities, with an average population of 18,000, before this legislation the death rate was 24.7 per 1,000. Efficient supervision has reduced this rate to 21.9, or an annual saving of 1,300 human lives in a population of 430,000. In one district in Glasgow a death-rate of 23 per 1,000 in 1871, has, in 1876, become reduced to 17, in another from 29 to 26, in a third from 35 to 26, and, in the worst section of the city, from 44 to 33, or an annual saving of 3,745 lives. The speaker then went on to say that the popular idea that the excessive mortality in some great cities is an annual saving of 8,745 lives. The speaker then went on to say that the popular idea that the excessive mortality in some great cities is due to the density of population is an erroneous one, for the concentration of preventive power is able to meet such causes of insalubrity. That the rate of sickness and death increases with the population will hold true except where sanitary care increases with the nopulation. The Doctor went on to say that he had placed warning cards in cases of scarlet-fever in obedience to his own convictions and the expressed unanimous opinion of the profession without fear or favor. Personal intercourse, he believed, was an important factor in the propagation of scarlet-fever. This position had been denied, but he believed that he would be sustained by the profession at large. He closed with the assertion that the State alone has the adequate power by just and wise legislative acts to remove or control these causes of the diffusion of destructive disease.

estructive disease.

Dr. W. E. Clapp said that he could indorse Dr. W. E. Clapp said that he could indorse the main ideas of the paper, with the exception of the question of posting warning-cards in cases of scarlet-fever. He cited several cases where this posting had caused great bardsnip and loss of money. He believed there should be a wise discrimination, inasmuch as there is great doubt about the propriety of frightening people when the laws governing the contagion were themselves doubtful.

Dr. T. D. Fitch, Dr. E. Ingalls, Dr. S. J. Jones, and Dr. Paoli indorsed the Commissioner. Dr. E. Andrews left the chair to offer the following, which was adopted:

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That it is the sense of the Chicago

lowing, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Chicago Medical Society that the efforts of the Health Commissioner of the City of Chicago to protect the health and lives of its citizens meets its hearty indorsement, and that we hereby pledge to our Municipal Government our personal and professional support to these measures.

On motion of Dr. Starkweather it was decided to appoint at the next meeting a committee of five persons to act as a standing committee on State and city municipal affairs.

The paper of Dr. S. R. Millard on "The Use and Abuse of Purgatives" was laid over until the next meeting, after which the Society adjourned for two weeks.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct 6.—I see by the action of the Procinct Committees in several of the wards that a club is to be formed in each precinct of the wards, and that these committees are to send two delegates each to the County Conven-

number in any ward, "the object being to di-vide as much as possible the political honors among the ward, and in that way to break up
the gang who have been accustomed to dictate
these appointments"; "and that the \$1 initiation-fee to become a member of the club be
abolished." This brings the selection of the
del-gates directly home to the people,
from who mit should never have been wrested by self-constituted ward clubs, or
a monster mob of a single primary in a ward
which is controlled by the designing demagogs
who are seeking office, and who rush in votes
without any regard as to what party casts them,
or whether fraudulent or not, so that their candidate is voted for, and by which mode it is impossible in many wards to poil one-firth of the
voters who should and would vote under the
simple district system. This mode also completely does away with the spectacle of two
rival clubs (which is the case in many of them)
bitterly antagonistic to each other, and both rival clubs (which is the case in many of them) bitterly antagonistic to each other, and both equally so to the mass of voters, being consulted about the matter unless they belong to their own mutual admiration society, and more so if they belong to the rival crowd. If the County Central Committee will order the election in this way, the same as it is and always has been in the country. we shall nave "union, harmony, concession; everything for the cause, nothing for men," in the Republican County Convention. Not otherwise.

J. L. W.

#### LOCAL URIME.

ARRESTS. A notorious young pickpocket, known as Edward Jacobs, was vesterday arrested at the corner of Washington and State streets by Officer John Reardon, having been caugut in the act of vil, of No. 483 Canal street.

Last August a horsethief named Stephen Baker stole a horse and buggy from O'Callagham
Broa.; liquor dealers. Detective Finan traced
him to Joliet, but waited here and procured an
indictment against him. Saturday night he
went to Joliet, where he had located Baker, and
yesterday he returned with his man and lodged
him in the County Jail.

Dr. James G. Berry and Joseph Ives, charged with forging the name of Constable J. Q. Grant to certain papers before a Justice of the Peace in the Town of Palos, were resterday discharged in the Armory police court for lack of prosecution, but during the evening they were rearrested and locked up in the Twenty-second Street Station. Constable Grant is determined to prosecute them.

to prosecute them. William Long, a young teamster, was at the West Madison Street Station last night charged with stealing a horse and buggy from John Fitzgerald, but inasmuch as the rig was safely returned to the owner, the case does not amount to much. Long alleges that Fitzgerald gave him the privilege of using it, but as he was under the influence of liquor at the time he has probably forgotten it. Long also acknowledges that he was away with the rig longer than he ought to have been.

An intoxicated colored man made a conspicuous nuisance of himself vesterday afternoon in
Washington Park, insulting citizens and threatening the lives of some persons to attempted
his arrest. Arthur Drennan, who is employed
in the Park, and is a special policeman, put him
out, on which the drunken fellow threw a
couple of bricks at Drennan, fortunately without
much injuring him. The negro then started to
run, but Drennan brought him to time with a
club, and he was lodged in Chicago-Ayenue Station.

Minor arrests: Moses Dunbar, a colored man, brought into the Chicago Avenue Station with his head and face shockingly cut and bruised, he having resisted arrest for disorderly conduct in Washington Square; Billy Kennedy, Jöhn Stewart, and Patrick Fitzgerald, locked up at the Armory upon suspicion for various recent crimes, the working of which is in the hands of Detectives Rvan, Londergan, and Murnsne; Thomas Hackett, having a small revolver in his possession, and shooting it off in the business portion of the city; George Campbeil, alias Smith, alias Poulin, brought in on suspicion by Officer Lueders; John F. Rvan, charged with robbing James B. Dixon, who has himself been arrested for highway robberies, of \$13.50.

For nearly a year past the firm of N. W. Spaulding & Bro., manufacturers of saws, files, and similar goods, have been missing from their stock from time to time packages of files and small saws. Suspicion rested upon a young man who was in the habit of calling in search of employment, which, of course, was never given him. Upon such occasions he generally passed Upon such occasions he generally passed through the shop, and cast a wistful eye at the men at work there. A sharp eye was kept on him, and at last he was caught trying to conceal about his clothing a small backage of files. He excused himself, and passed quickly out of the store. Yesterday a warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of Officer J. M. Topping, who arrested him at the corner of Halsted and Madison streets. It was ascer-tained that Drake had sold quantities of files to Mr. Hogg. proprietor of the Chicago Die and Machine Works, at Nos. 89 and 91 West Lake Machine works, at Nos. 89 and 91 West Lake street, having represented to Mr. Hogg that he was the agent for a bankrupt firm in New York. Mr. Hogg had in his possession 123 files, worth \$47.38, which he had bought of Drake, and all of which were identified by Mr. Spalding. The firm made satisfactory arrangements, and the files were turned over to an officer to be used as

THE JUSTICES. Nelson Sevmour was yesterday held by Justice Hudson in \$3,000 bonds to the Criminal Court,

on a charge of incest preferred by his grandlaughter, a Fourth avenue cyprian. The hardest cases to adjudge which come before public Justices are those of destitute children. Yesterday Frank Mathews, aged 11 years, and his little sister Mary, aged 5 years, were before Justice Walsh. Their mother is dead and their father is doing time at the House of Correction. The children have been cared for by their stepmother, to whom they were greatly attached; but, as she says Mathews will greatly attached; but, as she says Mathews will not contribute one cent to her support, let alone the children, she finds herself unable to continue caring for them as she has been doing. The only places to which the Justice could send them were the Brothers' Reform School for the boy and, the Servite Sisters for the little girl. This would have separated the two, who are as loving a young pair as one could find within the city. Justice Walsh finally hit npon the expedient of turning them over to the County Agent, and they will both go to the County Poor-House.

After various quirks and turns, Thomas Bige-After various quirks and turns, Thomas Bigelow was yesterday rearrested at his residence, No. 325 Ellis avenue, and taken to the Armory, where a charge of larceny was put against him. Justice Wallace refused to entertain the charge, but upon a charge of being a fugitive from justice held him in \$5,000 bonds to the 16th. Bigelow's friends refused to give ball, and the case will come up in the upper courts this morning on a writ of habeas corpus. (The charge is the theft of \$3,700 worth of jewelry in Montgomery, Ala., some two years ago. Some time ago an effort was made to bring Bigelow and several of his companions back to Alabama for the theft, and an officer from there spent some months in this city, there spent some months in this city, but finally went home with his hands and his pockets empty. John M. Semple, a lawyer having an office at No. 49 Dearborn street, who formerly lived at Montgomery, has the charge of the case this time. He has in his possession a conv of the indictment, and the continuance a copy of the indictment, and the continuance before Justice Wallace yesterday was taken to give him time to procure the necessary papers

Justice Walsh: Victor St. Charles, holding up and robbing Jacob Switzer, a sailor on the schooner Sligo, of \$40 cash, on the corner of Desplaines and Meridian streets, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Denis Leary and John Coughlin, riotous grain trimmers, \$300 to the 10th; Ann Callaban, who holds midnight ordies in a hovel near the western city limits, \$50 fine; Andre w Huston, a colored frequenter of the same den, according to the testimony of the complainant, Mr. P. V. Coon, of No. 920 Superior street, \$10 fine. Justice Wallace: William Carter, a negro who sneaked into Joseph Miehle's saloon at the corner of Clark and Jackson streets during a little excitement and stole a small quantity of cigars, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Charles Kadell and W. E. Clark, the young men who assaulted Herman Weber and sent him to the County Hospital with a broken head, \$1,000 to the 10th; John Bevens, robbing James Summers of a watch and chain, \$700 to the Criminal Court; John Reidy, same charge, discharged; Henry N. Martin and three others, charged with running houses of fil-repute on Pacific avenue, to the 9th; H. H. Lyons, charged with beating the Adams House out of \$45 in board, \$300 to the 7th. Justice Kaufmann: Edward Dolan and Edward Weidon, burgiarizing P. Almendinger's saloon at No. 304 Rush street, \$600 to the 11th; "Cabbage" Ryan, Paddy Connors, and John Keenan, the trio charged with conspiracy to rob Richard Johnson, a butcher at No. 107 Wesson street, continued to the 10th. It is thought the intention of the trio is to jump their bail.

Yesterday afternoon a couple of thieves, having in their possession a large pasteboard box-filled with ladies' fine aboes, espied Detectives

Clark street bridge, and, before the detective could get near them, they ran down a stairway and stowed away their plunder under the via duct and escaped. The shoes await an owner a Central Station.

#### EQUALIZATION.

Final Action of the Illinois State Board. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 4.—The State Board of Equalization met at the usual hour this

The report of the Committee on General Equalization was then presented, and adopted without debate, every member of the Board

The facts shown in tables A and B have already been published in THE TRIBUNE, although in a different shape. The percentage in table D is exactly the same as in table C, but both are prepared because the law requires them to be certified separately. So much of table C is rewith presented as is necessary to show the ercentages on all classes of property in the ounties given below:

COUNTIES.	7			Deg	Add.	Ded.
Adams			2			1
			7 ::		16	Jen.
Bureau		1 3	. 10	10 227	9	15
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Ford			. 27			
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Lee						18
Livingston	1		2 10 22			16
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Marshall			4	14	11	
McDonough			5	. 5		6
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McLean		5			11	
Mercer			5			4
Ogle (						21
Peoria						16
Putnam		100	8		**	8
Rock Island			24.00			18
Stark		1 0	2 1000		***	22
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Whiteside						13
Will		-		14		14
Winnebago				6		17

The following is the report of the Committee on the Assessment of Capital Stock of Corporations, as adopted by the State Board of Equalization. It will be observed that the list of corporations assessed is unusually short.

port follows:

Adams County—German Insurance & Savings Institution, \$57,586; Union Bank, \$12,685.

Bureau County—Princeton Gasight Company, \$4,121.

Cook County—Centre Gravel Road Company, \$1,000; Gravel Road Company, \$500; Chicago & Niles Centre Gravel Road Company, \$3,000; Chicago & Niles Centre Gravel Road Company, \$2,000; Rosehill & Evanston Gravel Road Company, \$2,000; Rosehill & Evanston Gravel Road Company, \$1,500; North Chicago City Rallway Company, \$112,914; Fingman's Insurance Company, \$120,000; Chicago West Division Rallway Company, \$1212,914; Fingman's Insurance Company, \$38,744; Union Stock-Yards & Transit Company, \$707,383; Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company, \$250,000; Chicago City Rallway Company, \$250,000; Pulman Palace Car Company, \$250,000; Edgar County—Paris Gaslight & Coke Company, \$250,000; Gravel Company, \$250,000.

Edgar County—Horris Bridge Company, \$8,540, Hancock County—Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge Company, \$225,000.

Knox County—Aurora Gaslight Company, \$85,920.

LaSalle County—Ottawa Gaslight & Coke Company, \$5,920.

LaSaile County—Ottawa Gaslight & Coke Com-pany, \$2,904; Streator Coal Company, \$4,437; LaSaile & Peru Horse & Dummy Railroad Com-

Macoupin County—Mount Olive Coal Mining Company, \$735.

Morgan County—Jacksonville Gaslight & Coke Company, \$18,000.

Peoria County—German Fire-Insurance Company, \$24,543: Peoria Bridge Association, \$5,636; Peoria Gaslight & Coke Company, \$44,256; Central City Horse Railroad Company, \$27,510.

Sangamon County—Springfield Gas Company, \$18,541.

St. Clair County—Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, \$36,871; East St. Louis Elevator Company, \$50.047; East St. Louis Rendering Company (\$50.047; East St. Louis Rendering Company (\$78,700.

Winnebago County—German Insurance Company, \$78,700.

Winnebago County—People's Bank, \$19,280; Reckford Gaslight & Coke Company, \$377.

Will County—Joitet Gaslight Company, \$9,982; People's Loan & Homestead Association, \$5,900.

TOOTHSOME VIANDS.

The new and elegantly-fitted asloon which Mr. J.

M. Murphy has recently opened at the southeast corner of Wells and Kinzie streets, is one of the finest on the North Side. Mr. Murphy has had a lengthened experience as a hotel-keeper in New York, and the manner in which he sets forth an appetizing menue for the benefit of his customers demonstrates his ability to give points to his Chi-

CHARMING. Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes are as natural as the flowers from which they are made. His Lily of the Valley is charming.

CATALOGS OF MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS sent free to any one wishing them, by S. Brain-ard's Sons, 158 State street, Chicago.

"The ruler of the Queen's Navee" at Dawson's, 211 State street. Popular dentists finest and best sets \$8; filing 1/4 rates. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sts.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritions properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-makinz, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute discuss; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

DEATHS. SPELZ—Peter Spelz, sged 58 years.
Funeral from house, 321 Michigan-st-, Wednesday,
Oct. 8 at 2 p.m. All friends luvited.
EF Tiffin and Toledo (O.) papers please copy.
OBER—In this city, Oct. 5, 1879, Carrie Ann Ober,
aged 15 years and 8 months.
EF Milwakee, Philadelohia, Brooklyn, and New
York papers please copy.
HARVEY—On the 6th Inst., at the residence of his
parents, Will B. Harvey, aged 3 years 1 month
and 3 days. parents, Will B. Harvey, aged 3 years 1 months and 3 days. Funeral will take place Wednesday, the 8th, at 1 o'clock. Carriages to Rosehill. Friends are invited 11 years, youngest son of Mary E. and the late Charles Coryell.

Funeral at the residence; 1081 Wabash-av., Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

MoGUIRE—Oct. 2, at the residence of John J. Chase, in Maplewood, of congestion of brain, Mrs. T. J. MoGuire, aged 32 years.

[F Meadville (Pa.) papers please copy.

NOLAN-Oct. 3, at her late residence. 1661 State-st., Matilda, beloved wife of William Nolan, aged 25 years. Funeral at 10 a. m., Tuesday, by carriages to Caivary. STEEL—Neille, beloved wife of Fred L. Steel, aged 20 years 7 months and 12 days, at her late residence, 1883 South Dearborn-st.

Funeral 1 b. m., Tuesday, by carriages to Rosehill, Friends are invited.

FF Winsted (Conn.) and Kenosha (Win.) papers please copy.

gr Winsted (Conn.) and Kenorha (Wis.) papers please copy.

PERRY—At the family residence, Hopkinsville, Ky., Sept. 30, 1879, in his 78th year, the Rev. Gideon B. Perry, D. D., Li. D., late rector of Grace Episcopal Church in that city: formerly rector of Trainty Church, Natchez, Miss.: first rector of St. Paul's, Cleveland. O., for some time at Grace Church there, and founder of St. James' Parish. Cleveland. The Hev. Henry G. Perry, of Chicago, is a son of the deceased.

EF New York St. Louis, Southern, and Eastern papers please copy.

MOSES—The funeral of Mr. Moses H. Moses, who died Sunday morning at 2 o'clock, takes place from his residence, No. 688 South Haisted-st., this afternoon st i o'clock to Graceland. Friends and acquaintances are invited.

THE VENOMOUS BREATH OF MALARIA THE VENOMOUS BREATH OF MALARIA does not infect the systems of those who use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a precantion against it. Nor is it less useful as a remedy where intermittent and remittent fever has fully established itself, in consequence of a neglect of preventive measures. It checks the paroxysms with astonishing certainty, and eradicates this type of disease, even in its most inveterate form. This medicine is an especial boon to the emigrant population of the far West, where fevers of a malarial type are particularly prevalent, but the recognition of its medits is so far from being limited that it is known and appraised at its true value throughout the length and breastin of America. Travelers by hand and sea, minera, and so journers in unhealthy localities, estem it highly, and are its most constant purchasers, and in many a rural household far and wide it is the chosen family shaden. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HE SIXTENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will hold its regular meeting this evening at Myens II, corner of Sedgwick and Sigel-sts. THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FIF-teenth Ward Austlissy Republican Club this even-ing at 8 o'clock at Schuster's New Hall, corner Lincols and Webster-avs. Mr. F. W. Palmer will address the

neeting.

Hik SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUE WILL

meet this evening at Kroll's, 359 Blue Island avail 89. m. The Executive Committee are to meet at 89. m. The Executive Committee product.

Raas', 376 West Tweifth-st. at 7 0 clock product. THE FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet at 1340 South Habited st., corner of Thirty-hird, this evening at 8 o'clock.

THE CLINICAL SOCIETY OF THE HAHNEMARY
The CLINICAL SOCIETY OF THE HAHNEMARY
the Hanneman Medical College. 287-291 Cottage
Grove-av., this evening, at 8 o'clock, to take action
relative to the death of Prof. Hempel, of Grand Rayida, Mich. Memorial addresses will be delivered. ids, Mich. Memorial addresses will be delivered.

THE VACATION GRANTED TO COMPANY A.

Sixteenth Battalion (colored), by Maj. Scott. having closed, it is expected that every member will report himself to-morrow evening at headquarters for the transaction of important business.

THE ANNUAL MAETING OF THE CHICAGO Athenaeum will be held at its building, 48-54 Dearborn st., to-night at 8 o'clock. The exercises will consist of reports, addresses by prominent gentlemen, and music. The public is invited. THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HIS THE HOLE, commencing to morrow morning at 10 sclock and lasting three days.

W. O. LATTIMORE WILL LEAD THE GOSPEL evening at 7:45 o clock.

AUCTION SALES. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

#### REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS,

Tuesday, Oct. 7, 9:30 a. m. Cothing, Clocks, Dress Goods, Hoslery, Underwear, Pearl Buttons, Cutlery, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Millinery,

GEO. P. GORE & CO.. Auctions WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8,

#### AT 9:30 PROMPT, AT PUBLIC SALE,

60 cases Wom.'s and Miss' Chicago Shoe Co.'s Goat, Kid, and Grain Butt., Side-lace, and Pol., and 40 cases Wom.'s, Miss', and Ch. Cf. Pol., every pair guaranteed.

75 cases of the M. F. Prouty Boot Co.'s Chicago Made Calf and Grain Boots That have no superior in the market. 25 cases of M. L. Keith's Celebrated Buff. Shoes, 40 cases of the "Park Boot." 175 cases M. F. Prouty's Sucker Boot in Men's, Boy's and Youths' Kip and Veal Calf That for the price are unequaled; sizes are given at any time, and every pair warranted. And as same time we shall sell

2,000 cases Assorted Goods of all Grades and 500 cases First Quality Rubbers GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Wabash-av. Thursday, Oct. 9, at 9:30 a.m.,

### Trade Sale Crockery & Glassware

30 Crates English Ware.
25 Crates American Ware.
26 Crates Accordance Ware.
30 Casics Book and Yellow Ware,
500 Bris Glassware.
30 Decorated Toilet Sets.
A line of Vases, Cologne Sets, and Motte Mugs.
Brackets and Chandellers, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO., TUESDAY'S SALE

#### Oct. 7, at 9:30 o'clock. Special Furniture Sale New and Second-hand Furniture.

Ware, Crockery, and Glassware, General Merchandla &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st. OIL PAINTING SALE Wednesday Morning, Oct. 8, at 10 o'clock. Over 100 Paintings sold Monday AT SLAUGHTERING PRICES, From \$3.50 to \$15 each.

200 PAINTINGS YET FOR SALE Best American and Foreign Artists. Attend this sale for bargains. Every Painting must esold. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., General Austioneers, 84 & 86 Randelph-st. **OIL PAINTINGS!** 

The Great Auction Sale FINE HIGH-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS

THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING at 10 o'clock, and AFTERNOON at 2:30. Nos. 85 & 87 Randolph-st.,

The Largest and Finest Collection

By Distinguished American and Foreign Artista.

Recry PICTURE in fine GOLD GILT Frame.

Sale Without reserve.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auctioneers. BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneurs, 137 and 139 Wabash-87.

AUCTION SALES. Tuesday, Oct. 7 - - Boots and Shoes. Wednesday, Oct. 8 - Dry Goods. Thursday. Oct. 9 - - Crockery.

Wednesday, Oct. 8 - Clothing. CHAS. E. BADDIN & CO. By M. M. SANDERS & CO.,
130 and 132 Wabab AV.
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 7, at 9 o'clock.
M. M. SANDERS & CO., Agettoneers.

DYEING AND CLEANING. YOUR OLD Can be beautifully DYED.
CLEANED and HEFAIRED at Briding expenses, and at present C. O. D. COOR & MILLAIN. SO. Dongborn and Sci. West Mindless and Sci. Leuis. He. Lauis. Mc. Leuis. Mc. Lauis. Mc.

THE SOC

Secession of O

It Is Run by E Allen G

And Also by the What Mr. Sibley

The Views

What Grottkan and

The Socialists lost one or two others, har rork of the organizati enjamin Sibley, who riots in 1877, and has day ever since to adva Jan 1, 1878, to July 1, the Executive Commtion. Though a "hightree months, he has the work of spread Socialism. In his zea for a long time to lool he has done so, at the evidences of of some of the leade the ideas of others, we can revolutionize so bring about an enthings,—a state of so the top, and their "Having learned that ing in his resignation."

ing in his resignation tee, a reporter sough asked him if it was to "Yes," he replied.

"Yes," he replied.

"FOR WI

"When I joined the the understanding that the understanding that the carry along such were needed, the go seritation of Socialists of them. And to convert one man of the situation rathe The ideas that the Socialism do not exa of it. There is a Ge imported the theorie ophies, and they call "As, for instance "Carl Marx, Fouri

" Carl Marx, Fo mede an ideal state of the people make a very a mattempting to the brought about at extreme perfection f " WHAT DO

"I am a thorough has always been to Society is organized, all will understand, the of society,—mutual tion, and the exchan These are all co-oper tive ideas; and the how these things to Now, it is evident operate, have to be a carry out the idea operation, they have body who thinks, upresent time the indiways been gover despotic principle, that all the men

avenues were thiev with the present of that everything we and hence they were and hence they were NOW THE

It is a fact that all happiness and en the product of recourse, by brain necessary to divide operation that idea, as I said before any that men show who have all this called thieves,—retrolling, and governous of the catablish some syndespotism is not necessary to the other fill the post the American peoficient the wild idea of these men

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CEMENTS.

ARD REPUBLICAN CLUB neeting this evening at Myers and Sigel-sta. MEETING OF THE FIF-try Republican Club this even-er's New Hall, corner Lincoln W. Palmer will address the REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL Kroll's, 359 Blue Idand-av re Committee are to meet a REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL Halsted-st., corner of Thirty-

ETY OF THE HAHNEMANN of the lower lecture-room of cal College, 287-291 Cottage, at 8 o'clock, to take action Prof. Hempel, of Grand Rapdresses will be delivered. ANTED TO COMPANY A. (colored), by Maj. Scott, hav-

ETING OF THE CHICAGO aeld at its building, 48-54 Dear-clock. The exercises will con-by prominent gentlemen, and

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outy's Sucker Boot in Men's, a Kip and Veal Calf every pair warranted. And at d Goods of all Grades and ality Rubbers. P. GORE & CO.; Auctioneers. 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

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econd-hand Furniture. ters, Blankets, Chromos, Plated ELISON, POMEROY & CO., etioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

NTING SALE L BE CONTINUED ening, Oct. 8, at 10 o'clock, intings sold Monday

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Can be beautifully DYED, CLEANED and REPAIRED. As triding expense, and expensed of the control o

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"They have held themselves aloof from all the liberal-minded men, who are the ones that have done the political work. They have ignored American institutions entirely, and insisted that escialism demanded a sudden and violent charge,—the entife overthrow of one sistem and the establishment of another. In my opinion that is absurd. In keeping aloof from the liberal-minded people, and the Americans and the Americanized Germans, they have learned to distrust them, and have abused them at times in their paper,—have accused men of trickery, where there was no frickery, and in his way have brought about dissatisfactor. This would not be enough in itself to inhem the manization just as long as I thought I could anything for the advancement of the welfare the laboring classes or of society in general; all really don't like to be a party to a movement that calls itself t. 9 - - Crockery. Oct. 8 - Clothing. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. SANDERS & CO., and 132 Wabash-av. hd Affractive salk of 1008 & Rubbers

OVERENT OF ONE CLASS AGAINST AN-OTHER,

CTHER,

"B YOUR WITHDRAWAL A SUDDEN NOTION?"

No. It has been a matter of thought and neditation, and I consulted with no one until had made up mind what to do. I believe that its narty is in such a condition—the leaders as in error in regard to the method of applying socialistic principles to the American coople—hat the plan they are seeking to carry out can wret be made to reach a people almost a macking of whom are owners of real estate. I

pelieve, also, that a great deal of corruption has

THE SOCIALISTS.

Secession of One of Their Ablest

Why Mr. Sibley Cannot Remain with

It Is Run by Extremists and the

Alien Grottkau,

And Also by the Wire-Pullers of the

Democratic Party.

What Mr. Sibley Means by Socialism-

The Views of a Moderate.

That Groitkau and His Non-English Speaking

Socialists lost last night one of the

ork of the organization in this city. This is

Benjamin Sibley, who joined the party after the loss in 1877, and has devoted his time night and

the Executive Committee, refusing a re-elec-tion. Though a "high private" for the past

for a long time to look about him, but latterly be has done so, and become disgusted at

eridences of insincerity on the part

the ideas of others, who firmly believe that the

ring about an entirely different order of

things, -a state of society where they will be a

the top, and their "enemies" at the bottom. Having learned that Mr. Sibley intended send-

ing in his resignation to the Executive Commit-tee, a reporter sought him out yesterday and asked him if it was true.

FOR WHAT REASON?"

carry along such workingmen's measures

were needed, the general object was to be the

them. And we said we preferred

convert one man to a proper understanding

stration rather than to gain ten votes

em do not exactly agree with my notions

ed the theories of certain German philos

and they call those theories Socialism.

ideas that these men have in regard to

IL There is a German element which has

"As, for instance?"
"Carl Marx, Fourier, and Lassaile, who have

the mideal state of society which comes as a to perfection as they can get it; and the second make a very great mistake, in my opinion, attempting to teach that this perfection can bought about at once,—that we can jump to treme perfection from the present system."

"WHAT DO YOU BELIEVE IN?"

"I am a thorough Socialist, and my doctrine a slways been that Socialism is a science. Socialism is a science. Socialism is a science. Socialism is a science. That is the fundamental basic principle society,—mutual assistance, mutual protect, and the exchange of labor and thought.

corration, they have to be governed. Everytody who thinks, understands that up to the
present time the industries of the world have
siways been governed by what is called the
despotic principle,—the one-man power. In my
union, this despotism has been as necessary to
the development of the industries of the people
a despotism in government has been to the demenoment of civilization. Two or three weeks ago
a man expressed very fairly the opinion of some
of the Socialistic leaders here. In answering an
argument of mine as to the necessity of education and growth of sentiment to Socialism, he
said that all the education we needed to give the
working classes at present was to teach them
that all the men who lived in palaces on the

that all the men who lived in palaces on the avenues were thieves, to make them dissatisfied with the present order of affairs, to teach them that everything was the product of their labor, and hence they were entitled to it all.

NOW THE MISTAKE LIES HERE.

NOW THE MISTARE LIES HERE.

It is a fact that all wealth and all the means of happiness and enjoyment of civilization are the product of manual labor, governed, of course, by brains; but it is absolutely necessary to civilization that labor should co-operate, and it is necessary to co-operation that labor should carry out an kies, as I said before, and to do that it is necessary that men should be governed. These men who have all this wealth,—these men who are called thieves,—received it from owning, controlling, and governing the means of industry. In my opinion it is absurd to call a man a thief who fills a necessary and useful position in society. Until we can invent some system, or gradually establish some system of industry under which despotiam is not a necessity, these men are necessary to the co-operation of labor, because they fill the position of government,—govern the industries of the people. I do not believe the American people are at all prepared to receive the wild ideas I have referred to. Many of these men

CANNOT SPEAK A WORD OF ENGLISH;
many of them don't want to learn to speak English. I wish to state that I do not speak of the Germans generally. I speak only of a certain class or clique, which has had sufficient influence to demoralize all the rest. These men have no respect for American institutions. The American people want a thing of this kind reduced to dollars and cents. They want to know how they can get the most money for their labor, and how they can get the most labor for their money. And if I am correct in the statement that Socialism is the science of society, then Socialism surely teaches how men can accomplish this. Those who call all successful men thereos forget one very important thing, and that is that it is just as bad to want to be a thief as to be a thief. Nine-tenths of the people of this country want to be rich. If to be rich is to be a thief, nine-tenths of the people of this country want to be thereof the country want to be thereof thereof thereof thereof thereof the country want to be thereof the country want to

HOW HAS THE GERMAN CLIQUE BEEN INSTRU-

When I joined the organization it was with understanding that while we were to endeavor

ever since to advancing its interests. From

1878, to July 1, 1879, he was a member of

iths, he has taken an active part in the work of spreading the "principles" of Socialism. In his zeal for the cause he failed

tionize society in a day or two, and

leaders, -a man who, with Schilling and ot or two others, has done about all the head-

Adherents Are After.

the Organization.

Members.

"What evidence have you of that?"
"Not sufficient to attach criminality to any individual, and really I don't wish to do that, and don't propose to. I felt just as though the time had come when I could no longer do any good to the working classes by staying inside. I think it is possible that I may be able to do more good outside. I do not feel like throwing any mud at those men. If I had positive evidence, I don't know but I might make it public. But if they let me alone I shall let them alone."
"Is there any truth in the claim of Repub-

"There are, undoubtedly, some men in the organization whose sympathies are largely with the Democratic party."

"And are working in its interests?"

"Undoubtedly. I only know the former politics of one or two men, but I do know that there has been wire-pulling in the organization, and that all of it was done from Democratic sources."

"Do you think the party will maintain its ex-"Haven't you seen any evidences of disin

"Haven't you seen any evidences of disintegration?"

"There is evidence of dissatisfaction, but the organization is national. There are some cities where they have confined themselves to agitation, and where the vote does not exceed 1,000, but they keep up the organization. Even if the vote of Unicago dwindles to 1,000 or 500, the organization will be adhered to."

"Have you any idea that as large a vote will be polled this fall as usual?"

"I think my withdrawal will very seriously affect the vote. And there is no interest in the election. It is not like one for Aldermen or a representative office."

"What do you think will be

THE VOYE IN NOVEMBER?"

THE VOTE IN NOVEMBER?"

'Not over 4,000."
'Will your defection influence 2,000 or 3,000 My leaving will take away that many. I d not wish to be understood as implying that they will follow me, but that they feel very much as I do; and, seeing that I have lost confidence in the party, they will take their cue from me as they have done in other matters."

"Hasn't the party in Chicago degenerated into a mere-political machine!" into a mere political machine?"

"Not quite so bad as that, but it is partaking very much of that natura. Wire-pulling has been done to such an extent that it is used as much as it possibly can be in the interests of the Democratic party without absolutely indorsing the Democratic ticket."

"Are not some of the leaders

PAID BY THE DEMOCRATS to keep up the organization so as to keep in the ranks as many former Republican voters as possible!" the ranks as many former Republican voters as possible?"

"I have no positive proof of that; but it is my opinion that money and influence have been used in that direction."

"Do you think the party will last very long as a political party!"

"I am sure it will."

"And be as strong as it has been?"

"No. My retirement and the general dissatisfaction will cut down its voting power very largely."

"It will be about what the Greenback party is?"

"I should think so."
"What is the strength of the radical wing of the party,-THE BLOOD AND THUNDER PELLOWS

who want to overture things,—as compared with that of the conservative element?"

"They are so mixed and graded that it is hardly possible to tell. There are such men as Schilling who has a fine mind.—he is honest, and i would trust him anywhere. He sees all the evils of the present, and has his mind fixed on a perfect ideal of society, and has evidently come to the conclusion that that ideal can be realized by voting for it. There are others who believe the matter has to be settled in blood. There is a good deal of sense mixed up with that, because nearly all great changes have been accompanied with blood. They are graded from the most radical blood-and-thunder advocates down to men who carry common sense into doe, and the exchange of labor and these are all co-operative principles,—co-operative ideas; and the science of society teaches how these things can be best accomplished. Now, it is evident that map, in order to co-operate, have to be governed. That is, in order to carry out the idea which is necessary to co-operation, they have to be governed. Everybody who thinks, understands that up to the society of the world have lown to men who carry common sense into everything."
"Are the blood-and-thunder fellows in the

minority!"
"I think they are."
"And their views will never prevail!"
"I don't think they will. There is a man here by the name of GROTTKAU

who has exerted a fearfully bad influence on the German Socialists; and he is a man who doesn't know snything about American institutions,—doesn't know a word of English. He has been here only a short time, and has his German ideas, and insists on throwing mud on every conservative man in the movement. I don't know how far his influence will go."

"Do you anticipate an outbreak at any time?"

"No, I do not. Talking about outbreaks and

"No. I do not. Talking about outbreaks and revolution and blood, I want to state right here that there is no man in the Lehr and Wehr Verein in Chicago or anywhere else who will take a musket and fight for what he believes to be right any quicker than I will, out I believe it to be the very essence of folly to fight unless you have the strength on your side. in my opinion, when the majority of the people are prepared to accept Socialism there will be no necessity for a fight. The thing will be settled without it."

"What is the object of the revolutionary talk?"

"I give it up."

"What are you going to do hereafter?"

"I am going to make a most desperate effort to lecture. I don't intend to take any active part in polities."

part in polities."

"YOU WERE A REPUBLICAN, I BELIEVE?"

"I voted that ticket when I did vote, and, so far as the position of the Republican party is concerned. I prefer it to that of the Democratic party, because it is consistent. The Republicans do not advocate ultra-Democratic principles, simply wanting to preserve this Nation as a Nation, and carry out the ideas of our grandfathers. I am a radical. I believe in progress, and don't believe in the ideas of our grandfathers, but I believe the Republican party is consistent in carrying out what it believes."

"You will lecture or Socialism?"

"Yes. I intend to take a position that the entire American people are interested in it. I in-

"Yes. I intend to take a position that the entire American people are interested in it. I intend to show how the principles of Socialism can be applied to our institutions so as not to interfere with anybody's prosperity, and how they can be gradually introduced; to show the folly and mistakes of attempting to introduce European ideas suddenly into America. I intend to Americanize Socialism; that is, to reduce it to a matter of dollars and cents,—show how it can enable people to get more money for their labor and more labor for their money. I hope the public will give me a hearing. The people should understand the question. If they do not give me an audience,—and I cannet induce them to,—I shall retire to my books and pencils, as of yore."

VERSICLES.

He who drinks and goes away Will live to drink anotaer day; But he who drinks between the drinks Right quickly in the gutter sinks.

Wives of great men oft remind us
We should pick our wives with care,
So we may not leave behind us
Half our natural crop of hair.

"Gimme some more!" he cried, Begging for green apples. They gave him more, and he died Of the abdominal grapples. Breathes there a man with soul so dead That has not to himself once said: This is my own, my native land, Where fours take in the best full hand"?

There was a young woman of Trenton, And a gallant whom she was intent on; She joined "Pinafore," And her lover he swore That he'd wander afar off from Trenton.

The sunbrowned clergyman returning.
Rolls up his sleeves and shows his muscle,
Prepared to make a mighty bustle
In saving sinners from the burning.
Upon his joyful congregation
His flercest glance he straightway levels,
Takes in at once the situation,
and stoutly says: "Bring on your devils?"

Oil Running to Waste-One Result of Over-production-Rivers and Ponds of Oil on Fire.

production—Rivers and Ponds of Oil on Fire.

A special dispatch from Bradford, Pa., says:

"At a moderate estimate there are 150,000 gallons of petroleum running to waste every day in the McKean County oil regions. The tanks, with capacity for segeral million barrels, are filled to overflowing. The market is overstocked, and still production goes on at the rate of at least 25,000 barrels a day, 5,000 more than the pipe lives can handle. New wells are going down in ail parts of the region. The price of oil is from 25 to 30 cents less per barrel than the cost of production. The United and Tidewater Pipe Lives have iron tankage for 3,000,000 barrels of oil in this district. Individual producers and oil companies own tankage connected with these lines. The pipe lines take care of the oil of these tank-owners to the extent of their capacity. It is the small producers who are losing the bulk of the oil. They cannot afford to build tanks.

"What is known as the general storage ce-

pacity of the pipe-lines is proportioned out to these producers, but that tankage has been occupied for weeks, and the surplus runs to waste, —down the hills and valleys of McKean County. The streams are literally rivers of oil. Large quantities of petroleum are absorbed by the earth. In marshy places the ground is a mass of greasy mud, several inches deep.

"In some parts of the region the streams are dammed, and the oil collected in large ponds, at places as far distant as possible from derricks and buildings. These ponds are set ou fire daily. Thus a large quantity of the waste oil is disposed of. It is not uncommon for fire to be communicated to these combustible rivers by sparks from locomotives. Sometimes they are fired by malicious persons and tramps. Derricks and other property have been destroyed by these unexpected fires, resulting in losses of thousands of dollars. All efforts to limit production of oil and stop this great waste have failed. Some years ago the same state oi alfairs existed in the lower oil region. Rivers of oil flowed from the tanks. It was not until oil fell to 40 cents a barrel that the producers came to their senses, and, in a measure, stopped the drill,"

MUSICAL.

The Worcester Festival—Opening of the Music-Season in Boston—'Pinafore," etc. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 2.—It was my pleasur to attend the Twenty-second Festival of the Worgester County Musical Association, at Woragement of this association has placed its an-nual song-feasts among the very front ranks of excellence and repute. In point of real merit and stamins, in my opinion, only two festivals in the country are entitled to be placed in the vanguard, and they will have to look sharp for their laurels, viz.: that of the veteran Handel & Haydn Society of this city (the triennial), and the blennial of Cincinnati. However, it i not my purpose to make comparisons, only that sonally acquainted with the Worcester Festival and are with the Cincinnati, may better under stand the true position and merit of the former Neither do I propose to criticise weak points (and there are always enough of them), but principally to state a few of the most important facts, leaving the imagination of the mu sical reader considerable latitude for its ex

First, then, I will name THE ARTISTS:

THE ARTISTS:

Sopranos—Miss Henrietta Beebe, Miss Ida W. Hubbell, Mrs. Anna Granger-Dow (New York), Mrs. H. M. Smith (Boston), Miss Edith Abell (Washington, D. C.), Miss Gertrude Franklin, and Mrs. H. F. Knowles.

Contraltos—Miss Annie Louise Cary, Mrs. Isabella Palmer-Fassett, and Mrs. A. W. Porter.

Tenors—Alfred Wilkis (Boston), Theodore J. Toedt, A. D. Woodruff, George Ellard (New York), J. G. Parker. and G. W. Want.

Baritones and bassos—W. H. Beckett, G. E. Aiken, W. C. Baird (New York), John F. Winch (Boston), D. M. Babcock, C. E. Hay, and L. H. Chabbuck.

(Boston), D. M. Baccoca, C. M. Chubbuck.

The New York Glee Club; the Schubert Quartet, Worcester; the Sichberg Quartet, ladies' instrumental, Boston; the Germania Orchesira of thirty performers; Senor Diaz Albertini, New York, and Miss Lettie Launder, violinists; S. Liebling and E. B. Perry, pianists, Boston; E. B. Story and G. W. Sumner, organists, Worcester B. D. Allen, pianoforte accompanist, Worcester and Carl Zerrahn, conductor, Boston. out the majority, perhaps, have very little more than a local fame. Had the bulk been "boiled calists), the quality would have been preferable

down" to about one-half the number (the voto the quantity. Of those very little known I will especially mention Miss Hubbell, who sustained the soprano solos very creditably in The Messiah." and Mr. Toedt, the tenor Both have sympathetic voices, of about the same grade (considering the individual voice), and excel in that class of music demanding pathos and intensity of feeling. Mr. Toedt is a valuable addition to the rather few intelligent, cultured tenor vocalists. Mrs. Fineh-Harden burgh is a very clever contra!to. Mr. Wilki (better known) was well received. He is stead-(better known) was well received. He is steadily growing in favor in this critical section, and is developing in both voice and method. His success surely will be good news to his many friends in Chicago. He is to be congratulated in his new relation as a Beuedict. The other new aspirants are not worthy of special mention as individual singers. The veterans,—Miss Carry, Miss Beebe, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Dow,—were as substantial as ever. The basso in "The Messiah," Mr. Winch, has naturally a fine voice, but sings in a very slovenly, sito-shod fashion. But it should be remembered that he glories in the fact that he has never studied, but "takes to music naturally!"

wearisome, I will only give the most important selections and works of

THE PROGRAM:

Second Concert—Organ duo from "Hymn of Praise," Mendelssohn, by Messrs, Sumner and Allen.

Fourth Concert—Anthem, "I will mention Thy loving kindness," Sullivan, with solo by Mr. Wilkie; violin solo, "Andante et Polonaise," Vieuxiemps, and "Souvenir de Bade," Leonhard, by Senor Albertini; duet. "Song of the Summer-Birds," Rubinstein, by Miss Beebe and Mrs. Hardenburgh; chorus, "Rejoice in the Lord," J. Baptiste Calkin.

Fifth Concert—Gounod's "Messe Solenneile," the solo parts being sung by Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Wilkie, and Beckett; overture to "Zanetta," Auber, by the Germania Orchestra, which was encored; Grand Aria. "Gratias agimus Tibe," Gugleilm, by Mrs. Smith, with flute obligato in place of a ciarinet; selections from "Faust," Gounod, by the orchestra.

Sixth Concert—Overture to "Tannhauser," Wagner, orchestra; aria, "Qui la voce, "Bellini, by Mrs. Dow; "Vintagers Chorus" from "Don Carlos," Verdi, by Miss Cary; Polonaise from "Struensee," Meyérocer, orchestra; aria from "Struensee," Meyérocer, orchestra; aria from "Fidelio," Beethoven, by Mrs. Dow, Miss Cary, Messrs. Toect and Beckett.

Seventh Concert—"Anacreon" overture, Chernbini, orchestra; "Ave Maria" from "Loreley," Mendelssohn, solo by Miss Beebe, with laddes chorus; "Cajus Animam," from "Stabat Mater," Rossini, by Mr. Wilkie, Eighth Symphony, Beethoven, orchestra; piano sonata, op. 7. Grieg, by Mr. Liobling; aria from "Aris and Galatea," "On Mrs. Biechoven, orchestra; piano sonata, op. 7. Grieg, by Mr. Liobling; aria from "Aris and Galatea," "On "The Prodigal Son." Sullivan, solo by Mrs. Wilkie.

Eighth Concert—Handel's "Messash," which closed the festival, Friday evening, Sept. 28.

Some of the choruses were handled somewhat timidly, as, "And he shall Purify," "Glory to God," and "His Yoke is Easy"; others with great force and expressiveness, including "And the glory of the Lord," "Lift up your heads," "Hallelujah," and "Worthy is the Lamb." The ensemble was very

THE CHORUS numbered 455 voices, distributed as follows:
Sopranos, 150; altos, 100; tenors, 80; and
bassos, 125. It was very well balanced, and
better in quality than for several years past,
owing to the "weeding" and "culling" laws
which have been enforced.

THE FINANCES OF THE PESTIVAL were highly satisfactory to the management,— the sum of \$1,500, approximately, being added to the former wealthy amount in the treasury. Mr. Carl Zerrahn conducted with his usual suc-"PINAPORE."

The music-season in Boston opened this week with the ever-present "H. M. S. Pinafore," by the Boston "Ideal" Company, at the Boston Theatre, which is well filled every night. And what does this augur? Can any one, not a wizard or a gynsy, tell us? If so, speak, I prithee. Well, I must say that the performance is a very-excellent one, which the following cast should warrant: Sir Joseph Porter, R. C. Barnabee; Capl. Corcoran, M. W. Whitney; Ralph Rackstraus, W. H. Fessenden; D. ck. Deadeys, George Frothingham: Josephine, Miss May Beebe; Little Buttercup, Miss Adelaide Phillips; with the minor parts well taken, a superchorus, and a good orchastra. As compared with our Chicago "Pinafore" Company, it is perhaps superior in some respects, and not so astisfactory in others, to me. Here the Bell chorus is tame compared with Chicago, the grand-right-and-left is not indulged in, and unbending of "official" dignity does not follow the disappearance of Josephins. The duet between Capl. Corcorat and Buttercup lacked point, as it was tamely done. Buttercup should have "mixed up" the two bables with gesture more lively, and the chorus ditto. The chorus was one of the brightest in action and in singing that I have seen in "Pinafore."

"SIR JOSEPH POETER." Not having seen the following facts in print, swill give them to you: The Rt.-Hon. William Henry Smith, present First Lord of the Admirativ of Great Britain, was in early years an ordinary newsboy. Naturally shrewd and far-seeing, he

Kingdom. From a small beginning rapidly grew what is now perhaps the largest circulating library in the world. In later years he was returned to Parliament from a small country borough, of which I have forgotten the name; and soon after attracted considerable attention from his vigorous attacks (with pen and ink) on many of the then existing abuses in the Royal navy. His fearless handling of the supject, sparing neither friend nor foe in his criticiams, and his ceaseless efforts to ameliorate the condition of "Poor Jack," eventually brought him a reward in the shape of a high "official" position. This is the foundation of Gilbert and Sullivan's satire, and the moral to be drawn is crearly, to Stick close to your desks, and never go to sea.

Stick close to your desks, and never go to sea, And you all may be rulers of the Queen's paye And you all may be rulers of the Queen's navee.

THE MUSIC SZASON

bids fair to be lively and interesting. Much anxiety will naturally be directed to the advent of Dr. Arthur Sullivan, about New Year's, when it is expected he will conduct some of his best compositions, to be given by the Handel & Haydn Society, with a large and efficient erchestra.

COLORADO---NEW MEXICO.

A New and Most Valuable Plant—Worth
More to the West than Half a Dozen of
Her Richest Mines—Notes of Another Trip
to the Rocky Mountains—Leadville—Silver
Cliff—Visit to Dick Sulft, Formerly One of
Chicago's Leading Bankers, Etc., Etc.,
Szerial Correspondence of The Tribuse

Special Correspondence of The Tribune, LAS VEGAS, N. M., Sept. 26.—As more important than any other facts learned in this my seventh trip to the Rocky Mountains, I present new grain, which, if it fulfills the promise of my informant, Descon James Hollister, of Chicago, is worth more to Colorado than half a dozen of her best mines. Of course, it is equally valuable to Western Kansas, New Mexico, and Montana. Mr. Hollister calls it RICE, OR EGYPTIAN CORN.

As the facts in relation to this new cereal new and so curious and interesting, they are here given in detail. Mr. Hollister bought a couple of years ago a ranche of some 1,800 acres. three or four miles south of Kinsley, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. Kinsley is situated in the Valley of the Arkansas in what is often called the "dry belt," 316 miles west of Kansas City and about the same dis-tance east of fueblo. Mr. Hollister's son and son-in-law occupy the place. Last year a neighbor of the Hollister ranche raised some of the rice corn, and his success induced Deacon Hollister to recommend its introduction to his ranche. He had forty acres of sod turned over last spring, and, having procured several quarts of the seed, with an ordinary seed-planter be deposited two or three grains a foot or two part in the sod. There had not been drop of rain for the previous eight months, and it did not rain for five weeks after the planting; yet the seed germinated. The corn CAME UP AND GREW FINELY.

After it got fairly started, the hot blasts came up from the Plano Estacado (Staked Plains), came up from the Plano Estacado (Staked Plains), burning up the grass and every green thing in the gardens, scorching like the blasts from a furnace, and yet it did not affect the new-comer from Egypt a particle. It grew right along in spite of the heat. Then the rains came on, and the sturdy grant was equally indifferent to that. It grew right on, and ripened about the 1st of September, yielding, Deacon Hollister thought, some sixty bushels to the acre, weighing sixty pounds to the bushel. The stalk for some three feet from the ground is about as large as a man's coat sleeve, and is a perfect wood. This in all the treeless regions east of the mountains is

A MOST IMPORTANT PACT. as an acre or two will furnish fuel for a family for an entire year. From the top of this woody substance issues a stalk, on the top of which a tuft something like that of sorphum issues; this soon droops over, and the whole bunch is one mass of the grain. The kernel is about the size of a grain of wheat, perhaps a little smaller and more nearly sound. Each one is the size of a grain of wheat, perhaps a little smaller, and more nearly round. Each one is inclosed in a shuck or independent carsule. The grain can be ground into an excellent flour, from which bread and other food can be made; it can be boiled and eaten as rice or cracked wheat, and in fact can be used for any purpose for which our ordinary cereals are employed. A neighbor of Deacon Hollister, who raised a small crop last year, assured him that it attened his pigs faster than he had ever known commot, corn or any other feed to do it.

Now, the only thing about this story is that it seems ALMOST TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

No estimate can begin to rate its value if all that Deacon Hollister claims for it should prove true. From New Mexico to the British but "takes to music naturally!"
Inasmuch as it would be a little long, if not wearisome, I will only give the most important selections and works of

THE PROGRAM:

Second Concert—Organ duo from "Hymn of Praise," Mendelssohn, by Messrs, Sumner and Allen.

Fourth Concert—Anthem, "I will mention Thy loving kindness," Sullivan, with solo by Mr. Wilkie; violin solo, "Andante et Polonaise." Vieuxiemos, and "Souvenir de Bade," Leonhard, by Senor Albertini; duet. "Song of the Summer-Birds," Rubinstein, by Miss Beebe and Mrs. Hardenburgh; chorus, "Rejoice in the Lord," J. Baptiste Calkin.

Fifth Concert—Gounod's "Messe Solenneile," the solo parts being sung by Mrs. Smith, Messrs, Wilkie, and Beckett; overture to "Zanetta." Auber, by the Germania Orchestra, which was encored; Grand Aria. "Gratias agimus Tibe, "Gugleilim, by Mrs. Smith, with fute obligato in place of a ciarinet; selections from "Faust," Gounod, by the orchestra.

Sixth Concert—Overture to "Tannhauser," Wagner, orchestra, aria, "Qui la voce," Bellini, by Mrs. Dow; "Vintagers Coorus" from "Lore
Wagner, orchestra; aria, "Qui la voce," Bellini, by Mrs. Dow; "Vintagers Coorus" from "Lore
The PROGRAM:

Inasmuch as it would be a little long, if not there are tens of thousands for the successfully irrigated, and yet—thus far at least—too far beyond the line of reliable rainfall to be used for any other purpose than pasturage. And now comes this African plant soparently adapted to furnish both food and fuel for all this vast country. If it should fulfill the promise thus far given its value to the country and to human its value to the country and to human its value to the country from Southern Russia brought to this country from Southern Russia brought to the country and to human its value to the country and to human its value to the country and to human its value to the country and given this account to the public. In my trip I took in

given this account to the public.

In my trip I took in

LEADVILLE,

but it has been so often and so fully described in The Tribune that I will only say that the city will fill any description that has been given of it. Everything is done on a gigantic scale. Its equal for less than two years' growth, it is safe to say, has never been known in this country or any other. It may not be generally known, however, that in the foothills, some four or five miles west of the city, is a splendid iron and soda spring, near which a good hotel has been built by R. E. Goodell, of Chicago. It has been built by R. E. Goodell, of Chicago. It has been splendidly kept during the past season by Mrs. Arrington, widow of the late Judge Arrington, of Chicago. The pure, bracing monutain air, these delictous, health-giving mineral waters, and excellent hotel fare are sure to make this, a most popular summer resort.

The means of reaching Leadville are constantly improving. The South Park Railway, Gov. Evans President, and Wall & Whitters' coaches make the distance from Denver in a single day. Eleven years ago, in company with the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, I scaled the Musquito Pass, 11,500 feet above the sea, by mule train, and now the coaches and lnumerable teams pass over the excellent, but, in places, very steep, toll-road every day. To me nothing can be more wonderful; and yet before the year closes Gov. Evans' railway will scale the second range, by the Trout Creek Pass and swing round north into Leadville. A heppy day that for this wonderful mining camp.

wonderful mining camp.

wonderful mining camp.

SILVER CLIFF.

thirty-five miles southwest of Canyon City, started into life only about a year ago. There are several excellent mines in this vicinity; but, as a rule, the ores are not of so high a grade as they are about Leadville. Still, the prospects are that it will be a substantial and highly prosperous district. The Wet Mountain Valley, on the borders of which it is situated, is one of the most beautiful and productive sections of Colorado. Here I found

known to all our older citizens as at one time one of the leading bankers of Chicago. His condition is a very sad one, for he is utterly broken in-mind and body. And yet he seems to enjoy all that a person so situated can be exred to do. DENVER

DENVER
is growing finely, and wears her metropolitan
airs with a great deal of dignity and propriety.
No city in the Union is developing more steadily and substantially than Denver; and no State
is growing more surely in wealth and importance
than Colorado.
THE RAILWAYS

is growing more surely in wealth and importance than Colorado.

THE RAILWAYS

that are pushing ahead are the South Park—which, as above stated, will reach Leadville this year—and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The hundrens of care, stretching far away north and south about Las Vegas, give unmistakable evidence of the vast amount of business the extension to this place—140 miles south of Trinidad—has given the road. The town is a queer, wquaint old Mexican place, and on that account alone will well repsy a visit. About five miles to the northwest, just at the entrance of the foothills, is a hot soda apring, which, when the large hotel is finished, as it soom will be will make a place of great resort. It is very similar to the hot soda springs at Idaho, west of Denver.

Track-laying south of Las Vegas is to commence Monday, when the road will be pushed rapidly to within sixteen miles of Santa Fe, and onward to Albuquerque within the next few months. With the ampie capital at hand, and the indomitable energy of Manager Strong. this line will in

almost surely join hands with the Southern Pacific during the next year. This is now about as sure to happen as anything in the future. Speed the day when it will be one of the great through lines of the continent.

THE RIO GRANDE has made no advances for the past year; but it is claimed the lease to the Santa Fe will soon be permanently vacated, when the road is at once to be pushed on to the San Juan mining districts, and wherever else its usefuiness can be increased. It certainly is a most valuable road to

the State.

Taken altogether I have again had a most enjoyable and instructive trip of about four weeks. Reader, do thou go "and do likewise."

W. B.

BLACKBURN'S OWN STORY.

1869-He Admits the Yellow-Fever Plot as Charged Upon Him, and Details All His Proceedings in the Business—Afraid to Tell His Plan to Gen. Lec. Disputch to Cincinnati Gazette, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—Dr. Luke P.

the yellow-fever plot during the War has lately been repeated here by some gentlemen who listened to it from the Doctor's own lips in 1869. In the fall of that year he was a passenger on a steamboat bound up the Arkansas for Pine Bluff, at which place this Dr. Blackburn owned a plantation. One evening a group of passen-gers, of whom- the Doctor formed one, were sitting on the guards, when the Doctor's arrival from Canada under President Johnarrival from Canada under President Johnson's amnesty, and the statements regarding his transactions in Canada, were alluded to by one of the group. Thereupon Dr. Blackburn proceeded to teil his story. He said that all that the Yankees were charging against him was true; that he had done his best to infect the Union armies, and that if he had succeeded the Confederates would have captured Washington and planted their flag over New York.

Being earerly pressed for details by some of

New York.

Being eagerly pressed for details by some of those about him, who expressed full sympathy with his efforts, he told the following story:

He had first turned his attention toward finding yellow-fever patients in New Orleans, but, ascertaining that under the admirable sanitary arrangements of Gen. Butler fever was scarcely

ing yellow-fever patients in New Orleans, but, ascertaining that under the admirable sanitary arrangements of Gen. Butler fever was scarcely known in that city, he then proceeded to Charleston with the idea of visiting the West Indies for the purpose of infecting clothing—1 sending it to the Northern cities, and into the Union armies. He said that he laid his plans before Gen. Beauregard in full, and that he approved them and gave him a bass through the Confederate lines, by which he was enabled to reach the North, and to cross from Detroit, into Canada.

There he learned that the fever was then raging in the British West Indies, and he put himself in communication with the English officials, setting forth that he had had much experience in dealing with yellow-fever, and would like to proceed to the English colonies for the purpose of rendering medical aid during the epidemic.

By the advice of Mr. Clark, a member of Parliament, he proceeded to London under the promise that he should be there fitted out to perform medical services in the colonies. From London he proceeded to Nassau and Bermuds. Before leaving he made arrangements with one Hyams to secure a large lot of clothing in New York, chiefly fiannel shirts and blouses, such as were worn by the Union troops, and take them to Nassau. Arriving in the islands, he reported immediately to the veilow-fever hospitals, and used the clothing which had been brought under the arrangement with hyams about the beds and persons of such of the sick as he attended. A large lot of the clothing thus infected was committed to Hyams' treachery, occasioned by fear, failed to be used as he had directed.

When asked if Gen. Lee was aware of his plan, the Doctor replied that he would not have dared to approach him on the subject, as tien, the was entirely convinced that its success would have enabled the Confederate army to have overthrown the Federals, and have occupied the principal Northern cities. This is the story of the yellow-fever plot, as told by Dr. Luke P. Blackburn h

A Serious Mistake.

They were sitting on the stoop together. It was about 8:47 p. m. The moon was noating serenely across the heavens, which looked like an immense stretch of pale satin dappled with diamonds. There wasn't breeze enough to make the violets nod. The dew fell with its customary softness, and was pillowed upon the petal of the dreaming lily. After they had contemplated all the beauty of the foregoing tingers he broke the silence.

templated all the beauty of the foregoing tintype, he broke the silence:
"It rained this morning, didn't it, pet?!"
"It did," she replied sweetlj.
"We have had a great deal of rain lately,
haven't we, dearest?" he went on as he gave a
hitch at his suspenders.
"We have."
"Do you like rain, my little peach?"
"No."
"Neither do I."
Then there was another long pause, and

"Neither do I."
Then there was another long pause, and more contemplation of the aforesaid tintype, when the youth again went on very feebly:
"Does my little gold-haired gum-drop think it will rain to-morrow?"
"I think not."
"I wonder if it will rain next Thursday?"
"Don't know; but I think it will rain to-morrow."

morrow."
"Why do you think so?"
"Why, because the skies are cloudy."
"They are quite bright" he went on with a smile.
"I beg your pardon," she responded, good naturedly. "It was one of your ears that I took for a dark cloud."
And then the young man who couldn't get

The Party of Good Faith.

Chariottesville (Va.) Chronicle (Conservative).

What's in a name! In the absence of the editor, we shall take the opportunity of saying that, in our opinion, the Conservative party organization ought to have been abandoned as soon as the Debt question became a prominent one in the State. It is the National Republican party of the country which has been pledged to good faith in the observance of contracts made by the Federal Government; and the members of the old Conservative party of Virginia, who are in favor of dealing fairly with the public creditor, have to that extent enlisted with the Republicans. It is a question that had not loomed up when the Conservative party was organized in the State. It was not then an issue in politics. Those old issues are now passed away, or have lost their prominence, and this has become the paramount question for the people to consider. The old party lines should, therefore, now be obliterated; and the debipayers, those who are willing to deal honestly and fairly with the creditors of the State, should fall in together, shoulder to shoulder, in defense of the honor and credit of Virginia. We have heard it said that there is much in a name. It is believed by some that a rose would not smell as a weet if it were called a cabbage. However that may be, we are as willing to make the fight in this canvass under the Republican banner as under the Conservative banner, regardless of the odor. The Party of Good Faith,

The Eastern Express Company Sells Out to the American Express Company.

\*\*Eoston Journal, Oct, 2.\*\*

Negotistions which have been in progress for some little time past in regard to the transfer to the American Express Company of the entire business of the Eastern Express Company were concluded on Wednesday, and from that date the former Company takes control of all the routes East hitherto operated by the latter Company. For the present the offices of the two Companies in this city will be keptopen as usual, but as the American Company can make provision to take charge of the office business of the Eastern Company, if will be absorbed. It is expected that by the end of the year it will be possible to disponse with one of the Boston offices. The sale is a matter of more than usual interest to the public, as it results in the formation of a consolidated express line from the extreme East to the extreme West, doing away with transfers of responsibility in the carrying of packages between such points as Bangor, Me., and St. Louis, Mo. Another advantage may be a reduction of rates in the long routes which will now be under the control of the American Extress Company. The terms of the sale are not made known, but rumor places the consideration at between \$400,000 and \$500,000.

THE AGAMEMNON.

Launch of Another Immense British Iron-Clad.

How the Launching Was Effected. A Description of the Vessel.

The Polyphemus: a Curious Vessel Now in Course of Construction.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Longfellow's grand lines, in which he sings of "the bridal-day of beauty and of strength," recurred to my mind with redoubled meaning last Wednesday morning, as I steamed down the Chatham to witness the launch of the twin-screw armor-plated turret-ram Agamemnon. Iron-clad vessels of the first rank are not launched of no nowadays. Since the revolutionary period in naval archi-tecture, which we may reckon as having culmi-nated should be accounted to the control of the nated about ten years ago,—inasmuch as ironclad construction as an art has not shown any great power of expansion and progress in the ast decade, -such events have been few and far

WE DEMAND SUCH LEVIATHANS to keep pace with the increasing efforts of rival Powers manifesting an unpleasant determi-nation to contest with Dibdin's "right little, ight little, island" the right to rule the wave, that fleets cannot be built in a day. Italy, Ger-many, and France have all taken tremendous strides forward. In June next the French will have ready for the sea an iron-clad, the Admiral Duperre, of dimensions and power that are colossal. England has no ship that will surpass it. The cost of the hull alone is close upon \$1,200,000, that of the armor-plates about \$1,000,000, and of the engines over \$400,000. To this sum must be added the cost of masts, and rigging, and guns,-the latter coming from the Toulon Arsenal,—Essen and Woolwich, you see, have been quite ignored, -bringing the total expenditure, by the time the boat is ready to hoist

the flag, up to \$4,000,000 at least,
Inches have been added to the armor, and tons to the guns, with such rapidity that it is impossible to say when the en-gineers will be satisfied with the size of the nonsters that they are at work upon. Perhaps one of these days the nations themselves will put a stop to the vast expenditures that are reuired. Like Don Quixote, they may become tired of the puppets,—of their Duilios, their Du-perres, and their Thunderers,—and in a fit of exasperation destroy the whole show. The enormous cost and the slowness of con

truction, as I have already said, make these aunches far from frequent occurrences. Wednesday was, therefore,

A RED-LETTER DAY AT CHATHAM. Soldiers, sailors, and civilians turned out en masse. The workmen in the dockyards were granted a holiday,—for the launch of a great ressel is considered too memorable an occasion for the authorities to require their services. Leaving the train which brought us from London, and walking down to the slip, we were re-

pigmies, as we saw them so far below us. Mrs. Smith

PRESSED THE MAGIC IVORY PILLAR

that stood on the table before her, and with one simultaneous crash the weights descended on the dogshores, which tumbled into the slip beneath. The traditional bottle of wine, prettily decorated with flowers, flew back, impelled by an elastic spring, against the sharp prow of the ship. Peering hard at the bow of the vessel, and with hat or handkerchief in band, the vast crowd saw the wine bathe the bows, heard the word "Aramemnon," and, after a pause of a few seconds, saw the huge iron-cad, slowly at first, but with gradually-increasing speed, glide down the shipway (saturated for more than a week with Russan tallow, soap, and oil), part the sea without a splash, churn the muddy waters into a foam, and ride into the Medway. A launch so satisfactory is said never to have taken place at Chatham-before. Compared with the launches of great ships in olden times, it was but child's play. With the increased mechanical appliances of our age, the transfer of a ship to the water is hardly more than the willing. A lady pressee for a second an electric cord, and, lo! the ship "feels the thrill of life along its keel." In by-gone days it was a more serious business. The ship might "take the water" when christened, or she might not. Very frequently it refused to budge an inch, and hour after hour was lost, while a doleful thumping of mallets proclaimed "the weakness of man and the immobility of matter." Nowadays we only fear that the ship may slip away too soon. After the launch, the Lords of the Admiralty and others of the official party proceeded to the Admiralty yacht, where luncheon was served. The Agamemnon was three years and four months on the stocks.

She is what is technically called a "citadel-turret" ship, heavily armored about the vital parts, but comparatively undefended at each end. It was feared for some time that vessels of this type, with bows and sterns unprotocted, would not prove séawortby if an enemy were to destroy the PRESSED THE MAGIC IVORY PILLAR

float though the paris fore and all were knocked away.

The Agamemnon is a copy—in some respects a service copy—of the Inflexible. But she is smaller, and reoresents the attempt to reduce the size of iron-clads without impairing their power. The reduction of size implies what is by no means unimportant to recollect,—a diminution of coat. Her length between perpendiculars is 230 feet, while the inflexible's is forty-five feet more; her extreme

easel in the navy, except which the au whorties have had of the power of heavy or nance will result in a further strengthening of her turrets, or any inner backing to her eitade remains to be seen. I see it is stated in one the deily papers that, before she goes to see the will undergo some modifications; and the in the end she may even carry eighty-ton gurin the end she may even carry eighty-ton gurin the end she may even carry eighty-ton guring the end she may even carry eighty-ton gurin the end she may even carry eighty-ton guring the end she e

THE AGAMESINON MAY BE DISCO as an iron-clad of the centre-citadel this is meant that she is built with at able chadel, or centre compartmen kept afloat by the two unprotected e vessel. Within the walls of this advantage possessed by monitors whose turrets run lengthway with the keel, in that only half their guns can be brought to bear at one time,—either over the bow or the stern. The plan now adopted in the Agamemoon has this advantage: that, by placing the turrets on either side of the keel in a slanting position, all her guns can be used at one time, on either beam or in pairs, in any direction that may be required towards an enemy. In addition to the lower, middle, and upper decks, there will be a superstructure running lengthways with the keel, and erect above the upper decks, for the purpose of working the vessel. With reference to the unprotected portion of the vessel, it may be noticed that the invaluable protection of horizontal armor-plates is largely used. They are plates three luches in thickness on the upper and lower decks, both before and in the rear of the citadel. Six feet under water-line the same thickness is used. The indicated horse-power of the engines will be 6,000 strong, and they will be capable of propelling the boat at the rate of thirteen knots an hour. Ten boilers, located in four separate boiler-rooms, will be required to work this vast machinery.

cated in four separate boiler-rooms, will be required to work this vast machinery.

THE STEM OF THE VESSEL

differs from most iron-clads. She will have a prow which will be used as a ram when engaging an enemy; but will not proceed to sen with this weapon of warfare in position. There is a bore made in the stem for the ram to be shot out in a moment by hydraulic aid behind, to pierce an enemy's side, and then return. When not in use the ram lies in position inside, opposite the bore. She will have no salling masts, but there will be one for a signal staff in the centre, and for the use of getting in and out her boats and heavy stores. There will be secont modation for a crew which will number about 255 men. It may be said from her description that the mechanical contrivances and pecularities of construction to economize space without loss of power will be nearly the same for both this boat and her sister-vessel, the Ajax, not yet finished.

For the launching of torpedoes the Agamemnon is especially fitted; from her sides these terrible engines of warfare will be launched with ease, as the hight of 'her deck from the water, when once she receives her armaments and stores, will admit of the use not only of shot and shell against an enemy, but most other contrivances of modern warfare. In this respect, however, she will be distanced by a very curious vessel which is being built in the very itext shed to that which she has lately occupied, and which is to be called.

It has following account of this terrible.

respect, however, she will be distanced by a very time of the event which was a boot to take place. The bright uniforms of the wastens infantry, artillery, and transportment made at every turn of the event which was a boot to take place. The bright uniforms of the marines infantry, artillery, and transportment was a bright of the thousands on the ground of the shed all levely one. Helmets shone in the sunlight, mingling in martial splendor with the red and blue costs of the uniformed me, which in turn were releved by the some for colors—in the masses of workmen, "and it heir eisters, and their cousins, and their annual to the state of the First Lord of the State of the S

Here are a few extracts from "Don Quiz-Here are a lew extracts from four ote?:

Beauty in a modest woman is like a fire or sword at a distance; neither doth the one burn nor the other wound those that come not too close to them.

Keep your mouth shut and your eyes open. The alwent feel and fear every ill.

Self-praise depreciates.

The dead to the bier, and the living to good cheer.

The dead to the bier, and the living to good cheer.

All women, let them be ever so homely, are pleased to hear themselves celebrated for their beauty.

Squires and knights errantare subject to much hunger and ill-luck.

Liberality may be carried too far in those who have children to inherit from khem.

Virtue is always more persecuted by the wicked than beloved by the righteous.

Every one is the son of bis own works.

Honey is not for the mouth of an ass.

No padlock, bolts, or bars can secure a maides so well as her own reserve.

Wit and humor belong to genius alone.

The wittlest person in a comedy is he who plays the fool.

There is no book so bad but that something good may be found in it.

We are all as tiod made us, and oftentimes a great deal worse.

Let the hen live, though it be with a pip.

We are all as God made us, and oftentimes a great deal worse.

Let the hen live, though it be with a pfp.

We cannot all be friars, and various are the paths by which God conducts the good to Heaven.

Covetousness bursts the bag.

It is easy to undertake, but more difficult to finish a thing.

This term is equally applicable to all ranks; whoever is ignorant is vulgar.

By the streets of "By-and-by" one arrives at the house of "Never."

Mattween the yes and no of a woman I would not undertake to thrust the point of a pin.

Patience and shuffle the cards.

A soldier had better smell of gunpowder than musk.

Other men's wants are easily borne.

A bad cloak covers a good drinker.

Pray devoutly, and hammer on stoutly.

When a thing is once begun it is almost half

Why Do Not Negfoes Sheem?

Jacksonville (Pla.) Sun.

Will some medical man explain why it is that the negro is never known to sneeze! Ask any old planter, who owned scores of servants, and the will tell you he never heard one of his servants success. It may appear a very singular fact, but it is none the less true; and we altack to it just to show how unobservant most people.

#### 10

#### Governments Steady --- Foreign Ex-

FINANCE AND TRADE.

change Dull.

Heavy Currency Movement-Wall Street Borrowing in Chicago.

Another "Beom" in the Produce Markets-An Advance Along the Whole Line.

The Bulls Have It All Their Own Way, But It Closed Easier.

#### FINANCIAL.

Governments were active, and the dealers reported large amounts bought and sold by the public. The 4s opened at 102 hft and 102% asked. The closing quotation in New York was 102% and 103% asked in Chicago. The 5s, 102% and 1081, and the 4% 105% and 106.

Foreign exchange was dull. Offerings were light, and rates unchanged. Posted rates for sterling were 482 and 484. Actual transactions eago were 481 and 488. New York actual rates were 481@481¼ and 483. Sterling grain bills were 478% @479. French grain bills were 527¼ and 525. French bankers' bills were 524¾

The Bank of England lost \$420,000 in bullion. There were receipts at New York of \$350,000 from Liverpool, and a Havre dispatch announces shipment of \$3,000,000 in gold for New

Chicago. Applications were received yesterday for a considerable amount to be loaned on call or Governments. Otherwise there were no new signs of activity in the local loan market. Rates nain at 5@6 per cent on call and 6@8 per cent on time. Country orders for currency were beavy and the receipts small. New York ex-change sold between banks at 80c per \$1,000 count. The clearings were \$5,800,000. There was a sale of \$10,000 Cook County 5e at

It is stated by the Journal of last evening hat the Horn Silver Mine, owned by Camp-sell, Cullen & Co., was sold in this city this norning, to Eastern parties, for \$5,000,000, the par value of its stock being \$10,000,000. This nine is located in Frisco, in Southern Utah, and was purchased by the recent owners three years ago for \$25,000. A number of the genemen owning this mine have made Chicago eir headquarters for the past year, and their the mine are reported to be over \$4,000 per day. The Horn Silver Mine lies adjacent to the Gram-pian Mine, which is owned and worked by Chi-

It describes the stock market to say that Erie closed at 41. The monetary stringency that seemed to be close at hand last week has apntly disappeared. No hint of tight money hed Chicago, except a demand from Wall street for call loans by the Chicago banks. How uch this means does not vet appear. The made hard. Wnether the speculation in Wall street has gone so far as to exhaust the funds available for such games, time alone can tell. It is certain that most professional operators, and all conservative money-lenders, regard the rise as too rapid. Even those who think present ices will look cheap a year from now believe there must be a 5 or 10 per cent reaction to make the market The point on Erie yesterday was that it will go to 50. It is now selling 95 per cent higher than at the beginning of the year. Erie was not alone in its rapid rise. Iron Mountain went up from 43% to 46%; Kansas City preferred from 60 to 63%; the common from 24% to 26%; St. Joe preferred from 55 to 57%. The other gains were Lake Shore 14, to 951/8; Northwest common 34, to 84; the preferred 34, to 10134; St. Paul 34, to 72; Union Pacific 36, to 873; Eric preferred 1%, to 64; Wabash 2%, to 45%; Ohio & Mississippi 1%, to 21%; Cleveland, Co-| 102 | 102 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103

14, to 234; San Francisco preferred 34, to 2234; Northern Pacific 1, to 2434; and the preferred 134, to 254; and the preferred 134, to 254; and the preferred 134, to 254; Louisville & Nashville 34, to 634; Lackawanna 34, to 72%; Jersey Central 34, to 6354; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central 34, to 6354; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central 34, to 635; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central 34, to 13.

84%, and closed at 85%. Northwest gold bonds

In railroad bonds, in New York on Saturday, an immense business was transacted in the Eric issues: consolidated seconds fell off to 81½ and rose to 84½, while funded 5s declined to 77½ and advanced to 81. The transactions in the former argregated \$1,850,000, and in the latter \$100,000. Alton & Terre Haute incomes advanced 2½ per cent, to 68½. The general list was firm on slight changes.

was firm on slight changes.

The Chicago Commercial Graphic, a very interesting and able financial and commercial weekly, edited by W. L. Fawcett, a well-known financial writer of this city, has a good article on "The Great Bulge in Railway Stocks." The "The Great Bulze in Railway Stocks." The Graphic is of the opinion that Erie is unquestionably the bone of contention between the two great antagonistic interests in railway and telegraph stocks; the—one represented by Vanderbilt, and the other by Gould. Erie is necessary to Gould as the eastern end of his great trans-continental line, known as the "Wabash System," which includes Erie, Wabash, Hannibal & St. Joe, Kansas Pacific, and Union Pacific. Of course, if Gould must have it, Vanderbilt will do all he can to prevent him getting it, or at least make it cost him as much as possible. This struggle, therefore, makes it not improbable that Erie may go considerably higher, though it will be subject to much manipulation, and consequently to large fluctuations in price.

Next to the movement in Erie, the most interesting question in the stock market is, Will there be a coal combination? On this subject, we find the following important and interesting news item in the financial column of the Phila-

news item in the financial column of the Phila-

news item in the financial column of the PhilaJelphia Ledger:

The officers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, we are informed, were in bession at the
Company's office here, and later, we were reliably
informed, had signified the assent of that Company
to what the other five parties, as noted above, had
already agreed to. This leaves the assent of the
Pennsylvania Railroad Company the only other
party to be obtained to make the agreement complete. That this will be forthcoming promptly is
scarcely a matter of doubt Col. Scott is not a
seventh man to hait in opposition on minor points
when six intelligent parties have acted and invite
his co-operation, especially when the purpose is to
reinstate so great an interest as the anthractic coal
trade. It is now more generally and more confidently believed that the combination is substantiality accomplished than at any time before this year.

Now, after this positive statement, it is disturbing to find in the American Exchange anything so apparently authoritative as this:

In reply to a request from an American Exchange
reporter for his views on the coal situation, Mr.
Newton, of the Lehigh Valley coal-office in this
city, replied: "I have seen no change in the position of affairs."

"Has apything occurred recently to change the
former views of the Lehigh Valley Company in re-

city, replied: "I have seen no change in the posiion of affairs."

"Has apything occurred recently to change the
former views of the Lebigh Valley Company in reard to the question of restricting production?"

"Nothing whatever," Mr. Newton replied.

"Nothing whatever," Mr. Newton replied.

"No, sir," emphasically replied Mr. Newton.

After farther conversation, the reporter asked
fr. Newton, who had seen Mr. Packer in the
forming. how he talked as to the probability of his
igning the proposed agreement. "I think I have
sawered that question sufficiently," Mr. Newton
and, significantly.

A prominent operator said: "If words mean
mything, the Lehigh Valley will never sign that
aper, "referring to the new agreement. "If it
copis the plan it will stullify its past record."

The following is the text of the agreement to
guiste the coal-trade, which has been signed
the officers of all the coal companies except
Lehigh and Pennsylvania:

First—Each company or interest to sell its coal

in any manner is pleases, and to make its own cond—The sales-agents to have daily, weekly, ther stated meetings in a saitable room, to be ided for the puriose, in the City of New York, embracing the features of a Coal Exchange, re any one may take or assist in selling the surpocoduct of anoths who may be deficient in its.

where any one may take or assist in selling the surplus product of another who may be deficient in orders.

Third—If any interest cannot dispose of its coal at satisfactory prices in any month, it shall have the power to call a meeting of the Board of Presidents, at which, if no other interest or interests shall be willing to take the surplus of the company calling the meeting, at a price to be approved by the Board, the said load a shall order a cartailment of prediction by establishing a maximum output of coal for the then current or next succeeding month, sufficiently low in amount to counteract the evils of overproduction, which restricted output shall be divided between the interests in the proportions which each interest will have secured of the entire output from the lat of October, A. D. 1879, up to the end of the month immediately preceding the expective periods at which, from time to time, cartailment may be ordered, each interest being allowed to mine its proportion daring periods of curtailment in any manner or time it pleases.

Fourth—Except during periods of curtailment, there shall be no distribution of tonnage by quotas, each interest being left free to produce and ship any quantity it pleases.

Prith—The term of the agreement to be three years and six months, commencing Oct. 1, 1879, and terminating April 1, 1883.

Sixth—At all meetings of the Board of Presidents, spach shall have secured from the lat day of October, A. D. 1879, up to the end of the month immediately preceding the meeting at which the votes are to be cast; provided, that in all matters relating to restriction of production, a vote of two-thirds be required.

Seventh—It is also understood that this agreement shall not be binding unless siened by all the parties interested on or before the 10th day of October, and that the prices shall be immediately advanced.

Geomber A. Horr, President Pennsylvania Coal Company.

Grones A. Horr, President Pennsylvania Coal

Company.

F. S. LATHROF, Receiver Central Railroad of
New Jersey.
FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President Philadelphia &
Reading Railroad Company.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Com-PRANKIN B. GOWEN. President Industrial Seading Railroad Company.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, by Samuel Sloan, President.

The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, by Thomas Dickson, President.

The Lebigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, by E. W. Clark, B. Williamson, W. H. Tillinghast.

Receivers.

The New York, Lake Eric & Western Railroad Company, by H. J. JEWETT, President.

The Lenigh Coal & Navigation Company, by E.

V. CLARK, President.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday attributes the threatened stringency of last week to the demand for currency for crop and speculative purposes and to the insufficient sup-ply. The Treasury is disbursing comminstead of notes for interest, and Friday settled the balmees at the Clearing-House with coin, for the first time since Jan. 1. The enormous bus in stocks and bonds, amounting to nearly \$40,-000,000 per day, calls for an unusual amount of money, and the rapid advance in prices of some of the properties induces lenders of money to exercise great discrimination as to the character of the collateral which they take for loans. Reief has been looked for from the influx of gold from Europe, but even the large amounts which have thus far reached here are quickly abs and thus the demand is greatly in excess of the

supply.			
The following shows	the flu	ctuation	of the
principal stocks:		* 1	
Stocks. Opening.	Highest,	Lowest.	Closing.
Michigan Central. 80%	****		89
Lake Shore 94%	95%	9414	95%
C. & Northwestern 84	84%	83%	101%
Do preferred10114 M. & St. Paul 72	7214	71%	72%
Do preferred 98%	98%	9814	981/4
C., R. I. & P 1304	511200		1394
C., B. & Q115	115%	115	115
Chicago & Alton 96%	97	9614	9614
Louisville & Nash 64	2111	****	63%
Union Pacific 86%	87%	8614	871/8
Erie 384 Do preferred 64	65%	6334	65%
Wanash Railway, 4314	46	4314	45%
Ohio & Mississip'i 20	2114	19%	21%
C., C., C. & I 5814	5014	58%	59%
H. & St. Joe 28%	27%	26%	2714
De preferred 55	55%	54%	57%
Del. & lindson 62%			631/4
Del., Lack. & W. 721/4	72%	71	72%
N. J. Central 624 Morris & Essex 944	6314	61%	02%
Canada Southern. 60%	6.04	6914	0914
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 20%	21%	2014	214
Kan. City & N 24%	26%	24%	26%
Do preferred 60	200		6314
Cht., St. P'l & M. 46	47%	46	4714
W. Union Tel. Co. 93%	941/2	931/8	9414
Pacific Mail 32 Erie sec'd mort 85	32% 85%	31%	32½ 85%
Iron Mountain 434	The second second	. 8414	46%
C., C. & L. C 134	::7		13
Atlantic & Pacific 35%			3514
San Francisco 19	****	****	19
Do preferred 2214	22%	22%	22%
Northern Pacific 231/4	-411	441	2414
Do preferred 50%	52%	50%	521/4
GOVERNM	ENT BON		
T 0 0		Bid.	
U. S. 6s of '81 U. S. new 5s of '81, ex	int	105%	105%

ă	U. S. 4 per cent coupons 101%	102
S	FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
E	Sixty days.	Sight.
8	Sterling 482	484
	Belgium 524%	521%
3	France 524%	521%
8	Switzerland 524%	521%
	Germany 94 (	94%
8	Holland 40	40%
H	Austria	46
	Norway	27%
g	Sweden	27%
S	Denmark	27%
i	COMMERCIAL BILLS.	200
	Sixty days.	Sight
9	Sterling 47914	491
S	Francs 527%	525
d	LOCAL SECURITIES.	
S	Bid.	Asked.
	Chicago Municipal 7s. 1892 *1124	*113
H	Chicago Municipal 7s, 1884	*107
	Chicago Municipal Co. 1905	*****

...\*113 

\*And interest. Following are Chicago quotations for coins: 

EDWARD L. BREWSTER. 104 Washington-st., NOTE BROKER. GOVERNMENT. CITY, COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE. LOCAL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CHARLES HENROTIN, 106 East Washington-st.

City of Chicago 7 per cent Bonds.
Cook County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.
Town of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds.
West Division Railway 7 per cent Certificates
lebtedness in sums to suit.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK. N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4½ per cent
per annum, subject to the rales of the Bank,
No notice required to draw money. G. M. WILSON, Cashier

A. O. BLAUGHTER. BANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.

WILLIAM O. COLE, 105 Washington-st., BUYS AND SELLS CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCI

JOHN H. WRENN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 80 Washington-st., corper Dearborn. UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS. LOCAL -SECURITIES. COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker,

Pays the highest price for CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS. GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold. FIELD, LINDLEY & CO., 88 LaSalle-st. Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

ALBERT M. DAY. Manager Stock Dept.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
Has for sale a full line of FIRST NAT.

Has for Bank
COOK COUNTY 78.

CITY BONDS,
BOUTH PARK BONDS,
LINCOLN PARK BONDS,
WEST TOWN BONDS,
GOVERNMENT BONDS.

WANTS CHICAGO CITY BAILWAY STOCK. HAS FOR SALE: CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TRADERS' INSURANCE.

PEARSONS & TAFT Room 20 Tribune Building. FIRST MORTGAGE LOAMS UPON ILLINOIS FARMS. SIMPLE INTEREST-NO COMMISSIONS.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., 100 East Washington-st.,
TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Buy, sell, and exchange all the issues of U. S. BONDS. Buy and sell Bills of EXCHANGE on London, Paris, Berlin, Christiania, and other pot

Fulton County, Illinois, 8 per cent Bonds. lows 7 per cent County and School Bonds. Illinois 7 per cent School Bonds.

#### BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, Oct. 6 .- The week opened at the Stock Exchange on strong to buoyant markets for Government bonds and railroad stocks and bonds. Notwithstanding the call loan rate is 7 per cent and the banks plumply down to their 25 per cent seserve, the price of United States bonds is 1/2 higher on the 4s, and the 5s and 6s of 1881. In the money market 7 per cent is the ruling rate. Time loans are 5@6 per cent, which is also the ruling quotation for prime mercanti paper. Of course the volume of speculation in and out of Wall street may assume proportions that may upset all calculations of the market.

Mobile & Ohio opened 1/2 per cent above the closing rates of Saturday, and later advanced 1 per cent further, but before noon feil back, and at the close was quoted at 18%@13%. Chesapeake & Ohio rated at 9%@ 916. The grand total sale of shares last week was 2,540,067. The market price of these stocks is not more than % or 1/4 their par value. Only 660,552 shares of them pay dividends, hence the present speculation is about 1/4 on the actual values, and % on the future.

As a result of Mr. Gould's visit to Colorado it is stated that an arrangement has been agreed to, but not signed, by which he becomes the purchaser of a quarter interest in the South Park Road for \$1,225,000. This gives him \$450,000 in stock and \$800,000 in bonds. In all their regulations the important factor has been the Rio Grande Road, which it is designed to bring back under the old arrangement with the addition of Gould. The latter has possession himself of a large interest. The arrangement with the South Park includes the construction of a road from Trout Creek to Leadville, by the Rio Grande Road, over which trackage is to be furnished the South Park at 8 per cent. The South Park in the meantime is to extend its road to Gunnison country, and will at once begin an 1,800-foot tunnel through the mountains. Ultimately this road will be pushed on through all the Gunnison country, and to Arizona.

The business of the Pullman Palace-Car Company continues very heavy. The earnings since july 1 show a gain of \$1,200 a day over the earn-diag smooth of last year. (710 all kinds wheat); 439 cars and 82,400 bu No. The stock of the Company Saturday was quoted | 2 corn, 181 cars and 31,300 bu high-mixed, 6,000 at par for the first time since the panic of 1873.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works have 2,500 ames on its mechanics' pay-roll. Six years have elapsed since anything approaching this number of men were in the shop. The total production of locomotives for the year will reach 400. This is the largest manufacture of any year since 1863. To the Western Areoclated Press --

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 .- Governments firm. Bar silver here is 111%. Subsidiary silver coin is 1/0 / per cent discount. Railroad bonds strong and higher, with the largest transactions in Erie seconds. New consolidated advanced to 85% and the funded 5s to 92½. Ohio & Mississippi seconds rose I per cent. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central firsts sold at 77%.

92\f. Ohio & Mississippi seconds rose f per cent. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central lirsts soid at 77\frac{1}{2}.

State secupities dull.

The stock market was strong and buoyant throughout the greater portion of the day, with enormous transactions, especially in Erie, which, with Partie Mail, Wabash, Iron Mountain, Hannibal & St. Jo, and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, was the most prominent in the upward movement. Prices advanced steadily, with the exception of a slight reaction during the afternoon, which was quickly recovered, and the market continued to rise to the close, when the improvement, compared with Saturday's closing, ranged from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( \frac{1}{2} \) for preferred.

The Graphic says: "The reason for the sharp advance in Erie is found in the fact that it was secretained that a very large block of stock—according to some reports 250,000 shares—had been transferred to the name of W. H. Vanderbift. Opinion appears to be divided on the question of present Erie buying. Some hold hold that Vanderbift and Gould are competing for the stock; others maintain that they are buying in accord. Whatever way be the fact, one thing is certain, that there is excellent buying of stock, that the price continues to advance, and that there are no present indications of a change in that respect." The Southwest shares were strong and conspicuous in dealthgs, and advanced sharply under purchases, of round amounts. The advance to advance, and that there are no present indications of a change in that respect." The Southwest shares were strong and conspicuous in dealthgs, and advanced sharply under purchases, of round amounts. The advance to advance, and that there are no present indications of a change in that respect." The Southwest shares were strong and conspicuous in dealthgs, and advanced sharply under purchases, of round amounts. The advance to advance, and the increased earnings for September, amounting to \$177,000. Pacific Mail was active, and advanced to \$254, and Western Union suddenly rose t

of \$199,339; those of Wadash an increase of \$67,811.

Transactions, 493,000 shares: 204,000 Erie, 9,000 Lake Shore, 14,000 Northwest, 3,000 St. Paul, 23,000 Wabash, 28,000 Lackawanna, 9,000 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Union Pacific, 23,000 St. Jose; h, 10,000 Ohios, 7,500 Western Union, 25,000 Pacific Mail, 19,000 Kansas City & Northern, 12,000 Kansas & Texas, 10,000 Iron Mountain, 18,000 Northern Pacific, 7,600 Mobile & Ohio, 5,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, and 11,000 Marietta & Cincinnati first preferred.

Money, 4@7 per cent, closing at 4 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5@6.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, weak, at 4813.

sight, 483%.

The steamship City of Berlin, from Liverpool, brought \$250,000 in gold coin. United States 81s. 103½ New 4 per cents. . . 102 New is . . . . 103 New 4½s. . . . . . 105½ 

.. 62% Northern Pacific... 39 Northern P., pfd... 72% St. L., K. C. & N... 98% St. L., K. C. & N., pfd STATE BONDS. NEW OBLEANS.

Dankers' Dills, 482.

PORNIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Consols, 98 1-16.

American securities—Illinois Central, 94%; Pennsylvania Central, 44%; Reading, 23; Eric, 40%; Preferred, 48; second consols, 86%.

United States bonds—New 5s, 106%; 43-4s, 109%; 4s, 105%.

The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £84,000.

Silver to-day is quoted at 51% pence per ounce.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Rents, 83t 85c.

The steamship Labrador took out about 15,-000,000 francs in gold for New York.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Oct. 6:

record Monday, Oct. 6:
CITT PROPERTY.

West Huron st. 2603 ft w of Robey. B
1, 24x1214 ft. dated Sept. 27 (A. Pernod to E. Ashby)
Cottage place, 325 ft a of Thirty-first st,
e f, 25x110 ft. dated Oct. 4 (Susan Miller to S. T. White)
West Taylor st, 115 ft w of Centre av, n
1, 55x125 ft. improved, dated Oct. 6 (A.
and M. McNichois to John Coughlan)
Thirty-eighth court, n e corner of Tucker
st, s f, 133 4-10 ft, duted Ang. 24, 1878
(Master in Chancery to Neil McLaughlin)
Bissell st. 244 ft n of Clay, w f, 24x125
ft, dated Oct. 2 (C. Droshinsky to Albert Gerlach) ft, dated Oct. 2 (C. Droshinsky to Albert Gerlach).

West Madison st. 316 ft w of Kedzje av. s. f. 56x114% ft, dated Oct. 6 (Charles W. Castle to James J. Schock).

Thirty-third court, 172 ft e of Laurel st. s. f. 75x145 ft, dated Oct. 5 (S. and J. O'Connor to Catherine Connors).

West Erie st. 100 ft e of Armor, s. f. 25 x125 ft, dated Oct. 4 (J. H. Ohlerking to Martin Bartman). 

Affin st, 214 ft s of Forty taken to E.

x124 ft, dated Oct. 6 (E. Koch to E.

Fortier)

Butterfield st, 125 ft s of Thirty ninth, 6
f. 25x10614, ft, dated Sept. 19 (R. T.
Goodrich to J. D. Hagerty) COMMERCIAL

The following were the receipts and shipment of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock

3 2 2	RECE	EIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.		
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	
Flour, bris	12,735	10, 109	10,078	11,674	
Wheat, bu	204,621	195, 544	141, 116	231, 716	
Corn, bu	363,934	284,087	162, 479	232, 911	
Osts, bu	76, 294	77,459	130, 145	128, 824	
Rye, bu	9.511	21, 118	- 33, 930		
Barley, bu	72,082	95.114	41,050	37,588	
Grass seed, lbs.	206, 459	342.847		1,031,207	
Flax seed, lbs	1, 152, 080	795, 237	1,587,000	231, 348	
Broom corn. lbs	75,000	65, 920	40, 703	62,674	
C. meats, lbs	190, 105	482, 300		1,827,678	
Beef, tcs			116	.,021,010	
Beef, brls	**** ******		390	37	
Pork, bris	******	******	1,462	2,783	
Lard, lbs	237,500	<b>67.800</b>		1,530,804	
Tallow, lbs	79,800	42,487	173, 185	71, 258	
Butter, lbs	243,025	231, 100	157,450	270,313	
Live hogs, No.	12,066	10, 229	6,449	2,029	
Cattle, No	918	2.537	711	1,739	
Sheep, No	363	439		190	
Hides, lbs	368, 185	135, 123	300,070	187, 115	
Highwines, bris	100		- 50	55	
Wool, lbs	56, 108	68,445	132,094	58, 481	
Potatoes, bu	5,078	5,452	152	44	
Coal, tons	7,700	8.4:22	1,652	1,634	
Hay, tons	190		95	100	
Lumber, mft	11,849	12,650	8,022	1,485	
Shingles, m	8,025	6,534	425	770	
Salt, bris	931	806	3, 157	2,638	
Poultry, lbs		10,060		100 miles 100 miles	
Eggs. pkgs	651	9.42	379	139	
Cheese, bxs	5, 238	6,459	2,731	4,784	
G. apples, bris.	5,401	9,993	1,012	1,047	
Beans, bu		0,000	41	75	

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 713 bu wheat, 2,759 bu corn, 1,297 bn oats.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 3 cars No. 1 winter wheat, 65 cars No. 2 do, 17 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (95 winter); 343 bu new do, 24 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (637 cars and 119,600 bu corn); 41 cars white oats, 27 cars and 22,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 35 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (105 oats); 23 cars No. 2 rve. cars rejected; 27 cars No 2 barley, 59 cars No. 3 do, 67 cars extra, 14 cars feed, 1 car no grade (168 barley). Total (1,647 cars), 830,000 bu. In spected out: 127,178 on wheat, 113,493 bu corn, 97,089 bu oats, 37,959 bu rye, 9,757 bu barley. The following statement shows the distribu tion of the breadstuffs shipped from this city

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oata	
By rail	42, 274	150, 113 28, 778	99,748	235,8	
To Buffalo	19,376	552, 952	745, 110		
To Ogdensburg	350 200	28,000	20,000 69,318		
To Huron			22,000		
To Montreal	***** **	22.50	34,315		
To Kingston		39,074	76,035		
To other ports	372		29,600	26,9	
Totals	62,572	821,412	1,096,126	282,8	

Also, 35, 628 bu rye shipped by rail, 66, 368 bu do Buffalo; 277, 657 bu barley by rail, 57, 767 bu do Ruffalo The leading produce markets were active veserday, and very much stronger, but with little excitement. People seemed to take the general advance as a matter of course, and the numer ous calls for margins were promotly met, i most cases. Wheat opened higher, in sympathy with advices of more strength at other points. and the other markets followed suit, with a better demand all around. The fresh buying orders seemed to be mostly from the country, but local operators purchased largely to cover shorts which they were afraid to keep open any longer. The British markets were understood to be excited in wheat and corn, and the bulls here claimed that Western Europe is conceding that the question of prices rests with us this year. Mess pork closed 40@80c higher, at \$10.75@11.00 for October, and \$9.00 for November. Lard closed 10e higher, at \$6.40 for October, and \$5.82½ for November. Short ribs closed 40c higher, at \$5.42½ for October. Spring wheat advanced 3%c, but closed only 2c higher, at \$1.00% cash and \$1.11% for November. Winter wheat closed on 'Change 5c higher, at \$1.17 for No. 2 red. Corn closed %@1c bigher, at 38%c for October, and 38% for November. Oats closed %e higher, at 29c for November and 28%@28% for October. Rye advanced 2c, closing at 63c for each or the month. Barley was higher at 76c cash, and about 78c for November. Hogs were active, and closed strong at \$3.60@3.90for bacon grades and at \$3.25@3.75 for heavy. Cattle were firmer, with sales at \$1.75@4.75 for inferior to

Dry goods met with a good demand and ruled firm and steady. The hot weather militates against the sale of a rictly winter goods, but in that class the movement is of a satisfactory character. The grocery trade continues active, with prices ruling firm throughout the list. Sugars were stronger. No changes in dried fruits were noted. Both domestic and foreign varieties were firmly held. Fish were in good request, with prices unchanged except for George's cod, which was 10@15c higher. Butter and cheese were quiet and unchanged. The oil market was firm. Carbon was higher. Coal

market was firm. Carbon was higher. Coal and wood were dull and unsettled.

The sales of lumber were again reported large, and many dealers say orders are coming in faster than they can be filled, in consequence of the searcity of freight room. Cargoes sold readily at former prices, and choice lumber affoot was firm. Wool was active and strong in sympathy with other markets, and Western manufacturers are ordering freely for present and future use. Hay was firmer, and in demand for shapment to the lake regions and for home consumption. Hides were excited and tending upward, the supplies still being moderate, and broomcorn was quoted stronger under an improving inquiry. Seeds were rather more active, flax ruling steady, timothy a shade better, and cio-

ver easier. Poultry, game, and eggs were in moderate request and easier.

It is reported by cable that the Leipsic fur sales have been disappointing to the trade.

Muskrat were almost unsalable, and sellers withdrew their stock, being unwilling to sacrifice it. Skunk declined about 30 per cent. Lake freights were active and stronger. The

ruling rate early was 6c on corn and 61/4c on wheat to Buffalo, but later 7c was paid for wheat. The through rate to New England was quoted at 17%c, and the lake and canal rate to New York at 13%@13%c on corn. Rail freights were quoted at 30c per 100 lbs on grain to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 61% c on flour and 82% c on lard and meats. The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the

Week end'g Week end'g Oct, 4, 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 113.558 Wheat, bu... 4,239,703 4,699,709 Corn, bu... 1,410,116 1,069,845 Oats, bu... 66,144 Rye, bu... 180,013 214,093 Pork, bris 2,654 6,067 Lard, lbs... 4,232,585 3,057,424 Bacon, lbs... 10,751,881 7,373,813 The following shows the receipts and shipnents of wheat at points named Saturday: New York ... 228,000 136,000 323, 000 50, 000

Total ..... ..1, 482, 621 1, 137, 116 The receipts at the five inland points aggregated 691,000 bu, and shipments 466,000 bu.

The following was the produce movement n New York yesterday: Receipts-Flour, 25,150 bris; wheat, 427,600 bu; corn, 292,294 bu; oats, 71,020 bu; cornmeal, 342 pkgs; rve, 24,800 bu; barley, 4,900 bu; malt, 10,725 bu; pork, 385 bris; beef, 9,094 bris; cut meats, 2,552 pkgs; lard, 1,957 tes; whisky, 192 bris.

Exports-For forty-eight hours-Flour, 14,-000 bris; wheat, 198,000 bu; corn, 265,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS-Were active and very strong ander a much better demand, with generally sma offerings. Liverpool reported an advance of 3d per 112 lbe in lard, and the strength in breadstuffs invited investment in hog product. The movement was, however, chiefly speculative, exporters being generally unable to pay the prices asked by hold-

Mess Pork-Was more active, and at times excited, advancing 55c for this month, and 40c for next, above the latest prices of Saturday. The market closed rather steady, at \$10.60 for spot or seller the month, \$8.95@9.00 for November, and \$9.35@9.37\(\frac{4}\) for January. Sales were reported of 6,000 bris seller October at \$10.37\(\frac{4}\) \$01.00; 12,500 bris seller November at \$8.70\(\pi\)9.00; 1,500 bris seller \$8.80\(\pi\)8.90; and 39,000 bris bris seller the year at \$8.80@8.90; and 39,000 bris seller January at \$9.05@9.40. Total, 59,000 bris seller January at \$9.05@9.40. Total, 59,000 bris. LARD—Advanced about 10c per 100 lbs from the latest prices of Saturday, and closed firm at \$6.37% @6.40 spot or seller October, \$5.80@5.82½ for November, and \$5.90 for January, Sales were reported of 750 fcs spot on private terms; 6,250 fcs seller the month at \$6.35@6.42%; 3,500 fcs seller November at \$5.70@5.75; 6,500 fcs seller November at \$5.70@5.75; and 9,500 fcs seller January at \$5.77%.5.90. Total, 26,500 fcs seller January at \$5.77%.65.90. Total, 26,500 fcs seller January at \$5.77%.65.90. Total, 26,500 fcs seller January at \$5.77%.65.90. Total, 26,500 fcs seller January at \$5.70%.05.90. Seller Signary Seller October at \$5.00.000 lbs winter shoulders at \$3.37%; 400 boxes summer do at \$3.95@4.00; 25 boxes Cumberlands at 7c; 500 boxes long and short clears seller October at \$5.20; 100,000 lbs pork stripes at \$4.80; 200 boxes do at \$5.00; 2.720,000 lbs short ribs at \$5.50 spot; \$5.07%.65.50 seller October; \$4.40@4.62% seller November; \$4.15@4.20 seller the year; and \$4.45@4.50 for January. The closing prices of the leading cuts of means were about as follows for fully cured lots;

Shoul- | Short L. & S. | Short ders. | ribs. | clears. | clears. Loose ... \$3.80 \$5.50 \$5.35 \$5.50 Do, October ... 3.75 5.45 5.30 5.45 Spot, boxed ... 3.95 5.60 5.524 5.674 November, boxed 3.60 4.624 4.624 4.70 November, boxed 3.00 | 4.02/4 | 4.02/4 | 4.70

Long clears quoted at \$5.25 loose, and \$5.40 boxed; Cumberlands, 6%@7c boxed; long cut hams, 7%@8%4c; sweet-pickled hams, 8%8%c for 15 to 15 average; green hams, same averages, 5%@8c; do seller December, 5%5%c; green shoulders, 3%@3%c.

Bacon quoted at 4%@4%c for shoulders, 6@6%c for short ribs, 6%@6%c for short clears, 8@9c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GHBASE—Was quiet at 4%@5c for white, 4@4%c for good yellow, and 3%@4c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at \$7.75@8.00 for mass. 88.00@8.25 for extra mess, and \$12.50@13.00 for hams, with sale of 50 lbs extra mess at \$8.00.

Tallow—Was quiet at 53.05% for city and 5% @5% for country, with sale of 200 byls at \$5.80. a

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR-Was much stronger, in sympathy with wheat, holders asking an advance of 15@25c per brl. There was a good demand, but light offerings and higher prices restricted transactions. Sales were reported of 500 bris winters, partly at \$6.25; 2,650 brls springs, partly at \$5.00@5.50; 125 brls onckwheat at \$7,25@7,50; and 100 bris rve flour at \$4.50. Total, 3.375 bris. Export extras were

quoted at \$4.00@4.50 in sacks, and double extras, do. \$4.50@5.00. OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 100 tons bran at \$8.75; 10 tons do at \$8.50; 30 tons middlings at \$10.00@11.25; 20 tons barley screenings at \$10.00

\$8.75; 10 tons do at \$8.50; 30 tons middlings at \$10.00 (20.00) (20.00

berried, at \$1.18; 5,600 bu No. 2 winter at \$1.11
(21.13; 12.000 bu No. 3 at \$2.1021.104; and
4,800 bu by sample at 90c@\$1.15. Total, 61,600 bu.

Other Wheat—Sales were 6,000 bu No. 2 Minnesota at \$3.11; 1.200 bu No. 3 do at \$1.08: 400 bu mixed at \$1.10; 400 bu No. 3 do at \$1.08: 400 bu mixed at \$1.10; 400 bu No. 3 do at \$1.08: 400 bu mixed at \$1.10; 400 bu No. 3 do at \$1.08: 400 bu mixed at \$1.10; 400 bu No. 3 do at \$1.08: 400 bu mixed at \$1.10; 400 bu No. 3 do at \$1.08: 400 bu mixed at \$1.10; 400 bu No. 3 do at \$1.08: 400 bu mixed at \$1.10; 400 bu No. 3 do at \$1.08: 400 bu mixed at \$1.10; 400 bu No. 3 do at \$1.08: 400 bu mixed at \$1.10; 400 bu No. 3 do at \$1.08: 400 bu mixed at \$1.10; 400 bu No. 3 do at \$1.08: 400 bu mixed at \$1.10; 400 bu No. 3 do at \$1.08: 400 bu mixed at \$1.10; 400 bu mixed at \$1.08: 400 bu mixed at \$1.09: 400 bu mixed at \$1.00: 400 bu by sample at \$1.09: 400 bu mixed at \$1.00: 400 bu do at \$1.00: 400 bu mixed at \$1.00: 400 bu mi

in settlement at 65c, and closed at 66c, and October at 63c. Cash sales were reported of 2, 000 bm.

Nos. I and 2 at 63c: 400 bm rejected at 58c: 2, 400 bm.

Nos. I and 2 at 63c: 400 bm rejected at 58c: 2, 400 bm.

BARLEY—Was moderately active. The market advanced 1/2c, but weakened subsequently, buyers being slow to pay the higher prices. The receipts were large and sold freely by sample. Extra 3 sold at 57/959c, the outside for Northwestern receipts, and closed dull at 56/957c. No. 2 closed at 76c, and No. 3 at 48c. October was quiet at 78/2/78/c and Novemoer at 78/4c. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bm at 76/97/6/4c; 6,000 bm extra at 56/959c; 1,600 bm No. 3 at 40c; and 800 bm feed at 35c; 21,600 bm No. 3 at 40c; and 800 bm feed at 35c; 21,600 bm No. 3 at 40c; and 800 bm feed at 35c; 21,600 bm Sample at 40/408c on track, also 2 cars screenings at \$10.00012.00, and 2,000 bm bariey at 51/955c, mostly free on board. Total, 35,600 bm.

MORNING CALL.

MORNING CALL. MORNING CALL.

Wheat—30,000 bu at 39. 11. 1124 for November. Corn—10.000 bu at 39c for November and 40c for October. Oats—5.000 bu at 294c for November. Mess pork—8.500 brs at \$10.374@10.40 for October, \$8.70@9.00 for November, \$8.85 for October, \$8.70@9.00 for November, \$8.85 for October, \$5.70 for the year, and \$0.324@0.374 for January. Lard—2,000 ica at \$0.35 for October, \$5.75 for November, \$5.70 for the year, and \$5.83% for January. Short ribs—300,000 ica at 45.25@5.374 for October, and \$1.45@4.50 for January.

tober, and \$1.45@4.50 for January.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—Sales 180,000 bn at \$1.10\( for October, \$1.12\( \) @1.12\( for November, \$1.14\( for December, and \$1.17\( for February, Corn—190,000 bn at \$38\( \) @58\( for October, 38\( for November, and 40c for May, Onts—20,000 bu at 29c for November, and 29\( for for December, Mess pork—3,250 bris at \$3.85\( for November, and 30.00\) tes at \$5.40\( for October, \$5.80\( for November, \$5.87\( \) \( for October, \$5.80\( for November, \$5.87\( for November, \$6.87\( for November AFTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was fairly active and irregular, selling for November at \$1.12\% @1.13. and closed at \$3\% @38\% c for Octoper. closing at the outside. November sold at \$3\% @38\% c seller the year sold at \$3\% @3\% and closed at \$3\% @3\% e. Seller the year sold at \$3\% @3\% c. and May at 40c. Oats sold at \$2\% @2\% c for Octoper, and at \$20\% 20\% c for November. May closed at \$4\circ this, selling early at \$4\% c. Mess pork was stronger, closing at \$10.7\% of Octoper, \$3.00 for November, and \$0.47\% @3.50 for January. Sales 5,750 orls at \$10.75 for Octoper, \$3.85 for the year, \$9.00 for November, and \$9.37\% @0.50 for January. Lard closed stronger at \$2.40 for the month, with sales of 5,500 tes at \$6.70 for January, and \$5.82\% for November. Short ribs—100,000 lbs at \$5.42\% for October.

LATER. On the walk wheat feel lc per bu owing to rumors of a break in New York, and some anticipated an easier feeling in London. November rold early at \$1.12%. down to \$1.11%, and closed at \$1.11%. The corn was easier at 38%c for October, and 38%c for November.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM CORN—Dealers report a fair demand and a steadier market. The receipts are increasing, but choice corn is reported to be scarce and firm, and it is thought a fancy lot would bring more

the demand has fallen off some of late, and as a resuit the market has lost much of its buoyancy. Holders, however, do not show a disposition to press sales at any material concession, having confidence in the future of prices. We quote:

BAGGING—Prices were the same as have been current for a number of days previous, the market-ruling steady under a good demand. We repeat our list: 
 Stark
 23
 Burlaps, 4
 bu. 12
 0.14

 Brighton, A
 22% Do, 5 bu.
 .13
 6.14

 Otter Cgsek
 20
 Gunnies, single13
 6.14

 Lewiston
 2.1
 Do, double
 .23
 6.25

 American
 20%
 Wool sacks
 .40
 6.43
 CHEESE—Nothing new was developed in this market. Trade remains a little slack, the hot weather militating against an active movement, but their views. We continue to quote:

COAL-Quotations were the same as before. The market may be quoted easy at the prices given

Lackawanna and Pittston, all sizes....\$ Blossburg. 4.50g5.00
Wilmington 3.00g3.25
COOPERAGE—Packers' goods and coopers'
stocks were reported to be in fair demand and
steady. Dealers quote the following prices:
Pork barrels 5.15 6.1.20
Lard tierces 1.30
Flour barrels 40
Whisky barrels 1.50 6.1.60
Tierce staves, dressed, per 1.000 23.00
Whisky staves, dressed, per 1.000 33.00

Citron ..... DONESTIC. Apples, evaporated
Apples, Eastern.
Apples, Southern
Peaches, unpared, new, halves.
Peaches, unpared, quarters.
Raspberries.
Blackberries.
Pitted cherries.
NUTS.

10 @ 104 194@ 204 12 @ 13 94@ 10 104@ 114 Pecans 10%@ 11%
GREEN FRUITS—Were in only fair request.
Apples were steady, and fine in cars are quoted at \$2.00 per bri. Peaches and grapes were plenty and dull;
Apples, 2 bri. \$1.00 @2.25.
Crancerics 2 bri. \$2.00 cr. 50.00 @7.50. Crancerries, # brl.
Peaches, # box or basket
Grapes, # B.
Pears, per box or basket Quinces.
Lemons. B box.
Lemons. B box.
Louisans oranges. B brl.
California grapes. B br.
GROUERIES—Sugars were strong,
nards, the supply of which is small.
spices, and other lines remained firm
reported active at the quotations give

Rio, fancy
Rio, prime to choice...
Rio, good ...
Rio, fair.... Patent cut loaf .... Granulated and powdered..... Granulated and powdered.

A standard.

A No. 2.

Extra U.

C No. 1.

Yellow.

Choice corn or sugar.

Fair to good corn or sugar.

Fair to good corn or sugar.

Choice New Orleans molasses.

Prime do.

Common to fair do.

HAY—Was arm under a good demand for ship-ment, with light offerings of spot hay. It is re-port: Green city butchers' steers 10 6104
Green city butchers' steers 10 618
Sheep pelts, wool estimated 57%

OILS—Carbon has again advanced. Elaine is us o 10%c, anow white to 16%c, and Michigan legal est to 14%c and 17%c, according to test. Lard and linseed were also quoted very frim. Trade

steady at \$2.00@3:00 per brl, the outside being for Jerseys.

POULTRY AND GAME—Was in smaller supply, much of last week's stock having been closed out, and steadier. Chickens were quoted at \$2.000, 3.00, tarkeys at \$4.000 per lo, and ducks at \$2.25 per doz. Prairie chickens were quiet at \$3.500, 3.75.

SEEDS—Timothy was a little more active at \$1.80@1.90, prime closing at about \$1.85. Clover was more active and easier under larger offering, ranging from \$4.20@4.45, prime being about \$4.35@4.40. Flax sold at \$1.21, the sales including \$,000 bu in a lot, and 11 cars at the above price.

price. SALT-Was steady and fairly active: Fine salt, \$ bri. \$
Ordinary coarse salt, \$ bri. \$
Ordinary coarse salt, \$ bri. \$
Bround solar Boary, \$ bri, with bags. \$2.30
WHISKY—Was in good demand at the WHISKY—Was in good demand at the recent advance. Sales were reported of 400 brls on the basis of \$1.08 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Dealers report a good demand from Western manufacturers. The market is firm, especially for medium wools, which are scarce. One of the contractions:

#### LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO.

CATTLE-Received during Sunday and Monday, 4,400; same time last week, 4,590; official last week, 24.209. In sympathy with firmer New York advices the market for anything good enough to send forward was stronger, with some sales at 10c advance. The supply, though liberal in the aggregate, embraced sery few well-fatted droves, and by midday all offerings that were suited to the and by midday all offerings that were saited to the requirements of the Eastern market had been picked up. The bulk of the arrivals consisted of thin natives, Texas through droves, and Western cattle, and by a glance at the subjoined list of sales it will be seen that most of the transfers were at prices below 33,00. There were a half-dozen bunches of choice steers which found buyers at \$4.00\frac{1}{2}.75, but sales at over \$3.75 did not reach 300 head all told. Some very inferior lots of native cows and mixed lots were included in the receipts, and a number of sales were reported at \$1.75\frac{1}{2}.25. Feeders bought with rather more than the usual freedom. There was not, however, sufficient competition to carry up prices, the market remaining steady at \$2.25\frac{3}{2}.00 for poor to prime lots. The market closed firm.

It is reported from Cheyenne that the Government has taken possession of much of the rolling freight-stock of the Union Pacific Road to hasten the forwarding of men and supplies to the scene of the Ute outbreak, and fears were expressed that the forwarding of live stock might thus be seriously interfered with. The interruption would, however, be but temporary, as other roads would quickly come to the rescue, and supply all the cars needed.

CATTLE BALES. HOGS-Received during Sunday and Monday, 20,000; same time last week, 19,078; official last week, 122,805. The market opened quiet and steady, at substantially Saturday's quotations, but became active later, and closed up strong, with everything sold. The liberal receipts and the hot wastened, but the advance is

SHEEP—Receipts, 100; same time last 535; total last week, 5,927. There was no ket, the offerings being limited to a single load. We quote poor to choice qualities at 64.25 per 100 lbs.

64.25 per 100 lbs.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts since and including Friday last, 1,394 nead through and 144 for this market; total for the week ending this day, 1,938 through and 3,571 local, against 2,839 through and 3,203 local the week before. Market here well supplied, but very poor quality; only few loads barely good, which were picked up readily for the New York market at an advance of &c over this day a week ago; alance sold about 10%15c higher. Trade is, however, dull and slow; sales, best, \$5.10\(\frac{1}{2}\). 525; fait to good, \$4.10\(\frac{1}{2}\). 60; common, \$3.30\(\frac{1}{2}\). 400. 40; 721 head sold to-day.

Hous-Receipts, 16,390 head; total for the week, 25,746, against 18,810 the week before. There is great mortality among hogs arriving here since the hot weather set in. Grassers, \$3.303, 3.70; Yorkers, \$3.80\(\frac{1}{2}\). 595; Philadeiphiaa, \$4.00 \(\frac{1}{2}\). 400. SHEEP—Receipts, 5,600 head; total for the week.

©4. 10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,600 head; total for the week, 13,400, against 12,900 the week before Selling dull, at 10@15c off from last week.

Selling dull, at 10@15c off from last week.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—CAPTLE—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 3, 800; sapply scarcely equal to pressing needs of slaughterers, and in sympathy with the generally impreved meat market; prices advanced 4.6 %c, and ready clearance was made; in fact, the demand would have taken 50 car-loads of cattle more at the advance figures; common to best lot native steers, \$7.50@10.35; Colorado steers, \$7.75@8.00; Texans, \$8.753.7.75, the top price naid for 30 Illinois steers, 1,540 lbs; exporters used 520 fat steers at 39.75@10.00; shipments this week, 68 live and 4,580 quarters beef.

SHEET—Receipts, 11,300; market firm and a fraction higher, with large business; \$3.75@5.00 for common to choice sheep; \$4.75@5.75 for lambs; exporters used 500 fat sheep at \$5.00; shipments, 7,350 carcasses.

Hous—Steepts, 10,200; quality of live offered not desirable; market closed tame and easier; \$3.75@4.25 for common to good; a car-load of light Western, 117 lbs, at \$5.00.

fight Western, 117 lbs, at \$4.00.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6. — CATTLE—Stronger, feeling better all round; export steers, \$4.80@1.90; fair to good heavy steers, \$4.25@4.75; do light, \$3.003 4.00; cows and heifers, \$2.00@3.00; feeding steers, \$2.50@3.25; grass Texans, \$2.25@3.124; corn-fed do, \$2.75@3.75; receipts, \$2.20@ head; shipments, 100 head.

SHEEF-Quiet and unchanged; fair to good, \$2.50@3.25; choice to fancy, \$3.50@4.15; receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 2,000 head.

Hous—Active and higher; mixed nacking, \$3.30@3.20; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3.50@3.22%; butchers' to extra, \$3.50@3.75; receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, 500 head. KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

Rected Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY. Oct 6.—CATTLE—The Prior Currend reports the cattle receipts at 2, 119; shipments, 834; active; native shippers, 83.15 to 84.25; native stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$3.90; native cows, \$1.75 to \$2.60; Colorados, \$2.25 to \$3.0; Texas, \$1.75 to \$2.60; Colorados, \$2.25 to \$3.0; Texas, \$1.75 to \$2.60; Allorados, \$2.25 to \$3.0; Texas, \$1.75 to \$2.60; Allorados, \$2.25 to \$3.0; Texas, \$1.75 to \$2.60; Allorados, \$2.25 to \$3.10 to \$2.25 to \$3.25 to \$3

The cargo mar prices. The offer all were sold. Go

Sales: Schr De Choards and strice at Spoonville, 180,00 at \$12.50. Cargo 

d stock boards, 106
Fencing
Common ocards
Dimension starf
Shingles
The Mississeppi
active and firm ma
"About all the low grade. There
waters of the Missisper
logs, and there is
simber. Preparati
rapidly, and the pr
will be no scarcity
tention of the tr
scarcity of good in
that special effort
care a supply of
had."

BYI

LIVERPOOL. Oct.
1, 13s; No. 2, 10s
GRAIN-Wheat6d; spring, No.
No. 1, 10s 10d;
4d; No. 2, 10s 9d.
2, 5s 4d. PROVISIONS-POL LIVERPOOL, Oct. 64@6 11-16d; . CHERSE-Fine A Lendon, Oct. SPIRITS OF TURPS
ARTWERP, Oct. 6
Tae following w
Soard of Trade: Livenpool, Oct. @13a. Wheat—Wi 10s@10s 2d; white, 11s 4d. Old corn Lard, 34s 9d. LIVERPOOL, Oct.

2 spring, 10s 4d; advanced 1d. Corn Wheat in good dom and the Continent. and the Continent,
try markets higher.
50s. Lard, 34s 9d.
abort clear, 32s 6d.
London, Oct. 6.—
Tornia, 10s 11d@11
red winter, 11s; N
dd. Corn excited a
about 2s per quar
Cargoes off coast—
arage red winter, 5
54s 6d. Corn a shs can mixed, 20s 6d firm. Corn a shade fornia wheat, just Fair average quality quality of America

NEW YORK, Oct.
citing reports by c
values advanced fa
tations, during bu
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by a very
firmness in ocean t ly. The bulk of I quiet, owing, part especially for ear views of sellers; though not offered No. 2 Chicago and \$1.30@1.30%; 24 spring, November at \$1.32. Corn of terfally reduced for prompt and mixed Western, demand noted To No. 2 Western, No. 2 Western, in sought at a furthe per bu; No. 2 Chie Provisions Ho generally, rather rather more attent at \$0.50 for o line mess was a closing October, a closing October, a common moderately sin light requise; in moderate dem prices; forward stronger; October \$6.20\(\text{0.00}\), \$2\%; De TALLOW—More \$6.20\(\text{0.00}\), \$2\%; De TALLOW—Mor at \$9.50 for c

efferings of accome a restricted so interest; further values, especially against the export tenor of anyices b brisk at full ford agements by stea bu; 5,800 pkgs pr 478 64253s. Fro of 20,000 bu grain fo the 1 New York. O 1056c; futures 1 ber, 10:04c; Dece Pebruary, 10,20s.

AME—Was in smaller supply, stock having been closed out, tans were quoted at \$2.000. See per lo, and ducks at \$2.25 ickens were quiet at \$3.50@ and fairly active:

good demand at the recent reported of 400 bris on the lon for highwines. sport a good demand from rers. The market is firm, in wools, which are searce. E STOCK.

CHICAGO. d during Sunday and Monday, ast week, 4,500; official last sympathy with firmer New rket for anything good enough is stronger, with some sales supply, though liberal in the very few well-fatted droves, terings that were suited to the erings that were suited to the

a Eastern market had been

k of the arrivals consisted of
through droves, and Western

at the subjoined list of sales
most of the transfers were at.

There were a half-dozen
steers which found buyers
sales ab over \$3.75 did not
toid. Some very inferior lots
mixed lots were included in the
oper 25 sales were reported at

the bought with rather mora

om. There was not, however,
n to carry up prices, the mardy at \$2.25\$3.00 for poor to

rete closed firm.

om Cherenne that the Govern-

ring Sunday and Monday, week, 18,078; official last

and Crosed at Sarouz, with the liberal receipts and the hot reakness, but the advance in ore than an offset, and some es were at 5c advance on the rading was at \$3.80 \, 3.80 for acon grades, and at \$3.25 \, 20 tra fiery. Sales to packers 5\, 23.45 \, 80 \,

Av. Price.
292 \$3.50
288 3.60
301 \$5.00
298 3.40
247 3.50
298 3.45
250 3.45
250 3.45
250 3.45
251 3.45
252 3.40
253 3.45
253 3.45
253 3.45
254 3.45
255 3.45
257 3.50
279 3.35
217 3.55
228 3.45
257 3.55
228 3.40
311 3.40
303 3.35
277 3.35
217 3.35
220 3.35
217 3.35
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220 3.35
217 3.35
220 3.35
217 3.35 1, 100; same time last week, 1, 5,927. There was no mar-being limited to a single car-por to choice qualities at \$3.50

ST LIBERTY. AST LIBERTY.

a., Oct. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts ing Friday last, 1,394 nead or this masket; total for the day, 1,938 through and 3,571,95 through and 3,203 local the test here well supplied, but very few loads barely good, which tily for the New York market over this day a week ago; bailonist higher. Trade is, how; sales, best, \$5,10@5,25; fair 10; common, \$3,30@4,00; 791 -16, 390 head; total for the nst 18, 810 the week before ality among bogs arriving here set in. Grassers, \$3,500,80@3, 95; Philadeiphias, \$4.00 5,600 head; total for the inst 12,900 the week before.

NEW TORK NEW 1028

6. — CATILE—Receipts yester00; supply scarcely equal to
sugniferers, and in sympathy
iv impreved meat market;
5/4c, and ready clearance was
demand would have taken 50
more at the advance figures;
4d native steers, \$7.50@10.25;
7.75@8.00; Texans, \$8.75@
and for 30 Illinois steers, 1,540
5/20 fat steers at \$9.75@10.00;
4c, 66 live and 4,580 quarters 11,300; market firm and a h large basiness; \$5.75@5.00 toice sheep; \$4.75@5.75 for ad 500 fat sheep at \$5.00; ship-

ses.

10, 200; quality of live offered ket closed tame and easier; mmon to good; a car-load of bs, at \$4.00. ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Stronger, feeling bett a steers, \$4.80@4.99; fair to \$4.25@4.75; do light, \$3.00@ leifers, \$2.00@3.00; feeding grass Texans, \$2.25@3.12%; 63.75; receipts, 2.200 head;

d unchanged: fair to good, to fancy, \$3,50@4.15; reshipments, 2,000 head. higher; mixed packing, \$3,30 ad Baltimores, \$3,50@2,62%; \$3,50@3,75; receipts, \$,900 to head.

Ansas CITI
paich to The Tribune.

6.—Cattle—The Price Curle recepts at 2, 119; shipments,

re shippers, \$3, 15 to \$4, 25;

nd feeders, \$2, 25 to \$3, 20;

to \$2, 60; Coborados, \$2, 25 to

510 \$2, 60;

683; shipments, 390; fair;

5.15; mixed packing, \$3,00 to BALTIMORE.

Oct. 6. —CATTLE Market gen-n grades 14@14c off; others un-, \$6.62%; first quality, \$4.00

0000-75. Receipts, 6,776. Sheep, 504.25; lambs, \$3.00@4.50. CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 6.—Hogs—Steady; com-gon, \$3,003,55; light, \$3,6023,75; packing, 3,653,80; batchers', \$3,8023,85; receipts, 1,006; shipments, 216.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 6. -Hoss-Firmer at \$2.75 3.70; receipts, 1,900; shipments, 1,400. cargo market was fairly active at recent. The offerings were moderate, and nearly re sold. Good inch was firm, and all other

Schr De Courdres, 130,000 ft Muskegon boards and strips at \$9.25; barge M. Amada, from Spoonville, 180,000 ft mill-run strips and boards

spoonwille, si \$12.50. Cargo prop Menominee, from Scho-field, shingles at \$2.10.

The yard market was firm, under a continued k demand from the interior. Many dealers are shind in filling orders owing to the scarcity of frm here and at manufacturing points; 

shingles 2.25@ 2.70

The Mississippi Valley Lumberman reports an active and firm market, and remarks:

"About all the logs left on the river are of very low grade. There cannot be found in all the vaters of the Mississippi a single raft of No. 1 logs and there is a scarcity of even those fit for timber. Preparations for logging are going on modify, and the probability seems to be that there will be no scarcity of poor logs in 1880. The attestion of the trade is turned to the growing sacily of good lumber, and it is to be presumed parapetal effort will be made this winter to secure a supply of first-class lumber if it is to be

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LATERPOOL, Oct. 6-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No.
18: No. 2, 10s 9d. main-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 10s 11d: No. 2, 10s spring, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 10s; white, 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s; club, No. 1, 11s No. 2, 10s 9d. Corn-Old, 'Nd. 1, 5s 5d; No. Provisions-Pork, 50s; lard, 34s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.—COTTON—Market firm at 6466 11-16d; sales 10,000 bales; American, Provisions-Lard, American, 34s 9d. CHEESE-Fine American, 47s.
LONDON, Oct. - 6. -PETROLEUM-Spirits, 6%@

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-23s@23s 3d. ANTWERP, Oct. 6. -PETROLEUM-19%f. following were received by the Chicago Liverpool, Oct. 6-11:30 a. m. -Flour, 10s 9d

613a. Wheat-Winter, 10s 6d@10s 11d; spring, 10s@10s 2d; white, 10s@10s 10d; club, 10s 9d@11s 4d. Old corn, 5s 4d@5s 5d. Pork, 50s. LIVERPOOL. Oct. 6-1 p. m. -Floor, 13s 11d. Wheat active at full prices; red winter, 11s; No. 2 spring, 10s 4d; No. 3 do, 9s 7d; California advanced 1d. Corn, 5s 714d. Cargoes off coastand the Continent. Corn in good demand. Conntry markets higher. Pork-Western prime mess,

short clear, 32s 6d. Cheese, 46s.
Loxnon, Oct. 6.—Liverpool—Wheat strong; California, 10s 11d@11s 4d; white Michigan, 11s 1d; red winter, 11s; No. 3 spring, 9s 6d; No. 2, 10s
4d. Corn excited at 5s 71/d. Mark Lane—Wheat about 2s per quarter dearer. Corn unchanged, Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade dearer; fair average red winter, 53s 6d; fair average California, 54s 6d. Corn a shade dearer; fair average American mixed, 26s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firm. Corn a shade dearer. Good shipping Cali fornia wheat, just shipped and nearly due, 54s. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 50s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 26s fid. Country markets for wheat— English and French generally dearer.

NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Oct. 6.—Grain—Stimulated by ex-

citing reports by cable and from the West, wheat values advanced fully 4666c per bu, carrying quotations, during business hours, up to the highest point yet reached on comparatively meagre offer-ing and brisk demand, chiefly specuhative and export. The call was checked by a very sharp rise and decided fruits in ocean freights. At current figures of-triags for October delivery increased during the moon, leading to some show of weakness land relarity, while in instances of November and December options, prices were well maintained to hear the extreme close, when, under renewed and comingly very urgent pressure to place supplies (partly, it was said, of stock offered for resale by shippers), the market for winter grades was abruptly broken down about 2@3c, and left off heavily and very irregularly. The bulk of business was in winter grades; No 2 red was prominent; spring comparatively quiet, owing, partly, to light supplies, available ally for early delivery, and the extreme views of sellers; closing more or less unsettled, though not offered with much freedom; 16,000 bu No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring, in lots, at \$1.30@1.30%; 24,000 bu No. 2 do Northwest ng, November options, \$1.31%@1.32; closing at \$1.32. Corn quoted up 11/622c per bu on ma-terfally reduced offerings, and an active inquiry for prompt and forward delivery; closing strong; mixed Western, ungraded, at 55%@56c. Good demand noted for rye; quoted higher; odd lots of

No. 2 Western, in lots, at 80c. Oats quite actively sought at a further general rise of about 1½@2½c per bu; No. 2 Chicago, 34½c.

Provisions—Hog products in more demand at, renerally, rather stronger prices. Ness attracts rather more attention for prompt delivery; quoted at \$9.50 for ordinary brands; in the option line mess was moderately active and firmer; sosing, October, at \$9.45@9.55; November, \$9.50 @9.55; December, \$9.50@9.55. Cut meats have been moderately sought at former prices. Bacon in light request; long clear, 6½c. Western lard in moderate demand for early delivery at firm prices; forward delivery somewhat brisker and stronger; October closing at \$6.60; November, \$6.20@6.22½; December, 6@6½.

Tallow—More sought at previous prices; 98,—

Tallow-More sought at previous prices; 98,-000 lbs at \$6,00@6.12%. ocenies Sugars raw; fairly active and strong # 6%@7%c for fair to good refining; Cuba refined

WHISKY-Yet held at \$1. 10 without movement Panears—Generally firm; market on moderate energy of accommodation, but the movement on a hetricked scale, notably, so in the grain laterest; further and marked rise in grain laterest; further and marked rise in grain laterest; further and properties of according to the favorable time of accidedly against the export interest despite the favorable time of accided by against the export interest despite the favorable time of accided by against the export interest despite the favorable time of accidence by capital former figures. For Liverpool, engagements by steamer, 8,000 pm wheat at 21st deep. arcasents by steamer, 8,000 bu wheat at 9½d per ba: 5,800 page provisions in lots within a range of 25,800 page provisions in lots within a range of 25,000 bu grain, private terms, quoted 9@9½d.

To the Western Associated Fress. YORK, Oct. 6.—COTTON—Firm at 10%@futures firm; October, 10.16c; Novem-104c; futures firm; October, 10.16c; Noyember, 10.04c; December, 10.07c; January, 10.16c; Pabraary, 10.29c; March, 10.44c; April, 10.58c;

Hay, 10.72c.

PLOUR-Higher; moderate export demand; recipta, 25, 000 bris; super State and Western, \$5. 00 
5. 50; common to good extra, \$5. 50 
5. 50; common to good extra, \$5. 50 
5. 50; extra Oato, \$5. 40@67. 57; St. Louis, \$5. 00 
67. 00; Munnesota patent process, \$6. 25@8. 25. 
Grain-Weat unsettled, feverish, and higher; recipta, 428, 000 bu; No. 3 spring, \$1.24@1.25; No. 2 do, \$1.30; ungraded winter, \$1. 29@1.38%; No. 40, \$1.30; ungraded winter, \$1. 29@1.38%; No. 2 do, \$1.33; Mo. 2 amper, \$1.37; ungraded amber, \$1.35@1.38; mixed winter, \$1.37; ungraded amber, \$1.35@1.38; No. 1 amber, \$1.30; ungraded white, \$1. 37@1.39; No. 2 do, \$1.38; No. 1 do, \$1.30; angraded white, \$1. 37@1.39; No. 2 do, \$1.39; No. 1 do, \$1.30; angraded white, \$1. 37@1.39; No. 2 do, \$1.39; No. 1 do, \$1.30; angraded white, \$1. 37@1.39; No. 2 do, \$1.39; No. 1 do, \$1.30; angraded white, \$1. 37@1.39; No. 2 do, \$1.39; No. 1 do, \$1.30; angraded white, \$1. 37@1.39; No. 2 do, \$1.39; No. 1 do, \$1.30; angraded white, \$1. 37@1.39; No. 2 do, \$1.39; No. 1 do, \$1.40; and \$1.42; No. 2 do, \$1.30; angraded white, \$1. 37@1.39; No. 2 do, \$1. 30; No.

unsettled; receipts, 71.000 bu; mixed Western, 37%@40c; white do. 40%@42c.

flay—In fair demand a\* 50c per 100 lbs, Hors—Firm and unchanged.

Graceries—Coffee quiet but firm. Sugar—Demand fair and market firm; fair to good refining, 6%@7%c. Moiasses firm; offerings small. Rice steady. with fair demand.

PETHOLEUN—Quiet but firm; United, 78%c; crude. 5%@6; effined, 7%c.

Tallow—Demand active at 6@6 1-16c.

RESIN—Firmer at \$1.27%@41.30.

TURPENTINE—Market dull at 30%30%c.

Eage—Quet, but sleady; 17@19c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, \$9.50@9.75.

Beel—Extra mess, \$11.50%12.00; family, \$13.50.

Beel—Extra mess, \$11.50%12.00; family, \$13.50.

Beel—Extra mess, \$11.50%12.00; family, \$13.50.

Beel—Market dull; Western 9%27c.

Butter—Market dull; Western 9%27c.

BUTTER-Market dull; Western, 9@27c. CHEESE-Quiet; Western, 7%@11c. WHISKY-\$1.10.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 6.—This has been another "booming" day in the wheat market,—a day of perfect serenity for the "longs," and of anxiety for the "shorts." The foreign markets continue so strong and advancing that the element given to predictions have raised their views of the culminating point from \$1.15 up to \$1.25 per time during the delivery of the present crop.

Time alone can determine.

The morning Board opened with a full stiendance in the pit, all eager to note the effect of the foreign news and advices from Chicago, -both inforeign news and advices from Chicago, —both indicating a stronger feeling and higher prices. November opened at \$1.10%, and gradually sold up to \$1.13, the latter figure being paid for a lot of 10,000 bushels at a few minutes past 11 o'clock. Thereafter dealers weakened a trifle, because of rapid fluctuations in Chicago, where the boys were reported crazy, and prices dropped to \$1.10% with really a stronger to \$1.10%. to \$1.12%, with sellers at the close at \$1.12%. The pit was in a constant flurry of excitement and activity throughout the entire forenoon, and the fully one and a quarter million bushels. October sold from \$1.09 up to \$1.10\(\frac{1}{2}\), and December from \$1.12\(\frac{1}{2}\) up to \$1.14\(\frac{1}{2}\). The dealings in December are increasing daily. Peter McGeoch was a large seller of November during the entire morning, but this did not seem to shake the considence of the radical ball element.

The poon Board showed no change in the current of feeling, the tone of the market continuing strong throughout, with liberal dealings in options, particularly November, which sold from \$1.12% to \$1.12%, and closed at the latter figure. Contrary to general expectation, there was a good demand for cash wheat, and the sales were numerous. October also sold freely, all things considered, and December con-tinged in fair request. Following were the

 
 Wheat
 144,015
 Shipments.

 Corn
 3,600
 22,900

 Oats
 4,800
 900

 Barley
 30,460
 33,310

 Rye
 5,450
 1,624
 Amount of wheat in store, according to early bulletin, 923,000 bu.

The grain inspection reported up to 9 s. m. included 288 cars wheat, 8 cars corn, 3 cars oats, 50 cars bately, and 8 cars rye; in all 357 cars.

The stock of grain in Milwaukee at the opening of ousness to-asy is reported by the warehousemen as follows:

WHEAT. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | | 1879. | | 1879. | | 42,123 | | No. 1 spring regular | 60,045 | No. 2 spring regular | 482,917 | No. 2 hard. | 103,950 | No. 4 spring regular | 90,536 | No. 4 spring regular | 10,499 | Rejected. | 4,644 | Special bin. | 76,596 | Winter No. 1 | 8,663 | Winter No. 2 | 32,266 | Winter No. 2 mixed | 359 | Winter No. 2 red. | 711 50s. Lard, 34s 9d. Bacon-Long clear, 31s 6d; No. 2 5,016
No. 2 white 7,140
Rejected 719
Total 12,875 118, 201 BARLEY. No. 2 320, 648
No. 3 10, 353
Extra No. 3 38, 531
Rejected 1, 840
Special bin 33, 889 2, 638 32, 958

Total ...... 395, 260

843, 136

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE. Oct. 6.—FLOUR-Higher, strong, and active; Western super, \$4, 25@4, 75; do extra, \$5,00@5,75; do family, \$6,00@6,75.

GRAIN-Wheat-Western irregular; closing easier; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and October, \$1.39@1.39%; November, \$1.40@1.40%; De-\$1.39@1.39%; November, \$1.40@1.40%; December, \$1.41@1.41%. Corn—Western strong; Western mixed, spot and October, 59%c; November, 58@38%c; December, 55%@58c; steamer, no bid. Oats firm; Western white, 38@40c; do mixed, 34@38c; Pennsylvania, 38@40c. Rye quiet at 70@75c.

Hay—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, \$15.00@16.00.

Provisions-Steady and active. Mess pork,

PROVISIONS—Steady and active. Mess pork, \$10.00. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 34@4c; clear-ris sides, 6c; do packed, 44@64c. Hams, 11@11%c. Lard—Refined in tierces, 7c. BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western, packed, 13@10c.

EGGE—Weak and inactive at 16@17c.
PETROLEUM—Orude nominal; refined, 7c. COFFEE—Firm, with good demand; Rio cargoes, 13@16%c.

SUGAR—Steady; A, soft, 8%@8%c.
WHISET—Firm at \$1.10.
FREIGHTS—TO Liverpool per steamer higher; cotton, %d; flour, 2s 9d; grain, 9d.
RECKIPTS—Flour, 2.280 bris; wheat, 22, 810 bu; corn, 25, 600 bu; oats, 800 bu; rye, 400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 322, 900 bu; corn, 23, 000 bu.

NALES - Wheat, 588, 100 ba; corn, 49, 600 bu. PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—FLOUR—Demand active and prices have advanced; Minnesota extra family, fair to fancy, \$6.25@6.50; Ohio do, \$6.10@6.60;

fair to fancy, \$6.45@6.50; Ohio ao, \$6.10@6.60; Minnesota patent-process, \$7.62½@8.25. Rye flour held at \$4.75.

Grain—Wheat unsettled and feverish; Western rejected, on track, \$1.30; No. 2 red, elevator, \$1.38@1.39. Corn—Demand active and prices have advanced; Western low and nigh mixed, 58@59c; yellow, 59@60c; white scarce and wanted for exportation. Oats—Demand active; mixed Western, 37½c; white, 38@38½c.

Provisions—Steady with a fair demand; prime mess beef\$\$12.50. Mess pork, \$10.25@10.50. Hams; smoked, \$2010c; pickled, 7½@8½c. Lard, Western tierce, \$6.37½@6.50.

BUTTER—Market easier: creamery extra, 25@26; Western Reserve, 17@16c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 19@20c.

Kans—Weak: Western, 17¼@18c.

ZOC. S. EGGS—Weak: Western, 17%@18c. CHEESS—Quiet; creamery, 10%@11c; do good, 10%10%c.
PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.
WHISKY—Firm; Westerm, \$1.05.
RECEITES—Flour, 3.200 bris; wheat, 137,000 bu; corn, 65,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 17,-,000 bu; barley, 6,500 bu.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—Flour-Higher; XX, \$5.00 @5.25; XXX, \$5.40@5.55; family, \$5.70@5.80; ©5.25; XXX, \$5.40@5.55; family, \$5.70@5.80; choice to fancy, \$5.85@6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat excited and higher; No. 2 red, \$1.18@1.20¼ cash; \$1.19 October; \$1.20¼@1.22¼ November; \$1.21½@1.24 December; No. 3 do, \$1.12@1.12¼. Corn higher; 36c bid for cash; 37½c bid for October; 33%@34c the year. Oats higher at 25½c cash and October; 27@27¼c November. Bye higher at 68c bid. Barley unchanged.

WHISEX—Firm at \$1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher at \$10.37½. Dry salt meats higher at \$3.00@6.20@6.30. Bacon higher; clear ribs, \$0.32½@8.30; long clear, \$7.00; short clear, \$7.00@7.25. Lard firm at 6½c saked.

RECRIPTS—Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 107,000

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 6.—Corron—Steady at 9%c. FLOUR—Active, firm, and higher; family, \$5.40 06.25. Grain-Wheat excited and higher at \$1.16@ 1.17; receipts, 29,000 bu; shipments, 31,000 bu. Corn in good demand and prices a shade high-

Provisions—Pork quiet; jobbing at \$10.00.
Lard firm; current make held at \$6.25. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, \$3.25@3,50; short ribs, \$6.10@6.12%. Bacen firm at \$4.12%@4.25, \$6.62%.\$7.00.
Whinky—Steady at \$1.00.
Buyyza—Easier; fancy creamery, 25@27c; choice dairy, 10@18c; prime Wastern Reserve, 14 \$15c; prime Central Ohio, 10@12c.
Chezza—Steady at 64c.

NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, Oct. 6.—Flour-Superfine, \$4.50 @4.75; XX, \$5.25@5.50; XXX, \$5.63%@5.87%; high grades, \$6.00@6.62%. GRAIN-Corn quiet; white, 60c. Oats quiet, but

CORN MEAL-Scarce and firm at \$2.50. 

@1.10. GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 124@17c: jobbing, 13@17%c. Sugar in good demand; common to good common, 7% @Sc: fully fair. 8%c: yellow clarified, 8%c. Molasses—No stock. Rice, 6@7%c. Bran—80c.

Tolepo, O., Oct. 6.—Grain-The noon Board opened with wheat excited and higher, closing weak; 3 white Wabash, \$1.23; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.23; extra white Michigan, \$1.231/4; amber Michigan, spot, \$1.25; No. 2 do, \$1.23; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.24; October, \$1.25; No. 2 mober, \$1.25½; No. 2 mober, \$1.25½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red, \$1.24½; No. 2 amber Illinois, \$1.24½. Corn weak; No. 2, October, 44c; No. 2 white, 49c. Oats inactive; No. 2, 31444. 44c; No. 2 white, 49c. Oats inactive; No. 2, 31½c.
Closed—Wheat stead; No. 2 red winter, spot. \$1.234 side; November, \$1.244; amber Michigan, spot. \$1.23; October, \$1.234; November, \$1.244. Oats firm; No. 2, 32c.
RECEITS—Wheat, 116,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; Merkeyster—Wheat, 184,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, none.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 6.—Frours—Steady and firm; Western supers, \$4.20@4.50; Wisconsin extras, \$5.00@6.00; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$6.00@6.75; Illinots and Indiana, \$6.25@7.00; St. Louis, \$6.50@8.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheats, \$7.00 @8.50; winter wheats, \$6.75@8.00. GB. 50; winter wheats, 55. 76(55.00. GRAIN —Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 56(57c. Oats firm; No. 1 extra and white; 41(54c; No. 2 white, 39(540c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, white, 39@40c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 36@38c. Rye, 80@82c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; corn, 22,000 bu; wheat, 36,000 bu.
Shipments—Flour, 2,800 brls.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 6.—Corron -Steady at 9%c. FLOW-Firm and unchanged.
GRAIN-Whest active, firm, and higher; red and mber, \$1.10. Corn higher; white, 47c; mixed, amber, \$1.10. Corn higher; white, 47c; mixed, 40c. Oats higher; white, 32c; mixed, 30c. Ryc firmer at 68½c.

Phovisions—Pork nominal; none here. Lard strong; choice leaf tierce, \$7.75\(\omega\$8.00\); do keg, \$8.50. Bulk meats excited, higher, and scarce-at \$3.50; clear rib, \$6.25\(\omega\$6.37\); for loose. Bacon excited and higher; shoulders, \$4.12\(\omega\$1\); clear rib, \$6.62\(\omega\$67.00\) for loose. Hams—Sugar-cured, 9\(\omega\$61\); dile

@11с. ₩ызкү—\$1.06. BUFFALO. BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6. -GRAIN-Wheat active, excited, and higher; sales, 10,000 bu No. 1 Du-lnth at \$1.19; No. 1 hard Duluth, \$1.19%; 60,000 bu do to arrive at \$1.18@1.184@1.194; 25.000 bu Green Bay No. 1, spot, at \$1.21. Corn quiet; 2,500 bu early at 47c; latter holding; No. 2 firm at 48c. Oats quiet; 1,400 bu No. 2 Michigan, 32c on track. Rye dull; 500 bu No. 2 Western, 58c on CANAL FREIGHTS—Lower. Shipments—Wheat, 7½c; corn, 6%c to New

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 6. -GRAIN-Whe ceipts, 12,000 bu; shipments, 15,630 bu; excited; No. 2, cash. \$1.02; October, \$1.02; No. 3, cash, \$1.00; October, \$1.00. Corn—Receipts, 3,292 bu; shipments, 3,573 bu; firmer; No. 2, cash, 31c; October, 29c.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6. - FLOUR-Firm. Grain—Wheat strong and excited; extra \$1.24\foralleft; No. 1 white, \$1.22\foralleft; Cotober, \$1.22\foralleft; November, \$1.24\foralleft; December, \$1.26; milling No. 1, nominal at \$1.19; receipts, 119, 900 bu; shipments, 83,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—GRAIN--Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red, \$1.18/4@1.20. Corn higher at 39½@40c. Oats steady at 28@30c.
Pnovisions—Shoulders, \$3.25; clear rib, \$3.50; clear, \$6.00. Lard, \$6.50. Hams, 7½@8c.

OSWEGO. OswEGO, N. Y., Oct. 6. -GRAIN-Wheat firm: No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.25; No. 3 Chicago spring, \$1.18. Corn scarce; high-mixed, 53%c. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6. -DRY Goods-Business continues irregular with commission houses. Cotton goods generally quiet, except cotton flanuels and wide sheeting, which are in fair request. Prints steady demand by clothiers, and flannels and blankets doing well. Worsted dress-goods in good request. Underwears doing well.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—Corron—Firm; middling, 9%c; low do, 9%c; net receipts, 10, 517
bales; gross, 18, 224; exports to Great Britain, 307;
France, 3, 475; sales, 5, 000; last evening, 1, 600.
87. Lours, Oct. 6.—Corron—Firmer; middling, 9%c; sales, 650 bales; receipts, 5, 300; shipments, 2, 600; stock, 22, 300.

PETROLEUM. On. City, Pa., Oct. 6.—Petroleum—Market opened quiet but firm at 78%c bid, advanced and closed at 80c bid for old; shipments, 79,-000, averaging 45,000; transactions, 200,000. PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 6.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 84%c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 7%c for Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Oct. 6.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE— steady at 27c.

MARINE NEWS.

THE WRECKING QUESTION.

A late Washington dispatch says the following s the full text of a new Canadian circular relative to wrecking, issued by the Directing Dominion Minister of Customs. It has just been transmitted to our Government through Sir Edward Thornton, and is the first fruit of the correspondence of Sec-retary Evarts with the Cauadian Government in relation to the wrecking controversy:

"Referring to the Department, circular, No. 210, of March 5, 1879, on the subject of wrecking by foreign vessels in Canadian waters, I am directed by the Minister of Customs to inform you that the circular is not to be understood as having any application to cases wherein life may be higher or where property may be jeopardized by delay,—such, for instance, as the grounding of a vessel in circumstances in which immediate assistance would prevent a wreck. Nor is there any possible case in which vessels of any nationality should be prevented from going to the rescue of persons in peril of their lives or of vessels in danger of being lost. You will understand the terms "wrecked vessels or property on Canadian water" as referring to vessels and cargoes cast upon Canadian shores and stranded or wrecked, requiring apparatus for their removal of the discharge of their cargoes into other vessels, and to goods which may have been discharge of floated off therefrom and cast upon the coast, and, in either case, coming within the provisions of the Revenue laws."

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKER, Oct. 6.—The pocket-pieces of the schr Allegheny are supposed to be so badly shaken that renewal may be necessary. All outside plank perforated and defaced by the fastenings of the hutchocks made use of in getting her off are to be renewed.

hatchocks made use of in getting her on are to be renewed.

In connection with the stranding and rescue of the schr Mary Lyon, yesterday, it should be stated, as a mere matter of justice, that valuable service was rendered by Capt. Harry Lee and his life-saving crew. The Government surf-boat, fully manned, was towed to the Lyons by the tug Starke Brothers, and, upon boarding the vessel, the men at once set

bu; corn. 16.000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bus barier, 17,000 bu; barier, 17,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; bariey, 1,000 for which Capt. Paul Harry, of the Lyon, expresses description.

for which Capt. Paul Harry, of the Lyon, expresses deep gratitude.

This evening the tug J. J. Hagerman left for Green Bay, to raise the barge Tracy J. Brosson, and tow her to this port for repairs.

The action of the River Towing Association in advancing rates to the tariff of 1874 is denounced by vessel-owners here as a greater outrage than if seamen were to demand \$5 per diem. When it is taken into consideration that salaries of crews are lower than in 1874, while coal can be purchased for about one-third of the 1874 prices, one cannot be long in reaching the conclusion that the vessel-owners are right. Hereafter, until the close of the season, "wild" towing will be more in order than ever before, and it is highly probable that the larger of our harbor tugs will be sent to the rivers for service.

Arrived from below up to 3 p. m., schrs Hartford and Typo, steam-barge Balleutine and consort, schr A. B. aloore. Cleared for below, schr David Vance.

Grain freights are only moderately active, while rates remain unchanged. Charters to-day: To Buffalo-Schr Savaland, wheat at 6½c. Total canacity taken, 88,000 bu.

The wecking tag Levisthan reached Cheboygan yesterday. Capt. Kritand announces that he pulled the schr Sam Flint off, but does not say where she found the bottom.

The schr J. I. Case is coming, here from Racins to be docked for a leak caused by striking a rock last season.

It is said, late this afternoon, the schr Narragan-

last season.

It is said, late this afternoon, the schr Narragan sett was chartered for fron one from Escanaba t Cleveland at \$2.10 per gross ton.

Arrived—Schr W. R. Taylor.

Cleared—Schr Red White and Blue.

THE NEW RIVER TOWING TARIFF. Vessel owners and masters are rather hot in their expressions over the river towing tariff adopted at Detroit. The Post and Tribune of

adopted at Detroit. The Post and Tribune of yesterday says:

Tug men argue that there is another side to all this wordy warfare. They claim that there was no such hue and cry in 1874, and then freights were only from 4 to 4½e on wheat from Chicago to Buffalo, \$1.50 on lumber from Bay City to Chicago, and only about 60c on coal from Cleveland to Chicago. Now the rates are 40c better on coal, 100 per cent better on lumber, and upwards of a third better on grain. They even bring their arguments down to the present season. Vessels, they say, did not grow when the card was first adopted, nor did they when the September advance was decided upon. Since the adoption of the card, vessel freights have gone up in some instances 350 per cent, while tug rates have not advanced anywhere near in like proportion. The majority of the tug men seem, however, to be well satisfied with their action, and will undoubtedly stick to it. The following is the rate adopted for the balance of the season for towing from Lake Huron to Lake Erie and vice versa, together with the old rate, thus showing how great the advance has been, viz:

Tonnage of vessels.

IN ADMIRALTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 6. -Two important admiralty decrees were rendered by Judge Dyer at the session of the United States District Court this The first case was that of Charles Ensign and others, owner of the Commercial Ensign and others, owner of the Commercial Line propellers, against the prop Peyriess, for salvage. The Peerless broke key airpamp near the Manitous a year agg last fall, and after a narrow escape from foundering was towed into South Manitou Harbor by the prop Scotia. For this service Messrs. Leopold & Austrian, owners of the Peerless, tendered Ensign and others \$000, which was refused, and suit was brought. The award of the Court. was \$2,275 to plaintiffs. laintiffs.

The second case was that of the owners of the chr Arab against the schr Reuben Doud. While The second case was that of the owners of the sehr Arab against the schr Reuben Doud. While moored in Racine Harbor, something over a year ago, a zale drove the Doud from her moorings and she drifted against the Arab, doing damage to the latter, besides sustaining damage herself. The Court decreed both vessels in fault, and ordered a division of damages. An appeal from this isst decree will be taken by counsel for owners of the Arab.

PORT HUBON, Oct. 6.—Passed Up—Props St. Louis, St. Paul, St. Albans, Atlantic, Lawrence, Empire, Egyptian with Richard Winstow and consort, O. Townsend and consort, Havana and consort, Philadelphia and consort, H. D. Coffinberry and consort, H. Howard and consort; schrs Kingdsher, Marengo, Angus Smith, Cheney Amer, J. Hazard, Hartzell, G. H. Warmington, Sam Coole, J. Magee, C. H. Johnson, W. B. Ogden, L. S. Hammond.

Down - Props Tecumseh, B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, Russia, Conestoga, F. Kelly with O'Neil and consort, D. R. Van Ralte, V. H. Ketcham, E. B. Hale with A. Bradley and consort; stmrs Marine City, Mineral Rock and barges sachrs Scotia, J. S. Taiden, Alice B. Norris, Monguagon, Rising

Star.
Wind—South, light.
Pont Huson, Mich., Oct. 6—10 p. mr.—Passed
Up—Props Westford, Badger State, Ontonagon,
Mary Mills with John Rice. Forest City and consort S. Chamberin, J. Martin, Payette Brown,
schrs John Schuette, Republic, Millard Fillimore,
John Keldernouse, Fleetwing, Craftsman, Frances
Palms. Palms. Wind-Southwest, light; weather fine.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 6.—Arrived—Phænix, Lock-port, 5,500 bu corn; D. T. Wright, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Thomas Scott, Marseilles, 6,200 bn corn; Montauk, Lockport, 2,600 bn corn, 460 brls flour; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 2,984 bu oats; Imperial Seneca, 4,000 bu corn; Lilly, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Harriet, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Welcome, corn; Harriet, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Welcome, Utica, 4,700 bn corn; Georgia, Utica, 6,400 bn corn; T. Rybura, Utica, 6,100 bn corn; Polar Star, Peru, 6,000 bn corn; Ed H. Heath, Hennepin, 4,700 bn corn; Andrew Jackson, Hennepin, 7,000 bn coats; Champion, Hennepin, 6,100 bn corn; Seneca, Ottawa, 2,000 corn; 7,500 bn coats; Sunshine, Ottawa, 6,300 sn corn; Tempest, Ottawa, 6,300 sn corn; Tempest, Ottawa, 6,300 sn corn; Perless, Utica, 4,700 bn corn; Olive Branch, Henry, 6,000 bn corn; Norway, Henry, 6,000 corn. Cleared—Pallas, Chillicothe, 53,640 ft lumber; E. S. Easton, Chillicothe, 92, 292 ft lumber; Snamrock, Depue, 86,001 ft lumber, 109,000 shingles, Jack Robertson, Pekin, 44, 505 ft lumoer, 100,000 shingles, 40,000 lath; Merchant, Pekin, 88, 555 ft lumber; Montouk, Lockport, 3,800 bu wheat; Mapie Leaf, Lockport, 4, 103 bu wheat.

LAKE FREIGHTS. A large business was done in grain-freights yes-terday, and, from 6%c at the opening, wheat to Buffalo rose to 7c, and the corn rate to 6%c. The largest amount of tonnage that has been engaged in one day for some time past was taken. The total capacity figured up very nearly 700,000 bu. It was a sort of a boom in the freight market, and there was consequently a big rush by the vessels to the elevatora, and tugmen, trimmers, and sallors were kept busy. Some vessels chartered early in the day got away last night. Following were the engagements: To Buffalo-Steam-barges Inter-Ocean, Hurlbut, Alcona, barges Argonant, Northerner, Russell, schrs Hannaford, Donaldson, Parana, Charles Foster, E. C. Hutchinson, corn at 6c; prop Pridgeon, schr Nicholson, wheat at 6c; carge A. C. Kesting, wheat at 6c; schr Reed Case, wheat at 7c; schr John Tibbets, flax-seed on p. t. prop Wisshickon, corn. Capacity—Wheat, 143, 000 bn; corn, 530, 000 bn; fax-seed, 12,000 bn.
There is no particular change to note in lumber freights. The rate from Muskegon is \$1.874; Manistee, \$2.25; Ludington, \$2.00; White Lake, \$2.00; and Oconto, \$2.50. largest amount of tonnage that has been engaged

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Oct. 6.—Cleared—Props Badger State (mdse), Dean Richmond (mdse), St. Louis (mdse), Cuba (mdse), Chicago; Georre King, Missouri, Bay City; J. R. Whiting, Port Huron; schrs J. M. Rutchinson (1.600 tons of coal), W. S. Crosthwalte (1.250 tons of coal), James Platt (200 tons coal), Columbian, Acception 1.45 Crosthwaite (1,250 tons of coal), James Platt (800 tons coal), Columbian Acostias, D. A. Van Valkenburg, Chicago; Belle Hanscom (500 tons coal), N. C. West, Charger (100 tons iron), Adventure, Detroit; Emeu, Sandusky; F. C. Leighfon (676 tons coal), H. M. Scove (800 tons coal), Milwankee; Wabash, Morning Light, Jennie Matthews, Port Huron; H. P. Baldwin (800 tons coal), Monterer, (462 ton coal), Duluth; Brooklyn, Lyman Casey, Toledo; Montgomery (550 tons coal), Duluth; barges Pavorite, Oronies, Roscius, Leader, Bay City; J. H. Rniter, Chicago; C. L. Yoshng, Mary Stockton, East Saginaw.
Charters—Montgomery, Monterey and H. P. Baldwin, coal, Erie to Milwankee, \$1.00.
Freights firm; vessels scarce; owners asking

SHORT OF PROVISIONS Upward bound vessels continued to struggle into port yesterday, and last night quite a fleet of sail was stretched along the lake between this port was stretched along the lake between this port and Wankegan. The wind was light from the southwest, and skippers bound down hurried to taxe advantage of it. Some of the Lower Lake crafts that have been detained by the long-continued head winds were reported to be very short of provisions, so much so in fact that both officers and crews were in some instances on extremely low diet. Long passages from lower ports have been the rule with sail versels, and steam crafts have consequently bad the onlige on freights.

PORT COLBORNE Epecial Disputch to The Tribusa.

Pont Colhorne, Out., Oct. 6.—Lake Michigan report: Passed down—Stmr Prussia, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; schr Clinton, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Gleniffer, Chicago to Kingston, corn. Up-Stmr Europe, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo: schr G. M. Neelon, St. Catherines to Chi-cago, light; schr Kate Kelly, Oswego to Chicago, coal; schr Emerald, Kingston to Chicago, light. Wind-West, light,

CLEVELAND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 6.—Charters—Schr E. P. Doir, wheat, Cleveland to Buffalo, 3%c, free of thortage; schr Eliza Gerlach, wheat, Cleveland to snortage: scar Eliza Geriach, wheat, Cleveland to Buffalo, 3%c: schr Mary Collins, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, \$1; schr J. R. Peton, coal, Cleveland to Detroit, 50c; schr Sasco, coal, Cleveland to De-troit, 50c; bark Alexander, coal, Fairport to Sarnia, 60c; M. C. Upper, coal, Cleveland to Toronto, \$1.15.

A BARGE DAMAGED. Quite a damaging collision occurred last night at 8 o'clock at Watson's coal-docks, on the main river, near the North Pier. The tag Gen. Paine ran into the stern of one of the Grand Haven barges, and cut into it badly. An old tag Captain, who happened to be at hand at the time, said that the crash sounded like a bull running through a brush-heap. The vessel was not so seriously disabled as to pre-vent her from going in the tow.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO. Capt. Ed Napier will run the tug Constitution hereafter, and Capt. Griffin, of Milwaukee, will pilot the tug Success.

The large propellers are taking smaller cargoes this season than usual because of the low stage of water at the Lime-Kiln Crossings and in this harbor said those below. water at the Line-Kita Cossings and in the bor and those below.

James McMillan continued his search at the Parker wreck yesterday, but he did not find anything of value, nor that would throw any light on the causes which led to the late boiler explosion.

ELSEWHERE. Heavy shortages on the grain cargoes of the schradames C. King and Erastus Corning are reported by the Buffalo Express, but the amounts are not

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night: ABBIVALA

Prop City of St. Catharines, Montreal, sundries, Adams street.
Prop Morley, Buffalo, coal, North Branch.
Prop Newburg, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.
Prop City New York, Cleveland, sundries, Wells Prop J. Pridgeon, Bay City, sundries, Wells street. Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street. Prop Trader, Pentwater, sundries, State street. Prop Williams, Sangatuck, sundfies, State stree Prop Menominee, Green Bay, sundries, Ru street.
Prop C. Reitz, Manistee, sundries, Lake street.
Prop W. Livingstone, Peshtigo, towing, Ru

Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Grummond, South Haven, sundries, Rush street. Schr J. P. De Coudres, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Gladiator, White River, lumber, Market. Schr Montauk. Cleveland, coal, Gas-House Sip.

nace.

Schr Oliver Mitchell, Buffalo, coal, N. B.
Schr C. K. Nims, Ashtabula, coal,
Schr Norman, Menominee, lumber, Market.
Schr Yankee Blade. Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr E. A. Nicholson, Bay City, sait, Onondaga.
Schr Newsboy, Cheboygan, lumber, Sampson's
Slip. Slip.
Schr Swallow, Buffalo, coal, N. B.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber, Mar-

Schr Mary Amanda. Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Milton, Pike's Pier, lumber, Market.
Schr Tongy, Muskegon, inmber, Sampson's Slip.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Sturgeon, lumber, market.
Schr Thomas Parsons, Buffalo, coal, Rush street.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber, Magazine.
Schr South Haven, South Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr F. Lester, Manistee, lumber, Twelfth street.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber, Twelfth

Schr. Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber, Twelfth Jatreet.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, lumber, Lake street.
Schr Clara, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Clara, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Clara, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, salt, C., B. & Q.
Schr Hyderbad, Kingston, salt, Tobey & Booth's.
Schr Orohan Boy, Port St. Ignac, lumber, Market.
Schr C. H. Burton, Buffalo, coal, Russ-street.
Schr C. H. Burton, Buffalo, coal, Russ-street.
Schr Collingwood, Pensaukee, lumber, Russstreet.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Collingwood, Pensaukee, lumber, Market.
Schr Rouen City, Cleveland, coal, Market.
Schr Queen City, Cleveland, coal, Market.
Schr Rainbow, Marquette, lumber, Market.
Schr Ross Beile, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Emelline, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Emelline, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Emelline, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Lem Ellsworth, Bay City, lumber, Adams
street.

Prop Peerless, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Junista, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Oswegatchie, Cleveland, sundries.
Prop Lake Michigan, Montreal, sundries. Prop Large Michigan, Montreal, Sundies.
Prop Argyle, Kingston, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Williams, Separatics, and Joseph Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries Prop Williams, Saugatuck, sundries, Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

Notice---Kankakee Company The sale of the property of the Kankakee Company will be continued as per adjournment, at the Stewari House, Wilmington, Ill., at 2 p. m., on Thursday, Oct. 9, 1879. Terms as before. At this sale the franchise and rights of the Company will be offered.

E. APPLETON, J. CHAS. ADAMS, J. B. CHAS. ADAMS, J. Trustees.

Boston, Aug. 1, 1879.

TAIKOANKO' SCALES CATABRE CURE.

# Catarrhal

plains the following important facts:

1. That Catarrhal Colds become a poisoness infection, at first local, and finally constitutional.

2. That, being Constitutional, the infection is beyond the reach of mere local remedies. That impurities in the nostrile are necessari swallowed into the stomach and inhuled into the large, thus poisoning the Digestive, Respirator, and Genifo-urinary organa.

4. That Catarrhal virus follows the mucons membrane and causes Denfiness. Drapopsia, Chronic Diarrhea. Bronchitis, Leucorrhea, and Consump-

 That Smokes, Douches, Inhalations, and Insoluble Snuffs cannot possibly remove infectious inflammation from the organs named. 6. That an antidote for Catarrh must inoculative affinity for, and the quality of being absorbed by, the purulent mucous wherever located.

lible. It not only relieves, it cures Catarrh at any stage. Home testimony:

Cared! Cared! Cared! Cared P. J. HASLETT, 859 Broadway, N.Y., 4 years' Catarrh.

G. L. BRUSH, 443 Broadway, N. Y., 10 years' Catarrh.

 BENEDICT, Jr., Jeweier, 697 Broadway, N. Y. (lady friend), cured of Chronic Hay Fever. MES. ENMA C. Howes, 39 W. Washington Square, N. Y., cured of 30 years' Chronic Catarrh, REV. GEO. A. KEIS, 189 Jay-st., Brooklyn. "It re-stored me to my ministerial labors." REV. CHAS. J. JONES, New Brighton, S. I. "Worth

REV. ALEX. FREES, Cairo, N. Y. "It has worked wonders in six cases in my parish."

L. F. NEWMAN, 305 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, cured of 4 years' Chronic Catarrh.
ins. J. Swantz, Jr., 200 Warren-st., Jersey City,
cured of 18 years' Chronic Catarrh.

cured of 18 years' Chronic Catarrh.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

A real cure for this terrible maindy is the most important discovery for the relief of human suffering since vaccination. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. Dzwzy & Co., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., for \$1.50 a package. To Clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise, with full explanations and overwhelming proofs, is postpaid and sent free to anythedy.

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WRST SIDE—Natatorium, 504 & 506 West Madison-si SOUTH SIDE—128 24th-st., near Indiana-av. WILL OPEN SATURDAY, OCT. 4.

Dancing Academies Das Pitty-third-si- ev year, reopen Oct.; Prench and open manages practically taught: thorough trents, singing (soffege), and collegiste departments, singing (soffege), drawing painting, and needlework included; each pupil receives the personal care and supervision of Mrs. Reed.

AND KINGERGARTEN, 1180 Indiana-av., Chicago. Boardinz and day publis received. A true German Kindergarten. All the departments conducted on the most approved plan. Send for circular or address the Frincipal, CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE, Morgan Park, near Chicago. For catalogue address G. THAYER, President, Morgan Park, or 77 Madison-st., Chicago. M. D. SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (FOR-M. Merty Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's). English. French, and German Boarding and Day Schoolfor Young Ladies and Children. No. 17 West Thirty-clickin-5a. New York; will re-open Sept. 29. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

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ly on stock options of \$10 to \$50. Address T. POTTER
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DRY AND SWEET \$1.50 Gal.

C. JEVNE 110 & 112 Madison-st. RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

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Pullman Hote Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a.m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of botel cars west of Chicago.

—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO. BUBLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenin-st.,
and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Tickes Offices, 59 Clarkst. and az depots.

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheeleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD,

| Leave. | Arrive. 

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tiekei Office, 63 South-Clark-st, and at depot.

Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, and Menasia through Day
Expres

"10:10 a m \* 4:00 p m
Milwanker, Madison, Prairie du
Chien, and I owa Expres
Libertyville Accommodation. \* 6:15 p m \* 5:50 a m
Milwankee, St. Paul & Minnespolis Fast Mail (daily). Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express \* 6:00 p m t 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukes. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good of ther via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertowa. Le Crosse, and Winons. CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO. AND KANSAS CITY & DESVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 80 South Clark-st.

Kanas City & Denver Fast Ex. 12:35 nm 3:30 nm Kanas City & Denver Fast Ex. 12:35 nm 3:30 nm Xanas City Night Express. 19:00 s nm 7:00 s nm 3: Louis Springfield & Texas. 9:00 s nm 7:00 s nm 7:00 s nm 7:00 s nm 8: Louis Springfield & Texas. 9:00 p nm 7:00 s nm 7:00 s

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon
Ticket Office, 121 Handolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive."

MICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILBOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-si-Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran, dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. PTTRBURG, PL WAYNE & CHIOAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison sta. Tickes Offices,
65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pactic Hotel, Leave. | Arriva

BALTIMORE & OHIO,
Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second
st. Ticket Offices, St Clark etc., Palmer House, Grand
Pacific Rotel, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arriva LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. B. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

| Leave. | Arrive. Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st

Cincinnati, Indianapo'is & Louis-ville Day Express. 9:40 a m 8:00 p m 17:00 a m Leave. Arrive. CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD "Danville Route."
Tiekes Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clipton and Carroll-sts.

GOODBIOH STEAMERS.

Delly for Racine, Milwanton, baseouggan, Mani-towoc, Ludington, handsee 20 am Saurday boat don't leave until. 20 am For Milwanton, etc., evening boat, Tuesday and Friday. 7 bm Daily for Grand Haven, Grand Haptis, Muscagon, 7 bm For Green Bay & Bay ports, Tuesday and Friday, 7 p. a For Green Bay & Bay ports, Tuesday and Friday, 7 p. a For Lecanaba and Lake Superior towns, Tunsang 7 p. as Daily for St. Joseph. 2009, leaves 84. 110 and Battriday & Boat (for pt. Joo) leaves 84. 110 and 110 an

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, \$50 to \$75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, \$40. Steerage, \$28. 40. Steerage, \$26.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

72 Brosdway, N.Y., and 108 Bandolph-st., Chicago.

JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager. ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glascow.

ANCHORIA, Oct. 11. 1 p m (CIRCASSIA, Oct. 25. 1 p m ETRIOPIA, Oct. 18. 7 s m DEVONIA, Nov. 1, 6 a m UTOPIA, Oct. 11. 1 p m (CIPCRNIA, Oct. 18, 7 a m Cabins, \$55 to \$80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Secretary, Sec

#### THE COUNTY BOARD.

The Treasurer's Annual Report-Nelson's Bill.

A Wrangle Over the Flour Contract-Walker and McNeil.

At the regular meeting of the County Board of Commissioners, held yesterday afternoon,—all the members being present,—after the transaction of routine business the Clerk read the monthly report of

COUNTY TREASURER M'CREA ending Oct. 1. According to this statement, the amount appropriated to the General Fund of 1878-79 was \$1,014,550; amount received in taxes and credited to the General Fund of 1878-79, \$021,amount received in back taxes and forfeiti.e.19; amount from other sources belonging fund of 1878-'79, \$90,182; to fund of 1879-'80, 8,860. The county orders paid out of fund of in s78.79 amounted to \$706,818.98; jurors' cerpaid out of fund 1878-'79, Superior \$30,250; Circuit Court, \$21,758; Court, \$21,558; County Court, Probate Court, \$299; Coroner's cats, \$8,883; witnesses fees, Criminal Court, temporary loan, \$23,000; interest on loan, ons charged in March quarterly ort. \$1,258; June, \$1,075; September, \$1,649; ore; certificates paid out of fund of 1879-'80, rior Court, \$809; Circuit Court, \$1,065; inal Court, \$650; County Court, \$332; inquests, \$348; total, 820,136. on hand belonging to fund 30; total, \$231,834. The county orders paya-le out of fund of 1878-79 outstanding Oct. 1, mounted to \$15,823; out of fund of 1879-80, 19,495; total, \$35,318. Interest Fund, old in-chtedness. \$121,118; new, \$44,219; Court-louse Fund, \$189,640; Sinking Fund, \$111,216. his report was referred to the Committee on County Agent's annual report was then

THE PAYMENT OF BILLS AND PAY-ROLLS, unting to \$6,299, was recommended by the mittee on Public Charities. An increase in salary of the druggist of the Insane-Asylum \$20 to \$40 per month was also recom-

ended.
The recommendations were agreed to by a ste of 5 to 8, Commissioner Bradley excusing miself from voting on the ground that he was norant of the contents of the report. The vote having been announced, the Chairgin said the expenditure of an amount so large the bills called for required ten votes. Then the Board's action was reconsidered, son the motion of Spofford, and three or four unched into a discussion over the purchase of motions.

supplies.
Coburn moved for a division of the report, and the adoption of all except the recommendation in regard to salaries, and Bradley wanted to hear the bid of Neidert & Co. for flour. The Committee had been buying \$1,000 worth of flour a month, and he wanted to know something about the prices paid. Fitzgerald, of course, had his say, and intimated that something crooked was going on, and he wanted the thing ventilated anyhow. Stewhart objected to suspicious being cast upon the action of the Committee, when Bradley got on his feet and said there

HADN'T BEEN FAIR COMPETITION
in the matter of flour. Fitzgerald said something about advertising for bids, and made a
few of his preliminary sarcastic remarks couched
in atrocious English and embellished with much
gesticulation. Stewart followed Fitz, and
wanted to show exactly where the shoe pinched,
and that pinching arose from the fact that
supplies were being purchased at far less
money than heretofore. Stewart scowled
at Bradley and Bradley scowled at
Stewart, when Mr. Wood mildly
interposed by-saying that he hadn't any doubt
the Committee had acted in accordance with the
best interests of the connty, as far as possible.
Considerable snarling then occurred, in which
Fitz and Lenzen figured conspicuously, when
Bradley moved as an amendment that the recommen lation for the purchase of \$1,000 worth of
flour from Neidert & Co. be stricken out and
the report be referred back to the Committee
with instructions to advertise for bids.

Wheeler, who had been evidently nursing his
wrath to keen it warm, broke out. The Committee hadn't done things in a proper and regular
way, and he suggested that the best way to get
out of the difficulty would be for the members
of that Committee to resigu.

Bradley's amendment was lost by a vote of HADN'T BEEN PAIR COMPETITION

A vote was then taken upon Coburn's mo-tica, and it was adopted by a vote of 11 to 2.

The recommendation to advance the salary of the druggist was then taken up, and concurred in by a vote of 9 to 5.

In by a vote of 9 to 5.

MELSON'S BILL.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Service reported upon the bill of Thomas Nelson for work done on the City-Hall. The Committee had received the opinion of a variety of painters and calciminers, and recommended that the sum of \$319 be deducted from the bill and that the amount of \$1.153 be slidwed.

Fitzgerald kicked against this recommendation. He called for the reading of the indorsement of Nelson's bill, and the name of Milligan & Heath was found attached.

According to the recommendation of the Committee, 60 cents per square was to be allowed Nelson for calcimining. Fitzgerald gnoved that be about the discussion was indulged in hys

According to the recommendation of the Committee, 60 cents per square was to be allowed veloon for calcimining. Fitzgerald moved that it should be allowed.

A lively discussion was indulged in by everal members. The arguments which have seen brought up week after week were again enhashed. Finally, Coburn moved that the whole matter be referred back to the Committee. rdance with a motion of Fitzgerald,

In accordance with a motion of Fitzgerald, Tom Nelson was called upon to explain. He stepped forward and said that the whole thing gross out of the personal animosity of Burling. He (Nelson) had gone before the Committee and had been grossly insulted. Nelson had urged the reference of the whole matter to arbitration, when Burling suggrested Charlie Hummfil. Nelson told the Commissioner that Hummfil was more "fit for the State Prison" than to settle a dispute between him and the county. The speaker tween him and the county. The speaker en made an onesaught upon Burling, when he is suddenly stopped. Coburn's motion was then put and carried.

THE WALKER AND M'NEIL TROUBLE was reported upon by the Committee on Public Baildings and Service. That Committee recommended the adoption of a resolution appointing a committee of three to investigate the case and accrtain all claims of the parties against the county and report to the Board. Agreed to.

The motion of Senne, which at last meeting referred the question of salaries to the Judiciary Committee, was reconsidered. The matter was referred to the Committee on Public Service.

H. M. Moyer, who has been employed in the County Hospital, sent in a communication last week tendering his resignation as an interne, and at the same time made certain charges against Dr. Spray, Medical Superintendent of the Insane Asylum. A letter was read from Mr. Moyer withdrawing the charges and again tendering his resignation. The Board adjourned.

MEMORIAL. The Rev. Gideon Babcock Perry, D. D., LL.D., ather of the Rev. Henry G. Perry, M. A., and Prelate and Chaptain of many Masonic es, residing in Chicago, died at his residence, rille, Ky., Sept. 30, in his 79th year, and was buried from Grace Episcopal Church, of which he was Rector in that city since 1866 till of late, for some time past having been alto-rether incapacitated for duty by reason of con-

ston, R. I., and of historic interest may be cularly noted, of the old Perry stock, as the urviving kinsman contemporary of the battle Lake Erie's hero, Commodore Oliver Hazard of Lake Erie's hero, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry. Their fathers being brothers, and the sons born in the same homestead, the two were brought together thus boy-relatives attached to each other from the first. Dr. Perry was asked to act, as he did some score of years ago, as Chaplain at the "Perry Statue Inauguration," Cleveland, O., with the Hon. George Bancroft, historian, as orator of the day. Having duly prepared, no was sent to Hamilton College, New York, After his graduation and theological course, as minister, taking charge at Brockfield, N. Y., in 1823; the key. Mr. Perry, married Miss Abby Brown, youngest daughter of Nathan Stewart, Esq., of that place.

In 1804, Dr. Perry was called to the broader field Stoningtonborough, Conn., and officiated there in 1827, assuming the important charge to hich he was chosen in New Bedford, Mass., and ience, three years later, to old Spruce Street harch. Philadelphia, Pa., retiring from his minity there in 1834, on account of impaired health, of seking the West. Renewing his labors in 37, having removed to Canton, Ill. (where a accompany of the seking the was established by him), the Rev.

called to Philaderphia, remaining in that city tilk, taking residence in the Diocese of Ohlo, admited to orders by the Bishop, in 1846, the reverend Doctor took charge of St. Paul's Parish, Cleveland, O., and, as its first Rector (rebuilding the church he had just built but lost by Ire), was in the office some ten years, up to 1854, from then officiating at Grace Church, in the same city, till 1857, when the Rev. Dr. Perry had organized under him, as pastor, St. James Parish, of Cleveland, also now one of its attractive churches of over twenty-odd years' steady growth and prominence. Next called to Natchez, Miss., in 1858, be became Rector of Trimity Church, and resided there as such till his resignation in 1866, the year subsequent accepting a call from Grace Church, Hopkinsville, Ky., his last pasochial charge, and place of decease.

More than fifty years in the Christian ministry, it is impossible to enumerate the host of services and offices, baptisms, communions, marriages, burials, and the like by him rendered in over half a century's vicorous occupation. By those tied to him in friendship, as to thousands throughout the land from Massachusetts to Mississippi, and Pennsylvania to Missouri, who met and heard him with admiration, the Rev. Dr. Perry was known as a man of marked power, religious culture, and ability. It was the expression of Bishop McIlvame, himself eminent for golden speech and graceful mein, that the Rev. Dr. Perry, as a natural orator and lovician, was rarely excelled, if equaled. But few of its divines stood higher in the Church, especially for pulpit eloquence, in clear, commanding Gospel exposition and forensic force; and, notwithstanding his deafness, for energy and influence in atmost every variety of work. He was sought and esteemed for these, aside from love and devotion, for his many maniy virtues ir a long, busy life, not devoid of opposition at times befalling many another, and above all, ope of so positive character, for good, with executive will, that feared not the face of man

ability.

Through fifty-six mature eventful years, a kind husband, the exemplary citizen, loving father, true man, pastor and friend, pursued his way and kept the faith.

The attendance was crowded at the funeral services in the parish church, which was heavily draped about the chancel and columns, and the altar, lectern, and pulpit arranged with choice floral designs and emblems appropriate to the high office of the venerable deceased.

we make the appropriate to the high office of the venerable deceased.

Every class and denomination of people were present, a tribute of unfeigned regret for the loss that was felt. The bearers, ten in number, from the best members of the parish and large community, friends, neighbers and brethren, with their own hands performed the last rites of Christian sepulture.

#### THE COURTS.

Fidelity Savings-Bank-New Suits, Div Dr. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, filed a report vesterday of his September

Balance at last report...... .... \$ 17,21 Balance at last reports.

Real estate...

Collateral loans...

Rents

Bills receivable...

Tax rebate...

Safe depository... Legal expenses... General expenses 

UNITED STATES COURTS. The opening-day of the United States District Court for the October term found the court-room fairly well filled with representatives of the legal fraternity and litigants, including number of disgusted policy-holders in that mastodonic fraud, the Protection Life-Insurance Chmpany. Judge Blodgett, on taking his seat on the bench, remarked to the array of counsel before him that he was pleased to see them af-ter the vacation, and would hear them as soon as the District-Attorney had transacted what

business he had to bring up. The propeller of the type-writer in Gen. Leake's office mumbled something in response and passed up a bundle of nformations against various small; offer against the Revenue laws. These were Augus Strinski, for selling liquors without paving the special tax; John Ryan, for selling liquors and cigars in the same way; Jusius M. Sol lling cigars without payment of the tax; John M. Moan, of Belvidere, for carrying on the bus ness of a wholesale dealer in malt liquors with out squaring himself with the Government by aying the tax; Isaac Horner and Louis Bartel the pair who ran several stands at the South

the pair who ran several stands at the South Park encampment under the erroneous idea that a license for one stand was sufficient to cover the whole business; Frederick W. Dietzsch, for wholesaling liquors without pay-ing the tax; Milton L. Boyer, of Yates City, for retailing liquors in the same carless way; James Cardray, of this city, for running the liquor and cigar business wide open; and Peter Meeks and Martin Van Buren Kaufman, of Sheffield, for selling liquors at that quiet retreat with

and Martin Van Buren Kaufman, of Sheffield, for selling liquors at that quiet retreat with similar inattention to the requirements providing for the payment of the special tax. The informations having been filed, Judge Blodgett was ready for further business.

Elliott Anthony, who carried a bundle of pacers in his hands, and who represented a collection of objectors to the last assessment for death losses in the Protection Life business, called the attention of the Court to the ante-vacation rule requiring objectors to appear on the first Monday in October and show cause why they shouldn't be made to pay the assessment the first Monday in October and show cause why they shouldn't be made to pay the assessment referred to. Mr. Anthony desired to know whether the matter would be taken up then and there, or a day be set for a hearing.

Judge Blodgett said his attention had been called to the rule in chambers. Inasmuch as the objections raised were understood to be important in a legal sense, and were certainly of considerable importance in a pecuniary sense, to the objectors, he had thought it best to allow them the day in which to file their objections and to call the matter up this morning, when and to call the matter up this morning, when he would he would have more leisure and when he would be better able to set a day for the

aring.
This suited Mr. Anthony and his clients, and they retired. The same information was subsequently imparted by Judge Blodgett to Judge Wilkinson and another batch of objectors, who retired similarly well pleased, and the Court began the disposition of its regular business.

M. L. Boyer pleaded guilty to selling liquors without license, and was fined \$10 and costs. M. V. Kaufman pleaded not guilty.

A.SAD CASE.

Mr. E. M. Haines has a very realizing serse of his own importance, as was shown yesterday by a petition he filed. Some months ago he filed a bill against V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings-Bank. to cancel notes of the face value of about \$20,000 which he had given the bank, but which he claimed had been paid. Yesterday he filed a petition charging that all the Judges of both Circuit and Superior Courts were so prejudiced against him that he could not receive a fair and impartial trial in Cook County, and asking for a change of venue to some place where his eccentricities are not so well known. Judge Moore thereupon granted a change of venue to Lake County. A.SAD CASE.

Judge McAllister was its court a few minute esterday.

The Appellate Court convenes this after soon, but will not begin the call until Wedner lay.

Judge Blodgett is engaged in hearing the de-murrer to the declaration in the case of Deakin

murrer to the declaration in the case of Deakin vs. Lea.
Judge Baroum, by arrangement with Judge McAilister, will preside over the Criminal Court six weeks longer. It was Judge McAilister's turn to take it yesterday, but he goes into the Appellate Court to-dav.

The long-winded case of Lewis vs. George is still dragging along before Judge Moran, with a prospect of running the week out. The testimony vesterday did not show Lewis up in any envisible light, and some of it will not bear publication.

Iteation.

T. S. McClelland, Receiver of the Chicago Publishing Company, filed a report yesterday, stating that his receipts since his has report had been \$748.68, and the disbursements \$545.43.

Friday will be the last day of service to the October term of the Circuit Court.

All intervening petitions in the foreclosure case of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company will be heard before Judge Bjodgett the 16th inst.

National Bank, began a suit for \$10,000 yester-day against Elias Greenebaum.

In the following cases the time to pay fees was extended to Dec. 1: Harvey-Powell, Donald McKay, George H. Ward, and George M. Springer.
The case of John H. McQueeny was dismissed. SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Rodman Carter began a suit by attachment yesterday agains) A. & L. David to recover \$3,000. Charles H. White sued Charles B. Farwell for Anton Wult commenced a suit in trespass against Sydney H. Nichols and John McLinden, claiming \$5,000 damages.

Francis B. Stockbridge filed a bill late Saturday night against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company to restrain it from tearing up a private railroad track on Morgan street, near Twenty-second, belonging in part to him, or from laying another on his land.

Elizabeth Sabin commenced a suit in trespass CIRCUIT COURT. film, or from laying another on his land.

Elizabeth Sabin commenced a suit in trespass against the City of Chicago to recover \$2,500

damages.

John A. Yale and George A. Robbins filed a
bill against Bertha Hepp and the heirs of Theobald Hepp, deceased, to foreclose a trast-deed
for \$1,500 on Lot 1 in J. A. Yale's Resubdivision
of lots in Block 12 in Wight's Addition to Chi-

PROBATE COURT. In the estate of Jacob De Yines, deceased, proof of will was made and letters testamentary issued to Peter De Younge, under bonds of \$4. O00.
Guardian's letters in the estate of Orville K.
Oicott, minor, were granted to J. W. Richards,
and bond of \$2,400 approved.

In the estate of Enoch W. Evans, deceased,
letters of administration were granted to Carrie
H. Evans, under bonds for \$60,000, which were
approved.

THE CALL JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE GARY—1, 903 to 2, 065, inclusive, except
1,997. No case on trial.

JUDGE JARKSON—1, 444 to 1,448, 1,452, 1,453,
1,458 to 1,463, 1,465, 1,470 to 1,486,
1,458, and 1,490 to 1,409, all inclusive. No.
1,442, Shiliyan vs. Lawrence, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—1, 2, 3, and 4 on new calendar.
No case on hearing.

JUDGE ROUERS—02, 1]6, 117, 119 to 124½, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—NG call. No. 1,022, Lewis vs.
George, 62-Crisl.

JUDGE TULKY—12, 11, 13, 4, No. 12 on hearing.
JUDGE LOOMIS—Same call as yesterday. JUDGMENTS.

JUDOMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GART—George C. York et al. vs. Charles D. Cole and Daniel P. Newell, \$1, 176, 61—Isaac Crosby vs. W. B. and E. H. Keen and W. B. Keen, Jr., \$4,073.

JUDGE JAMESON—Henry Linnekugel vs. Robert Stockoe and William C. Dempsey; verdict, \$30, and motion for new trial.

#### DONALDSON AND GRIMWOOD.

Did Wise Forecast His Own Fate?
St. Lows Times-Journal.
In the course of some inquiries about the nissing balloon yesterday, a Times-Journal reorter was shown a curious little pamphlet bearing on the outside page the following: "Donaldson and Grimwood; a true account

of their last balloon voyage and tragic death in the bolsterous waters of Lake Michigan, from papers picked up in the lake which they had thrown overboard previous to their death.' This was somewhat further explained by the ollowing, which appeared on the title-page: "The tate of Donaldson and Grimwood in a balloon voyage from Chicago in July, 1875; written from the facts as developed during the preparation and departure of the balloon, and from the notes of Grimwood, as well as from the fact of the balloon foundering in midlake, as seen by the men Anderssen and Rasmussen,

Guide, and from the experience of falling into the sea and into the lakes by the writer of this narrative, John Wise." In view of the uncertainty which surrounds the fate of Wise and his companion Burr, an interest. The Pathfinder was passing into the region over Lake Michigan when last seen near 11 o'clock Sunday night, and the narrative written by Wise and put into the mouth of Donaldson reads almost like a forecast of the author's

the Captain and Mate of the little schoone

wise dedicates the book as follows: "To all reckless aeronauts, who run their cloud-scraping coaches with a disregard of consequences, or who, in other words, essay to fly without making due calculations and preparations to alight, this little narrative is dedi-

As if to make the analogy between the two trips seem the more striking, the opening pages of the little book tell how Donaldson had to Park last Sunday. Donaldson intended to tage three companions, but at the last hour felt impelled by a feeling of prudence to limit to one. Wise had expected to be accompanied by Gonter and Downey, as well as Burr, but left them

Wise writes for Donaldson as follows: "I had often been excited in my feats of rope-walking, but never before did I feet my heart sinking into such despondency as it did when the aerial ship loomed up and out over the lake. It was a dreary sight over the desert of water. "By a kind of instinctive arithmetic I could still figure out another hour's sail and a reach of dry land. Grimwood halled me from the car below while I was sitting on my perch in the lookout above, busily engaged writing out my experience, that I had more than an hour ago resolved to transmit to the waves below, so that resolved to transmit to the waves below, so that I might leave a memoir of my last voyage in the event of a fatal termination.

"Grimwood now inquired of me: 'How far are we from the Michigan shore?' And he added: 'Our bellast is nearly spun out.' 'God only knows,' was my reply.
"Balloon-sailing has the peculiarity of keep-

ing one entirely unconscious of the speed the balloon is making or the direction in which it is moving when you are among the clouds, and the clouds are sailing with you, and at the same moving when you are among the clouds, and the clouds are sailing with you, and at the same time nothing but a monotonous waste of water is underneath. It is singular so limited a sheet of water as Lake Michigan should present to view so few vessels to the eye of the aeronaut. "Well, it is about 350 miles long and 100 miles broad, and this gives us an area of 35,000 square infles. Now, if 1,000 salling vessels were spread over the lake at any one time, it would present, of an average, only one vessel for every thirty-five square miles, or, in other words, one vessel on every plot of six miles square. "Prof. Wise told me that in his sail down the middle of Lake Erie, from one end to the other, he did not see half a dozen vessels, and in crossing ninety miles of Lake Ontario only one vessel was intercepted. I fully realized this fact in my own experience over the lakes, and the sparseness of sea-craft visible below gave the situation as intensified dreary aspect. "I now turned my face to Grimwood, and requested him to Jook out for some lake craft, since we could not expect to remain afloat much longer, as the ballast was so nearly exhausted. "Won't the balloon hold out all night! said my companion. 'You frequently let your balloon stand out all night and reascend with it the next morning,' hopefully ejaculated my cheerful partner. 'Yes,' was the response, 'that is when the balloon is new and in perfect order; but remember this is a leaky old tub.' 'You don't bretend to intimate that we are going to be soused into the lake for want of the balloon holding out to reach the land?' 'Why, certainly,' I said; 'if we don't discover land very shortly we shall be compelled to take to the water and trust to Providence.' 'Donaldson, ain't you joking?' said Grimwood. 'No,' was my reply.

"I now resolved, at all hazards, to state the situation fairly to Grimwood, and for the simple benefit of a show spectacle that had foreshadowed itself in my mind all day long. I had been sailing under false colors long enough. It made my angu time nothing but a monotonous waste of water is underneath. It is singular so limited a sheet

wood, are you prepared to hear the worst of our situation?

"I am always ready for an item, Donaldson, good or bad, high or low, up or down; pitch in, Donaldson, and give us the news."

against hope. I strained my eyes to the east, and the west, and the north, and the south, in

against hope. I strained my eyes to the east, and the west, and the north, and the south, in the hope of espying something that should promise a rock of safety for two wandering spirits of thee air. Really, I began to feel more like a dreaming spirit than a living man. Grimwood was all this time writing down rapidly our words and the scenes around us, seemingly reliant on a safe ending to the perilous voyage. "'Shins seem to be as scarce as land, Donaldson,' he muttered, 'but we have life-preservers; and if it must come to that, we will battle for life in the waves.'

"I now proposed to him, lnasmuch as our time was well-nigh spent, that we draw lots for the chance of one of us remaining with the balloon, while the other should take to the water with a life-preserver, so that we should be prepared for the emergency when our ballast should come entirely to an end.

"I am agreed,' was the ready reply of Gritmwood; 'prepare the drafts, and as I was never lucky enough to draw a prize in a lottery, I am sure to draw one in this, either of wind or water. Besides,' said he, 'the prize may be a shing, so let us hold up to the last grain of sand, in the hope of intercepting a craft below; and in the event of falling in with one we will pounce upon it like a hawkupon a sparrow.'

"I prepared a dozen stieks of matches I had in my pocket, all of different lengths, and handed them to Grimwood to dispose of the game as he desired. He said:

"Never mind, Donaldson; keep them in your own hands. I will draw one, you another, and he who draws the longest shall have the choice; and I do not care much shout the choice; and I do not care much shout the choice; and I do not care much shout the choice; and I do not care much shout the choice; and I do not care much shout the choice; he cause it is a Hoboson to me at best, since I would be as badly off in the crazy old balloon without ballast, without experience, and without knowledge in the art of air-sailing, as I shall be in the water with a life-preserver. If the choice falls to m

"Grimwood sat motionless in the car, his "Grimwood sat motionless in the car, his hand resting on his notebook, his countenance indicative of deep thought, his face fixed as that of a statue. For the first time he seemed to realize the solemnity of the occasion. He feused to measure lots with me. He said in a very serious mood, 'Donaldson, it is all for the best; I am ready; God be with us.' And his chin sank slowly upon his breast. The seeme unnerved me. I turned my eyes once more to the setting sun, and there I saw depicted in the cloud formation an old man with a sickle in his loud formation an old man with a sickle in his

Was ready to sink down with grief, for now were flitting through my mind the scenes of my childhood,—the happy days of youth, the pangs of despised love, thoughts of the two little off-springs of my own flesh and blood, of the one whom I had won and to whom I was betrothed. All these and a thousand other things were flitting through my brain.

All these and a thousand other things were fitting through my brain.

"I never felt such a horror over an approaching calamity. No one can imagine what a desolate wilderness it seems to be where you can see nothing but water underneath you, and that surging and foaming, as it were, with internal convulsions. To be bemned in, with such faint prospects of escape, and to be fixed, as it were, in the middle of creation, pinned fast in the ethereal valult, as if some invisible power was holding you there, ready to drop you at any moment down, down, into the seething, yawning gulf of water, there to drown and then to become food for fish, and all that without the solace of an attendant and friend, almost drove me to desperation and made me think it would be better for me to die lirst, and let my deluded companion have the last thread of safety that companion have the last thread of safety that was available under the cfreumstances.

"Oh, what a calamity a man can bring upon himself. We had now sunk low enough to hear the dreadful murmuring of the troubled waters. It was the Aeronaut's Dead March, "I heavest Aeron, I rallied waters of the safety of the s waters. It was the Accounts of the black, I thought. Again I rallied my spirits as Grimwood sang out: 'Here it comes!' 'What comes, friend Grimwood!' 'A sail, a craft. Cheer up Donaldson!' With trembling fingers and doubting muscle I pulled the valve. Down,

down, we came; we plunged the car deep into the water! Not a moment was to be lost; night was cloaking its sable mantle.

"Grimwood thrust his life-preserver over his shoulders, threw his scaled bottle overboard, and plunged into the lake, never looking and plunged into the lake, never looking whether he had drawn long or short in the lot. But, alas! the vessel had vanished from our sight. In another moment the car was slowly emerging from the ruffled water, and lazily, the old, leaky bulk was lifting itself up in the sombre twilight. I now looked over the car into the water, and there I saw Grimwood buffeting the waves that were tossing him up and down. I shouted out Goodby, Grimwood! God bless you! and he must have heard me, for he raised his hand above his head and swung it round in recognition of my have heard me, for he raised his haud above his head and swung it round in recognition of my cail. I felt like jumping overboard and making an end of my troubles, but my journal must be disposed of first. I do not want to go to Hades and leave no recogn behind. I will continue to write until the last gleam of hope forsakes me. And now, as the balloon rises, it is getting lighter, so that I can again see to write. I looked out again for my struggling companion, but the shades of night had now so obscured the surface of the water that I could not see anything on its face. Poor Grimwood, as well as the vessel, had vanished from my sight, and I could see his mally form no more. I will now as the vessel, had vanished from my sight, and I could see his manly form no more. I will now finish my journal, and submit myself to the waves that must sooner or later swallow me up, unless some miraculous escape should await me. I will, of course, not be able to chronicle the final result of this adventure should I be doomed to die here, so I may as well close up this narrative, seal it up in the water-proof case, and drop it overboard, as I am sinking down fast now, from gas leakage and the cooling atmosdrop it overboard, as I am sinking down fast now, from gas leakage and the cooling atmosphere of the evening. May God have mercy on my two bereft children, and lead them through the storms of life safely. And finally, may it never be the lot of any aeronaut to undertake that which reason teaches him should not be undertaken, although the crowd may clamor and the ignorant cry out, 'Coward!' since it is better to have the approbation of one sensible person than the shouts and huzzas of the herd, who ever applaud most when your feats promise self-immolation.

self-immolation.

"Iu the end, I ask the Lord to deal charitable with me. Should my body be found, give it decent burial, and write for an epitaph, "Here lies the body of a man whose reckless ambition and fear of being accused of want of nerre have sacrificed his own life and betrayed another fellow-mortal into the snares of death, without the snares of death, with no higher object than to serve the interests of a scheme which, to say the best of it, is but a poor thing in the progress of art and refine-ment.

Sealed and delivered. Amen!"

Hard to Please. "My dear," said Mrs. Joblink last evening,

"My dear," said Mrs. Jobink last brening,
when can I go?"
The lady referred to a visit to California
which she had been contemptating for months.
"How soon do you want to go?" inquired
Mr. Joblink, looking up from the Chronicle, and
benevolently gazing through his spectacles
upon the partner of his wallet.

"Just as soon as ever I can," replied the
lady eagerly.

lady, eagerly.

"Let's see," said Joblink, pulling out his pencil and proceeding to figure. "Mebbe in three weeks, Mariar,—mebbe four," and he continued to figure. "Four weeks!" murmured Mrs. J., in a disappointed undertone.
"Ah! I know what'll fix it, Mariar," suddeny exclaimed the old gentleman, tossing aside its paper and pencil. "I'll sell my Belcher. 'm tired o' paying assessments. You can start avafter to me.

day after to-morrow!"

Mrs. Joblink burst into tears.

"Lord bless me!" cried the bewildered Joblink.

"What on earth's the matter, Mariar!" "You—you—oo-oo-oo—want me to go away, you old brate! Hoo-oo-oo!"

An hour later an ellerly gentleman might have been seen in a leading saloon, with his hat jammed on the back of his head, and his cravat untied, inviting all hands up to drink.

A Mistake.

A Mistake.

Nashelie (Tena.) Banner.

An old fellow, who has a son just entering juvenile society, made a terrible mistake the other night. A note was laid at his plate, which said: "Miss No.—street, requests your company Tuesday evening." He combed his baid head and went there. A little girl ushered him into the parlor. "Is Miss in?" said he. "Yes, that is my name," said the girl. "Isn't Johnny coming to-night!" Johnny was his son. It all occurred to the old man in a moment. He thought Miss was an elder sister. He wiped his bald head, took his bat, and said, "No, Johnny has the cholera infantum. Just called in to tell you he couldn't be here." And the old gentleman went out and kicked himself.

Statues of Distinguished Frenchmen.

The Municipal Council of Paris recently decided to have the statues of 106 personages erected on the facades of the restored. Hotel de Ville. Among them are Beranger, Berryer, Cavaignac, Corot, Daubigny, Delacroix, Didot, Halevy, Ledru-Rollin, Michelet, Alfred de Musset, Regnauit, George Sand, Scribe, Eugene Sue, and Horsee Vernet.

ENGLISH LAND SYSTEM.

The Sympathetic Relations Between Landlord and Tenant.

How It Protects the Latter --- An Illustration.

Lord Burghley's speech at Exeter has been considerably ridiculed. His Lordship does not only represent the average British landlord, who has got into a rage because his tenants are tired of letting him live on their capital. To do him justice, we must allow that he also gives frank and free-tongued expression to what most of them think, but are afraid to say. The talk about agricultural distress being due to the farmer's disinclination to turn his wife into a kitchen drudge and his daughter into a dairymaid may appear very silly. But it is, after all, an idea that lies latent in the minds of probably three-fourths of Lord Burghley's class. Another idea of theirs finds clear expression in his Lordship's speech, and it is this: The best is not a lease, or the guarantee of a Tenant-Right act, but a friendly, informal, unwritten inderstanding with his landlord. Nothing, in Lord Burghier's opinion, would be more calamit ous than that "the sympathetic combination existing between landlord and tenant should become a purely commercial one, and that the charitable feeling which had shown itself so their straitened circumstances should be done away with." That any large class of capitalists in "straitened circumstances" should be de-pendent on "charity" for the conduct of their business ought to suggest a doubt as to the soundness of the system on which they work. But the interesting thing about Lord Burghley's theory, that the "sympathetic combina tion" between landlord and tenant gives the latter a better security for his capital than a

nurely commercial or legalized relation, is, that

we are in a position this week to. illustrate its

vorking by a curious story of "Tenant-wrong."

At Kirbymoorside, in North Yorkshire, a nournful company of substantial farmers met the other day for the purpose of giving a complimentary dinner and a testimonial to one of plimentary dinner and a testimonial to one of their number, whose connection with the neighborhood has been rudely and suddenly severed. From the report of the speeches in the local paper a tolerably clear narrative of this gentleman's case may be drawn up. Mr. Richard Foxton appears to have occupied the farm of Welburn, near Kirbymoorside, for thirty-three years. It has been the home of his family and forbears for three centuries, in the course of which it has become for the Foxtons a treasure-house of sacred memories. Like a true Northern farmer. sacred memories. Like a true Northern farm Mr. Foxton has always "done his duty nones by the land." In fact, so skillful and enterp ing has he been in his business that his evic-tion is bewailed on account of the loss which the district will suffer by being deprived of the good example and high standard of farming he set before his neighbors. During his occupancy he has "drained seventy acres of loved reclaimed their serve of how by making land; reclaimed thirty seres of bog, by making an outlet of 700 yards to drain it eight feet six ches deep; built almost an entirely new farm stead, a new wing to the dwelling house, and other offices; converted an old fold-yard in front of the dwelling-house into a garden; covered thirty perches with turf or sod, made artificial thirty perches with turf or sod, made artificial mounds, run quickwood fencing, planted 443 fruit-trees, fifteen filbert-trees, and seventy-eight shrubs and other flowering trees." doing, at the same time, all the team and hand labor required in making these improvements. The post-prandial speaker, from whose address we take this statement, in enumerating Mr. Foxton's merits added the following: "By thus investing a large capital in a farm of 341 acres, and bringing it into a very high state of cultivation, he (Mr. Foxton) had produced in beef and mutton, on an average, for the past three years, commencing May 8. had produced in beef and mutton, on an average, for the past three years, commencing May 8, 1876, and ended Jan. 28, 1879, 133 pounds per acre, realizing £3,528 (\$17,500), or £4 17s 10½d an acre, leaving 250 fleeces of wool to add. His last year's corn account was as follows: Twenty-five and one-half acres of wheat, 125½ quarters, sold at 45s: thirty-two acres of barley, 1½4 quarters, sold at 42s; and forty-five quarters of tail-corn ground up for feeding stuff; ten acces of oats, 70½ quarters, sold at 1s per stone, tail-corn being used on the farm; nine acres of barley, damaged by ground-game, only yielded 28 quarters, kept for seed and home use; eleven acres of oats, 99 quarters, kept for own feeding, averaging about £11 per acre for the whole eighty-seven acres." Taking into account the fertilization inherent in the soil, Mr. Foxfoor's outlay in bettering it cannot have been under cuttay in bettering it cannot have been under \$23,000, and this landlerd, it was asserted at the meeting, had notoriously netted more than that sum out of Mr. Foxton's improvements. In fact, the skill and enterprise, not to mention the capital, which Mr. Foxton put into his land enabled its owner to sell it for \$35,000 more than he would have got for it had Mr. Foxton given the same condition he found it in. And he would have got for it had Mr. Foxton given it up in the same condition he found it in. And what reward has Mr. Foxton received for his labors. Instant notice to quit, when his landlord, who had fallen into difficulties, had sold the place. Nor is this an exceptional case. The chairman of the dinner-party that met in honor of Mr. Foxton said he, too, had, at the end of a thirty-three years' tenancy, been treated in the same way. He, however, did not feel the blow so keenly, because, unlike Mr. Foxton, he had another house to go to, and his family had

enjoys through that sentimental or "sympa-thetic combination" that "good and neighborly" understanding of which Tory landlords love to LEMARS AND OKOLONA.

blow so keenly, because, unlike Mr. Foxton, he had another house to go to, and his family had no ancestral connection with the holding.

Now, the point about this plain, unvarnished story, taken from the columns of an obscure country newspaper,—a story the like of which may be culled every day from the unread rural press,—is obvious enough. It is a typical illustration of the kind of security which a British farmer enters through that sentimental or "axyma-

Lemars. Lemars (la.) Sentinel.
WHAT THE "SENTINEL" CHAP WOULD DO WITE MISSISSIPPI: If this is a Nation,-and every Republica says it is,—who is responsible for the political

Murders, Assasinations, and

That make Dixieland, and especially Mississippi, hideous? If this is a Nation,—and every Republican says it is,-who is responsible for the dampable fact that Southern, and especially Mississippi,

Brigands, and Ruthless child-slayers

Not only go unpunished, but, are unpunisha If this is a Nation,-and every Republican

says it is, -then the Sentinel boldly affirms The Nation is responsible. Do not, for God Almighty's sake, tell us that Mississippi alone is responsible. Mississippi was conquered by the Nation four-

its Statehood, its sovereignty, its constitu-tion, and every symbol of its power were broken to shreds by the mailed hands of our victorious legions, and it laid before them a political

orpse,.
As dead as a door-uail,
As dead as a mackerel,
As dead as mutton,—
The deadest of dead things,—dead, dead, That is exactly the condition Mississippi was And, saving only such vestments of authority as the Nation, since that time, vouchsafed to the resurrected province, is its exact condition

to-day.

If Mississippi has any political autonomy, it was granted to it by the Nation since the conquest of '65.

Its rights and powers are all conferred; and the Nation which conferred them can revoke or the Nation which conferred them can revoke or modify them at will.

The Nation is responsible for whatever Mississippi does, and the most refined metaphysical equivocations cannot relieve it of its lofty moral obligations.

We therefore call upon Rutherford Birchard Hayes, chief executive officer of these so-called United States.

To vindicate the authority of the Nation by suspending its Constitution, and declaring Mississippi in a state of insurrection against the Nation.

Let him appoint her Rutler Military Governor

Nation.

Let him appoint Hen Butler Military Governor of the revolted provinces, who will at once inaugurate a system of drumhead court-martials that will make Mississippi, before Congress meets, one of the safest countries to live in in

America.

[That is a smart suggestion, when Hen Butler is the candidate for Governor of Massachusetts of the State-sovereignty goughfaces and the Fiat fools.]

would be allowed to sit in the next session of

We wish to thunder in the ears of America that it is a greater crime for this Nation to permit the murders of Mississippi to go unpunished than it would have been to have allowed that State to secede.

Grant, the great whisky-guzzler, is back again. -Exchange.

We prefer Grant sober to Grant drunk; but Grant drunk as a biled owl is a safer Executive for the Nation than all the statesmen'in America condensed into one, and he as sober as a Democratic repeater two days after election.

Austria had to bite the dust when it offered Austria had to bite the dust when it offered an insult to a half-naturalized American citizen; but Mississippi may piliage, stab, and shoot American citizens, and the Nation, constitutionally, gazes on the spectacle, utterly powerless to protect or revenge. How long is this thing to

The conquered provinces of Dixie were allowed to vote at the last Presidential election; but the Stalwarts tossed their votes into the National waste-basket; and turned over the business of President-making to a lot of high-joints. We prefer the more direct and honest way of not permitting the Rebs to vote at all. Disfranchise the brutes. The barbarians who inhabit Kentucky have

with great unanimity and appropriateness, elected for Governor the fiend who sought to introduce yellow-fever into our Northern homes; and this ghoul, this monster, is the peer of any similar officer in this Republic. If this is a Nation,—and every Republican says it is,—like Barnum's woolly horse it is the queerest one on Oktobra.

Oktobra (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.).

The first man who yells "Hurrah for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy," during the coming campaign, be he peer or serf, ought to be torn to pieces, and every wounded and disabled soldier ought to have a hand in the job.—Seymour (Ind.) Republicate.

Hurrah for President Davis! Jefferson Davis is as much the leader of the Democratic party to-day as when at his bidding the South acceded eighteen years ago. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Certainly he is, sir. He is the most thoroughly representative man

in our ranks,
And the panciples that he holds will be put in full force and operation as soon as we drive your desperadoes from the places and the power that they usurped in 1876.

Certainly President Davis "is as much the leader of the Democratic party to-day as he was

lender of the rego."
eighteen years ago."
And why abguidn't he be?
What has he done or left undone to forfeit his On the contrary, he has higher claims on its affections than he had in 1861; for he has suf-ered in dungeon-cell for the principles that it

proclaims;
And he has borne the contumely of false friends and fiendish foes, without paltering or faltering in his fidelity to the Faith.
You can pay the Democratic party no prouder compliment than to say that President Davis is still its "Friend, Philosopher, and Guide."

And we thank God for giving our tegions The Okolona States has stood by the Norther

Democracy through sub and storm shock; and to-day its first choice for President is that head-centre of Northern Democracy,—United States Senstor Thurman.

The States defended our friends and supporters beyond the Ohio at a time when it was unpopular in Mississippi to utter a word to their And yet we hear of Soft-Shells who drool out

And yet we hear of Soft-Shells who drool out that we have promulgated "wild attacks upon the Democrats of the North"!

We have never uttered a word or written a line against the Democrats of the North.

But there is a crowd of camp-followers in that section who train under our proud, old banner in the hope of securing the bread and systersoup of office.

They are Radicals to all intents and purposes; for they have renounced every fruth and teach-

They are Radicals to all mients and purposes; for they have renounced every fruth and teaching of our faith, and accepted Negro-Suffrage, Nationalism, and the like shameless and Satanic ideas and isms of our foes.

We have criticised and condemned these bogus and bastard Democrats; for they have stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in.

And those who don't like our course in the premises—know—just—pre-cise-ly—what—they—can—do.

United States Senator Hoar, of Massachu-setts, made a speech at a recent meeting, in Make a liberal deduction for the difference in population, and then contrast the criminal sta tistics of the Commonwealths in question, and you will find that the deeds of immanity com-

you will find that the deeds of immanity committed in Massachusetta/will double and treble those in Mississippi.

Why, it is a flaring fact that the soil of Massachusetts has been dead-drunk with the blood of innocent victims from the first day that the Pligrim Felons landed from the Mayflower;
And the man who can read the revolting history of that worse than penal colony without a blush and a shudder is lost to every sense of huan feeling.

huan feeling.

To say nothing of her
Witch-killing and
Blood-spilling

Blood-spilling propensities, there is an undercurrent of immundicity in the character of her ruling class that is too atrocious and abominable to reveal in blic print.

Massachusetts is the lazar-house of humanity

But there is no legal way in which we can each and raise her in the scale of civilization; Or punish the high criminals whom she de lights to honor, in defiance of God and man: Or purity her society,—a society that produces a Prof. Webster in its highest walks;
Or abolish her slums and slimepits, where babes are abandoned to the mercy of the professional murderess;
Or punish her manufacturing princes for bulllozing their white factory-slaves; Or avenge the atrocious wrongs of her work ing people;
Or curb the lethal stream of lies that is flowing through her press to the four quarters of

ing through her press to the four quarters of Christendom;
Or exorcise the unclean spirit of free love that is fostered within her borders.
She is a free, separate, and sovereign State;
And all that we can do is to hold her, and her teachings, and her Satanic example at a safe distance from the exalted hight of our superior civilization,
Until the flaming sword of God shall swing downward from the Golden Throne, and wreak a wrath Divine upon her accursed people.

The Queen and the Herd Laddie, The Queen and the Herd Laddle.

One day, some years ago, when her Majesty was standing on the public road, near Balmoral, sketching the castle from a particular point, a flock of sheep approached. Her Majesty, being intent on her work, took little notice of the flock, and merely moved a little nearer the side of the road. A boy in charge of the sheep ahouted at the top of a stentorian voice:

"Stan' oot o' the road, 'oman, and let the sheep gae by!" Her Majesty not moving out of the way juite so fast as the shepherd wished, he again

'Fat are ye stan'in' there for! Gang oot o' that and let the sheep pass!"

One of her Majesty's attendants, who had been at a distance, on hearing his Royal mistress thus rudely assailed, went up to the shepherd and thus addressed him:

"Do you know whom it is you have been speaking so and the shepherd and thus addressed him:

speaking so rudely to, boy!"
"Na—I neither ken nor care; but, be she fa'
she likes, she sudna be! 'the sheeps' road."
"That's the Queen," said the official. The boy looked astonished, and, after recov ering his senses, said, with great simplicity:
"The Queen! Od, fat way disna she pit on closs that foulk can ken her?"

Beaconsfield.

Beaconsfield.

It is an open secret in London that at the meeting of the Cabinet after the recent prorogation of Parliament, Lord Beaconsfield declared his desire to retire from the Premiership, though willing to remain in the Cabinet without office, and expressed a strong wish that Lord Uairus, his Chancellor and friend of thirty years, should be his successor. There is no precedent for a Chancellor being Premier, but this would not stand in the way had not Lord Salisbury declared his fixed determination not to serve under any one else, or waive his claim in favor of any one.

Taffy.

Boston Francript.

If a man, a comparative stranger, should meet you in the street or call at your residence, and incontinently begin to tell you what a fine-looking intelligent continents on were, you would incontinently begin to tell you what a mos-looking, intelligent gentleman you were, you would call him a fool and shake him off at the word "go," or you would consider yourself a fool for listening to his "orals so the face," which tradition tells us is "open disgrace." But be you one of an assembly that is given taffy at nauseam, and you will clan your hands till they tingle again and halloo till you are hoarse. How do you account for this?

BADWAY'S BEMEDIES. HEALTH IS WEALTH

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind

RADWAY'S

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a chronic or long-standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns defect and supplies a remedy; that reasons the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sapsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on

List of Diseases Cured by Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Hamors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venercal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Cicers, Sait Rheum, Rickeis, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterime Affections, Canfers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsis, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gouf, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is me known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing carres of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varioose veins, etc., the Sarsaparillian will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from, the system, and their general health improving, their fiesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these, diseases the patient either gets better or worse, where we have a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse, where the system is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these, diseases the patient either gets better or worse, where the sure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure. "Feel better," and find their general health improving, their fiesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these, diseases the p

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radwar's Rasolvenet is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannan P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapt, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular references to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our Sarsarahillian Risolvent. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY. Only requires minutes, not hours, to relieve

Radway's Ready Relief, In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to re-lieve PAIN with one: thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHUEMATIC. Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nerv-ous, Neuralgie, or prostrated with disease may

ous, Neuralgie, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant asset afford instant case.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Group, Diphtheris, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rhematism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilbiains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE. Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhold, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready RELIEF.

RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, care Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Distribes, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelesshould always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a sumulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose abould be avoided. Morphine, onium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF. Radway's Ready Relief is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain. Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills. Perfect Purgatives, Southing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE POR CALOMEL

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet rum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

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